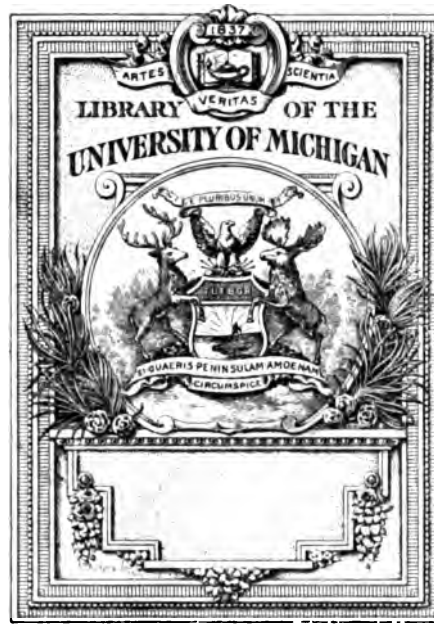
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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

VOLUME LV.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXV,

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON:
Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*; and ſold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.* 1785.

To the EDITOR of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

PROCEED, friend URBAN, to improve the age!
The fire of youth ſtill glows in every page;
Thy genius faints not at th' approach of time;
Long may this news be ſpread through every clime!
URBAN ſtill lives, to bleſs and pleaſe mankind,
To mend the manners, and improve the mind.
Learning, enliven'd at the grateful ſound,
With joyful echoes makes the air rebound:
Her favourite JOHNSON from her arm is fled,
And many more are number'd with the dead:
In the ſhort ſpace of one revolving year,
She oft has dropp'd the ſympathetic tear.
To check her ſorrows for theſe joys bereft,
Among her ſons one darling ſtill is left;
Learning and Genius at th' event rejoice;
Among their votaries, this the public voice,
Long may'ſt thou live, with fame and honour crown'd,
And thy productions ever be renown'd!
Nor yet alone is all the merit due,
Nor does their fondneſs center all in you:
Another URBAN ſtill divides their care,
A younger hope, who bids them not deſpair.
Theſe Siſters ſtill have that one joy in ſtore,
Should they be forc'd their URBAN to deplore;
If the ſtern Fates ſhould ſnatch you to the ſkies,
Another Phœnix will immediate riſe!

Dec. 31, 1785.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Briſtol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Cheſter 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

St. JOHN's Gate.

Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Glouceſter 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewſbury
Wincheſter
Ipſwich
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Leiceſter
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For JULY, 1785.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Illuſtrated with a Repreſentation of ſeveral curious ANTIQUITIES at NEWTON and MARGAM, in GLAMORGANSHIRE, and at OLD CARLISLE; alſo with a remarkable Phænomenon in the Heavens, obſerved in RUSSIA.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

tree has now a vigorous and increasing appearance.——The willow, in its generic character, reaches but a middling size; yet there are some species which authors describe as of larger growth than others. This appears to me to be the twenty-ninth of Linnæus, *Salix foliis subintergeminis lanceolato-linearibus longissimis acutis subtus sericeis, ramis virgatis*; which, Miller says, seldom grows to a large size.

"But as great size is owing to situation, we may perhaps find, in the spot allotted to this tree, much of the cause of its extraordinary growth. It stands nearly midway, between the Minster and Stow pools, in the boggy vale through which the Pipe Brook runs; and at the bottom of a gentle descent, which terminates, at a short distance, in a deep moor.

"Draining and an accession of soil have, of late years, made the ground near the tree a rich and firm loam, raised a little higher than the surface of the moor. A public footpath crosses the roots of the tree on the South West side, and that, with the consolidation of the light spungy moor, may have been the reason that the inclination of the tree, from the force of the Northerly and Westerly winds, is less than usual in aquatic trees, especially those which have diffuse heads.

"All the banks of the brook which intersects the vale are moor, in some places improved by the industry of culture; in others remaining dangerous quagmires *, concealed by matted sedges, reeds, and other marshy plants. There are several willows in the cultivated lands, and some of considerable size, but mostly aspiring. I measured one on the West side of the bridge, above the Minster pool, seven feet eight inches in circumference, and about forty feet high.

"Wet soils are the natural situations of willows; and marshy places, according to Dr. Priestley, are more peculiarly their choice. Such places abound with inflammable air, which he supposes to be the food of the willow. I collected large quantities a few paces from the tree; and if plenty and vicinity facilitated the increase, it is no wonder that this willow should attain so distinguished a size.

"Its age also has afforded time and opportunity for extensive growth. The most moderate reputation of its age is near fourscore years, and some respectable authorities strongly incline to think a century has passed over its head. It were to be wished, that we had some certain knowledge of the time it left its parent stock, but it has probably outlived all those who might have remembered its infancy; and as the place where it stands has no celebrity, it can scarce be expected that the accidental springing, or even designed planting, of a solitary willow should be a circumstance of so much notice as to have its date transmitted to posterity.

"I am, with much esteem, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant,

TREVOR JONES.

Lichfield, 26 *Novemb.* 1781.

To Dr. Samuel Johnson."

On the summit of the hill, beyond the great willow tree, appears an handsome dwelling-house, erected about the year 1754, by Mrs. Elizabeth Aston, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston in Cheshire, and sister-in-law to the late Gilbert Walmesley, Esquire, the friend and patron of Dr. Johnson. The venerable old building next attracts our notice. It is supposed to be the most ancient church belonging to the city; is dedicated to St. Chadd, and generally called Stow Church. Adjoining, formerly stood the cell of St. Chadd. By some authentic papers preserved in the archives of the vicars choral of the cathedral, mention is made of an altar dedicated to St. Catharine, as appears by the following transcript: "Roger, bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield, did ordain a chantrie at Stowe, and built an house, and gave lands and yearly revenues to a priest, which should be one of the vicars, to say mass there daily, which priest should have all such allowances as the vicars had. But this mass being neglected, and the house decayed, John dean of Lichfield and the Chapter did enter upon the chantery, and made one King priest there, and restored the house, lands, and revenues to the chantery againe, that the bishop gave; whereupon the subchanter and his fellow vicars went into the Chapter-house, and promised that some one of there fellowe priests and vicars should say dayley the mass there, and that they would repaire the house thereto belonginge, and that was ordered in the Chapter-house then, that the subchanter and company of vicars should present a fit man to them, within

* Since then drained, and made good land, by the Rev. Dr. Falconer.

THE

entleman's Magazine;

For JULY, 1785.

ING THE SEVENTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART II.

JRBAN, *Lichfield, July* 20.

HE large willow tree in the fore-ground of the view of Stow-hill, near this city, sent to your Magazine by my worthy friend the Rev. Mr. White, in June last, p. is been generally supposed to en planted by the late Dr. Sa- ohnson's father, as the Doctor ailed to visit it whenever he Lichfield. The vicinity of a , known by the name of "The iment House," perhaps gave rise supposition, as the Doctor would dmit the fact. The business of ent-making was, for many years, on by old Mr. Johnson, at that ntil he had greatly enriched his , and injured his own fortune. ire now no vestiges remaining of anufactory; the pits are filled the yard occupied, in part, by ner, and by Mr. Saville, one of itlemen belonging to our cathe- ho has lately planted a botanic consisting of above seven hun- pecimens of rare and elegant well worthy the notice of the .

willow, as before observed, at- the attention of Dr. Johnson ny years; and during his visit at ld, in the year 1781, he desired ies, a physician of that place, to m an account of it, saying it was h the largest tree of the kind he r seen or heard of, and therefore to give an account of it in the osophical Transactions," that its size* might be recorded. When in Lichfield last year, he begged to have another copy of the letter, having misplaced the former, and not being able to recover it; but he was so ill during the latter part of his stay, that it was forgotten. Dr. Jones has obligingly favoured me with a copy, which is as follows:

"SIR,

"In consequence of the conversation I had lately with you, I have taken the dimensions of the Lichfield willow.—The trunk rises to the height of twelve feet eight inches, and five tenths, and is then divided into fifteen large ascending branches, which, in very numerous and crowded subdivisions, spread at the top in a circular form, not unlike the appearance of a shady oak, inclining a little towards the East. The circumference of the trunk at the bottom is fifteen feet, nine inches, and five tenths; in the middle, eleven feet ten inches; and at the top, immediately below the branches, thirteen feet. The entire height of the tree is forty-nine feet; and the circumference of the branches, at their extremities, upwards of two hundred feet, overshadowing a plane not far short of four thousand feet. The surface of the trunk is very uneven; and the bark is much furrowed. The

* As the scale of our plate was too small to exhibit an exact representation of the willow, our friendly correspondent has accompanied his letter with another drawing, taken by Mr. Stringer, from the South; which shall be given in a miscellaneous plate next month. The former view was taken from the North West. EDIT.

lence of the same kind might save Dr. Dodd; but the impunity of Savage and Baretti was not sufficiently edifying to the publick in its consequences to authorise the extending the same indulgence to the unhappy Divine.

Yours, &c. QUERIST.

MR. URBAN,

THE Parallel Passages and Remarks on Shakspeare, p. 277, are extremely pleasing and ingenious; but, with great deference, I would submit the following Observations to your entertaining correspondent.

The Greek lines ought to have been translated literally and *verbatim*, as far as possible. This, indeed, should be a general rule, not only for the sake of female readers, but also for a vast majority of readers of the other sex, who, though perhaps men of the best understandings and great information, may not have had the advantage of academical education. It would be useful also for another purpose: conjectures would be offered with more caution, and writers, when compelled to this test, would perceive they must proceed on sure ground; parallels and similitudes would then be rigorously exact.

I must take the liberty of mentioning to your correspondent, that there are innumerable *thoughts* that must be common to mankind in all ages, in all places, and, probably, are expressed in nearly the same manner in all languages. Such as the *half of my life*, *half of my being*, *half of my substance*; and it seems throwing away ingenuity and literature to collect and compare passages of that sort.

The same remark may be made with respect to the word *small*, in the next quotation. That word was the common trivial epithet in those days, when describing a certain kind of voice. It may not be so frequent at the present time, but is far from having yet gone into general disuse. The word, I think, now preferred is *thin*. A thin voice is commonly said of certain singers, and also of men, either as to familiar discourse or to public speaking. If such phrases as these are ever to be taken into consideration, we may expect the following as instances of plagiarism, or admirable concurrence, *This is fine weather—very bad—terrilly hot day—excessively cold*, &c. which, foreigners observe, is the usual commencement of English conversation when two friends meet.

The note on the epithet *delighted* is very satisfactory; but I cannot make sense of this passage, and request it may be explained. "No doubt a worthy "*augmentation* of the history, concern-"ing the *hel of Island*." A few lines after, "When *it* is weary of lurking." The word *augmentation* may perhaps be easily understood; but does *hel* mean a spirit, and is *Island* put for *Iceland*?—I should suppose so, only the spelling antiquated.

To-whit! To-whoo! The simplicity of the two little pastoral songs, in one of which those words form the burthen, is so delightful, that we feel an anxiety to be certain of the significance of every syllable. *To-whit! To-whoo!* are *onomatopœia*; and words of that sort, I should imagine, never grow out of date, that the common people never cease employing them when occasion demands. Is that the case with those words? I think not. I have never observed the common people, in any part of the three kingdoms, utter them;—whence this difference? Perhaps the owl is a bird more scarce now than in the times of our ancestors. This is not unlikely. Population being increased, our people, more engaged in industry, are less attentive to objects of this sort; and both causes may have rendered the words obsolete. Some persons cannot imagine that those words are at all imitative of the cry of the owl; but to me it seems otherwise. The cry of the owl is variable. This may proceed from the difference of male or female, young or old, or the species, of which there is great variety. I doubt not but skilful naturalists, or persons entirely resident in the country, might be able to discriminate the different voices.—The observation that has occurred to me is, that in the word *To--whit*, the first syllable, *To*, is long, the last very short and acute, followed by a repetition of both syllables, very quick, acute, and both short. In the word *To-whoo*, the first syllable always short; *whoo*, the last, lengthened out prodigiously, with a very lugubrous tone. The sound of the whole produces a pleasing melancholy sensation, when listened to from a cottage-window, or wandering through a lonely wood, in the silence of the night. But of these *nugæ* perhaps more than enough.

The *childing* autumn. The term *childing*, I presume, is well explained; but

but if it be an epithet invented by the poet, it is very stiff and far-fetched. I therefore conclude it was, in those days, a common popular mode of speaking. The lines from Fairfax should have been explained; they mean, I suppose, that the hundred plants were enchanted into an hundred nymphes. I have not an opportunity of consulting the book; and that must be the case with a multitude of your readers.

The passage from Aulus Gellius is applied with much ingenuity and pleasantry, but with this distinction, that though Aulus Gellius has expressed his idea with a very stiff, embarrassed circumlocution, yet he really explains the term *obnoxium*. Shakspeare, on the contrary, is *idem per idem*, manifestly a burlesque; and the word *accommodated* is not explained at all.

These thoughts arose on reading the agreeable letter signed *T. H. W.* If they be worthy a place in your valuable repository, Mr. Urban will please to insert them; but, if not, the writer can readily acquiesce in the better judgment of one he so much respects and esteems.

Yours, &c. A. C.

P. S. P. 288. The *Dictum* of *Johnson's* I heard many years ago, but with some difference. It was said of Macklin's conversation, "a constant renova-"tion of hope, with perpetual disap-"pointment."——Query, Which was right?

Anecdotes of ARCHERY *in* ENGLAND, *by Mr.* BARRINGTON.

(From the Archæologia, *Vol. VII.)*

CHARLES the First seems, from the dedication of a treatise, intituled, *The Bowman's Glory*, to have been himself an archer; and in the eighth year of his reign he issued a commission to the Chancellor, Lord Mayor, and several of the Privy Council, to prevent the fields near London being so inclosed as "to interrupt the necessary and profit-"able exercise of shooting," as also to lower the mounds where they prevented the view from one mark to another. —The same commission directs that bridges should be thrown over the dikes, and that all shooting marks which had been removed should be restored. Under these last clauses, a cow-keeper, named Pittfield, was, so late as 1746, obliged to renew one of these marks, on which the Artillery Company cut the following inscription, viz. *Pitfield's Repentance.* I am informed also that Mr. Scott (the great brick-maker) hath been under the necessity of making his submission.

Charles the First likewise issued two proclamations for the promotion of archery, the last of which recommends the use of the bow and pike together.

Catherine of Portugal (queen to Charles the Second) seems to have been much pleased with the sight at least of this exercise; for in 1676, by the contributions of Sir Edward Hungerford and others, a silver badge for the marshal of the fraternity was made, weighing twenty-five ounces, and representing an archer drawing the long-bow (in the proper manner) to his ear, with the following inscription, *Reginæ Catherinæ Sagittarii.* The supporters are two bowmen, with the arms of England and Portugal.

In 1682 there was a most magnificent cavalcade and entertainment given by the Finsbury archers, when they bestowed the titles of Duke of Shoreditch, Marquis of Islington, &c. upon the most deserving. Charles the Second was present upon this occasion; but, the day being rainy, he was obliged soon to leave the field.

I do not find any thing relative to the state of archery during the short reign of James the Second; but it continued, after this, to be used for a manly exercise, as appears by an epitaph on the South side of Clerkenwell church, on Sir Wm. Wood, who died in 1691, aged 82, which is still very legible.—There is a very good portrait of this famous archer, belonging to the Artillery Company, at the Blue Anchor, a public-house in Bunhill-Row, which looks into the Artillery Ground.

Archery, however, did not entirely die with Sir Wm. Wood, for in 1696, a widow (named Mrs. Eliz. Shakerley) left by her will thirty-five pounds to be distributed in prizes to this fraternity. Possibly she had attended the Finsbury archers from the same curiosity which Ovid ascribes to Penelope *.

In the succeeding reign of Queen Anne, I have been informed by Gen. Oglethorpe, that, together with the Duke of Rutland and several others of considerable rank, he used frequently to shoot in the neighbourhood of London.

* "Penelope juvenum vires tentabat in "arcu,
"Qui latus argueret corneus arcus "erat."

I do

I do not presume to guess the General's age; but he must be advanced in years, as he was aid-de-camp to Prince Eugene of Savoy, and still continues to handle his bow in such a manner that there is little doubt but that he would distinguish himself in this manly exercise*.

I do not find, in the archives of the Company, any memoranda of consequence during the reign of George the First; but till the year 1753 targets were erected in the Finsbury fields during the Easter and Whitsun holidays, when the best shooter was styled captain for the ensuing year; and the second, lieutenant. Of these there are only two now surviving, viz. Mr. Benj. Poole and Mr. Philip Constable, who have frequently obtained these titles. The former of these is now rather aged and infirm; but the latter hath been so obliging as to shew me most of their marks in the Finsbury fields, as well as to communicate several anecdotes and observations relative to archery.

Mr. Urban, *Bath, July* 25.

A Mistake having slipped into your obituary articles of the month of May last, relative to the death of *Thomas Riddle*, Esquire, (who is described as the gentleman who lately fought a duel with the Honourable Col. Cosmo Gordon,) lest the error should be hurtful, and to the prejudice of the character of Col. Gordon. As your Magazine is universally read, and respectable as to credit, you are requested to undeceive the publick.—The nobleman alluded to never had the misfortune to have, during life, but one *private vindication*, and that was *unavoidable*, as he was injured, consistent with the feelings of a gentleman and an officer. That fatal affair happened on the 4th of September, 1783, in Hyde Park. On the 27th of September, 1784, the Honourable Colonel Cosmo Gordon surrendered himself to the laws of his country, and was tried for his life, by a respectable jury, at the Old Bailey, who, without quitting the Court, *honourably acquitted him*, to the evident satisfaction of every person present, and the candid world in general. B. A.

* This gallant Veteran has since been arrested by Death; and several curious particulars of him may be seen in pp. 517. 572. Edit.

† Mr. Riddle's duel was with Mr. Cunningham; see an account of it in vol. LIII. p. 363. Edit.

Mr. Urban,

THE collector of anecdotes respecting President Bradshaw may not be apprised, that, while he lived at the Deanry-house at Westminster, he was said to have countenanced and supported Mr. Edward Bagshaw, the second master of that school, against Dr. Busby, the head master.——*Ibid.* p. 603. Bagshaw dedicated to the President his "Practical Discourse concerning God's "Decrees, Oxford, 4to, 1659." The epistle dedicatory is addressed "To the "Honourable my Lord Bradshaw, Lord "Chief Justice of Chester;" and in it he declares how desirous he was to testify to the world the real esteem he had of his Lordship's singular worth and eminence in general, and likewise to manifest, in particular, how mindful he was of those many signal and unparalleled marks of favour he had been pleased to confer on himself, &c.

B. R. in your Magazine for December 1783, p. 1028, wishes to know who was the author of "A History of the "Civil Wars of Great Britain and Ire-"land," printed in 1661, under the signature of *J. D.* There is a reference to this book in Bishop Kennet's Register, p. 527; and, according to him, the same letters denote a person, or persons, concerned in two other publications. In one of them, at p. 696, he is styled a friend to Henry Turberville, the author of "Enchiridion, or, A Manual of "Controversies, clearly demonstrating "the Truth of the Catholic Religion," &c. reprinted in 1686, and to which was then added the author's last controversial piece in verse, with several sentences out of the Fathers, collected by *J. D.* all marked with a star. At p. 487, *J. D.* also occurs as the translator into English of David Blondell's treatise of the Sibyls, so highly celebrated, as well by the ancient heathens as the holy fathers of the church. In the margin this *J. D.* is mentioned to have been J. Davis of Kidwelly*.—Perhaps the above hints may be a means of discovering the name of the historian whom your correspondent is in quest of. That three authors, about the same time, should make choice of the same signature, is not very probable.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

* According to Hearne, J. Davis of Kidwelly published, in 1672, Mickleton's Account of the Ancient Rites and Monuments of the Monastical and Cathedral Church of Durham. *Gulielm. Neubrig.—Th. Hearne, Not. et Spicileg. p.* 736.

Mr

t. URBAN, *Bath, June* 6.

. Benjamin Colburne of Bath is a gentleman so universally known and ied, that, were it not for the infor- n of mankind throughout Europe, ıld be needless to say, that he is a of ample fortune, of the utmost ur, and possesses unbounded philan- y; that being bred to physic (but the practice of which he has many since retired) he has employed his : hours in chemical experiments, ith such success, that he has proved, d a doubt, on himself, and on se- of his friends, that the solution of alkaline salt, saturated with fixible ill prevent the formation of *calculi* human bladder; nay, that *calculi* steeped in that solution, will daily f its original weight, and be dis- to crumble and dissolve. The late ious Dr. Dobson, in his "Commen- n Fixed Air," had conceived, that benefit in many disorders, and par- rly in the gravel, might be re- l from the use of medicated waters. t appears that Mr. Colburne is the ıan who has experienced, in his own ı, the success of his own discovery; aving so done, he generously com- ated it to his friends and neigh- , who have been equally relieved, who were equally willing to have names and cases published; which ıly proves the efficacy of the medi- n a single patient, or constitution, ıat it is such as acts on the urine of man beings. Mr. Colburne's own the rev. Dr. Cooper, the hon. and G. Hamilton of Taplow, of Mr. e, and of a simple man of 65, who l not permit his name to be pub- (yet equally benefited) has been hed by Dr. Falconer; but publish- an Appendix to Dr. Dobson's nmentary on Fixed Air." I have, ore, thought it an act of humanity e the poor, as well as the rich, the of relief, by sending you a sketch s valuable discovery; and it will be in every man's power either to e the solution himself, or to pur- it at a very moderate price; and nay be sure that this is sent to you the same good design that it was unicated by the discoverer, whose ry, I have reason to believe, will vered by many nations. Mr. ırne informs us, that from several ccurate experiments on the human ıs steeped in alkaline salts, they were reduced in weight, and disposed to dissolve: this led him to try what effect it would produce, by the internal use, on the urine of those who suffer from the gravel or stone, and was agreeably surprised to find that his own urine (for he was a sufferer himself) from being turbid, and disposed to precipitation, became clear and of a natural colour. But the alkaline salts proving disagreeable and nauseating, he conceived that some more agreeable mode might be contrived to answer the same good purposes. Fixed air seemed to Mr. Colburne the best means of success, and experience soon confirmed his hopes. The alkaline solution is thus prepared:

Put two ounces, troy weight, of dry salt of tartar into an open earthen vessel, and pour upon it two quarts of the softest water to be had, and stir them well together. Let the solution stand for 24 hours, when the clear part must be poured off, with care to avoid any of the residuum, and put into the middle part of one of the glass machines for impregnating water with fixible air, and exposed to a stream of that fluid: after the water has been 24 hours in this situation, it will be fit for use, and should be bottled off; well cork the bottles, and set them upon their corks, bottom upwards; and with such care it will keep several weeks. Eight ounces may be taken three times in 24 hours without any inconvenience; but it may be best to begin with a smaller quantity.

It is needless to trouble you with the cases of the other respectable gentlemen whose names are mentioned above; it is sufficient to say, that Mr. Colburne, by an almost constant use of this medicine, enjoys better health and better spirits, though considerably turned of 60, than he had experienced for 20 years before, and never has any symptoms of gravel or stone but when he happens to neglect (as is sometimes the case when from home) his accustomed solution. It appears also that the other gentlemen whose names are mentioned, and a lady of Bath also, who from delicacy, not *folly*, has with-held her name also, have all experienced the wonderful effects of this very important discovery. Had this medicine been discovered by a practising and professional man, there is not a doubt but it would have made his fortune: or, indeed, had Mr. Colburne secretly communicated it to some medical friend, and no doubt he has many, it must, in that case,

case, have enriched an individual. But he has generously given it for the good of all mankind, shewed them how to prepare it, and how to use it; and, therefore, I desire it to be universally extended in your useful and entertaining Magazine. I am, Sir, your constant reader and friend, POLYXENA.

P. S. Mr Colburne is father-in-law to the very respectable member for Newcastle, Sir Matthew White Ridley.

Particulars relative to the Natural History of the Village of Newton *in* Glamorganshire.

THE village of Newton in Glamorganshire is situated on the south side of the Bristol channel, between Cowbridge and Pile, four miles from the latter, where a lodging-house for company is opened the first of May during the bathing season; the beach is a fine sand, and very convenient for the purpose of bathing; company are accommodated with breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, for the trifling sum of one guinea a week, and half-price for servants. Upon the beach are a variety of shells and marine plants; among the former you find plenty of the echinus or sea hedge-hog, trochus or top, hermit crabs, and the purpuro-buccinum (of Da Costa, p. 125; buccinum lapillus of Pennant, Bri. Zool. N° 89, tab. 72, fig. 89) purple whelke, the fish of which has a vein, if pricked, and a pen dipped in, will mark linen; the colour is a yellowish white, but when dried in the sun changes to a fine crimson or purple, and will never wash out. Among the plants, laver is found in great plenty, which, in the winter months, is potted and sent to town.

Between the church and bathing-house is a remarkable fine ebbing and flowing well; it is upon a level with the Bristol channel, and about two or three hundred yards from it. What is very extraordinary, when the tide is highest the well is lowest; and, on the contrary, when the tide is at its greatest height, you descend from the entrance A, down 13 steps, to the water; when the tide is at the lowest, you can only descend to the third step.

The water is very pure and fine, the only water in the village which can be used by the inhabitants in summer; all the other wells are affected by the tide, and become brackish. The inhabitants, many years since, surrounded it with a circular stone building about ten feet high, which is now open at top: the steps are entirely enclosed, see fig. 3; but they are shewn in the section, fig. 4.

Half a mile from the above, towards Bridge-end river, is a fine spring, called Prince's Well, which does not ebb and flow, but rises from under the hill, and forms a brook, which empties itself into the Bristol channel.

The sepulchral monument between Margam and Kynfig has lately been placed upright near a gate leading down a chaseway (which gives it too much the appearance of a mile stone); it measures 4 feet 8 inches high, 1 foot 8 inches wide on the side, and 1 foot 4 inches in front, where the inscription is. Mr. Wyndham, in his "Tour through Wales," has given the inscription wrong; it is not PVNPEIVS CARANTORIVS, but the same as in the last edition of Camden. The R in 'torius is one of the plainest letters of the inscription. See the drawing, fig. 2, taken on the spot, Feb. 1785; and, for a fuller account, Camden's last edition.

The antient cross in Margam-street, supposed to have been an altar, stood some few years back in the foot-path by the road side; it is now removed a few yards from the spot, and placed by the wall of a cottage, being a greater security for its preservation, as well as removing it more out of the way. The cross stands upon a pedestal, the front of which, two parts out of three, is, as well as the cross, covered with knots and fret-work; as to characters, near the figure, I saw none. On the top part is *an* GO very plain; what is the meaning of it I know not. See the plate, fig. 1.

MR. URBAN, *July* 4.

THE three following letters, communicated *pro bono publico* by the late Dr. Ducarel, are for that purpose transmitted to your extensively-circulated miscellany by Yours, J. N.

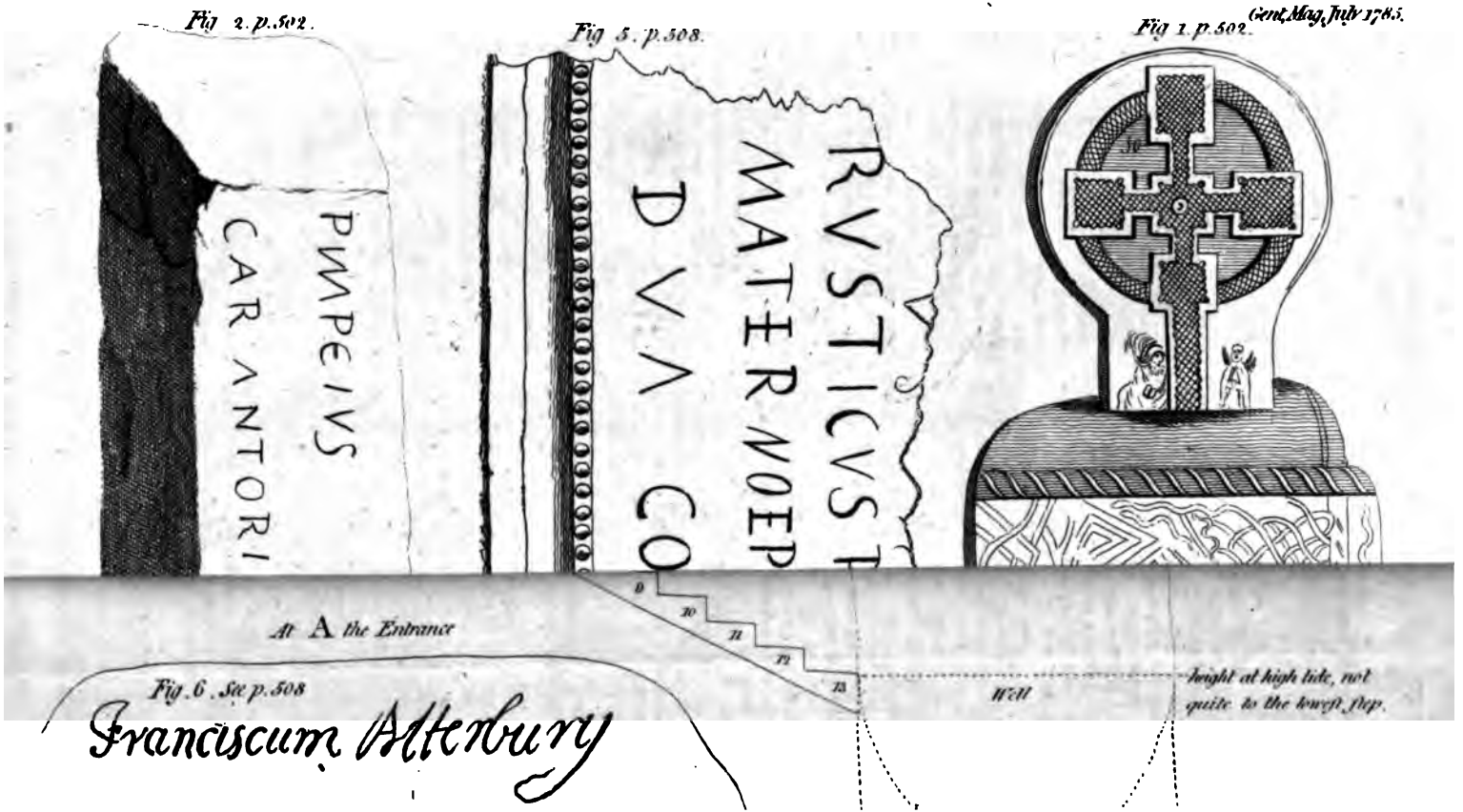
1. *To Dr.* DUCAREL.

SIR, *London-House, Aug.* 6, 1743.

WITH much pleasure and gratitude I received your last favour, and beg your acceptance of the trifles which attend this, till I have worked off my other plates. I should be glad to know the reason of printing Recorder Wright's * speech at this time, though I guess it to have been done to obstruct Mr. Rowney's election to that high post, enjoyed formerly by none less than nobles. I had it many years in MS. but put no great va-

* Qu. On what occasion was this "Report" printed? EDIT.

lue



Franciscum Atterbury

lue on the oratory. Q. Where is the music-school building, and at whose expence, the public, or private? An answer at your leisure would much oblige

Your humble servant,

R. RAWLINSON.

2. *To Dr.* DUCAREL.

Dear Sir, *Isle of Man, Oct.* 22, 1774.

YOUR pleasing favour came duly to hand; and I am much obliged to you for thinking so much of me as to give me an extract from Peere Williams relative to appeals from this island.

As to the queries you put, whether the two kinds of bog timber sent you are found on a level, or in different stratas of soil; and what the particular depth of each?

Answer. They are generally found on a level, but in different kinds of soil; the *brown* mostly in a bluish loam or clay, and the *black* in a bed of peat or turf; and both are found in different depths; some near the surface, and some three or four feet deep, or more: and I am of opinion, that the difference of colour is owing solely to the soil they are found in; and it is remarkable, that the short smooth-grained pieces sent you are always of the same colour in all kinds of soil.

As to the remaining part of your query, whether a portion of the black timber, if unpolished, would not be more satisfactory than in the present state, as to ascertaining the species of timber?

Answer. Would not breaking one of the polished sticks answer this question? But, if you be inclinable to have a portion thereof in any state, it shall be immediately sent you, as I have abundance thereof by me, partly found in an old cabin I pulled down, and partly from some dug out of one of my bogs this season.

I had the pleasure of being introduced to Captain Grose, Messrs. Lort, Pennant, and the other gentlemen of the party who visited our island last August. I conducted Mr. Pennant, who is very curious, through some of our bogs, and shewed him the different kinds of timber found there, some of them in the pits, partly dug up; and afterwards escorted him through the remainder of the isle he had not seen before he reached my house. He intends favouring the public with a history of this island; and to that end has sent several gentlemen a printed sheet of queries, originally published by the Society of Antiquaries in London. These queries I am now answering as far as they concern my parish and some adjacent parts. He had from me a pretty good collection of materials, which will much assist him; and I hope we shall, within the compass of a year at most, have his History of Man; a place of too much consequence to be left unnoticed, or so strangely misrepresented by dabblers in history as it has been. With grateful acknowledgements for your kind remembrance, as well as past favours, I remain, Sir, your much obliged humble servant,

JAMES WILKS *.

3. *To* W. B. *Esq.*

SIR, *Rochester, May* 18, 1783.

BY the desire of my worthy friend Dr. Ducarel, I beg leave to send you an account of a singular discovery, made by accident, in the parish church of Chatham, in the diocese of Rochester; a church wherein, from its appearance, no one would expect any thing of the kind; as it presents, in other respects, hardly any thing worthy the attention of the curious or the antiquary.

In repairing a pew belonging to the master-builder of Chatham-yard, situated on the south side of the chancel, the workmen found, in the wall to which it joined, some loose bricks which obstructed their work; and being thereby led to examine the place more attentively, they perceived a considerable part of the wall unsound, and necessary to be taken down and re-built, in order to compleat their work. In doing of this, they found that what they thought to be the wall of the church was only a facing of bricks plastered over, to fill irregularities in the original wall; which, when cleared of this extraneous matter, presented the discovery I am going to mention.

It was a cavity in the wall about 8 feet wide and 10 feet high, formed entirely of stone, very much resembling that used in the building of the cathedral church of Rochester, divided into three seats by slender partitions, which had been destroyed, some traces only now remaining of them. The major part of the top was also destroyed, which seemed to me, and others that were present, to have originally projected somewhat out of the

* Rev. Mr. Wilks, vicar-general of the Isle of Man.

wall,

wall; but of this we could not be certain. Whatever direction or form it had been of, we could plainly perceive, by some fragments that I have now in my possession, that it must have been elegantly carved. The back parts of these seats are entire, not the least mutilated, representing delicate branches of oak, vine, and other trees, with their fruit on, and interspersed with the figures of various birds and animals, such as squirrels and apes, &c. sitting on the branches. But what more particularly engaged my attention was the foliage of those trees, which was beautiful beyond expression, but different in the three compartments or seats. Such an unexpected and uncommon discovery, exceeding every thing of the kind in this neighbourhood, soon brought together several spectators, who were no less surprized than delighted with the object; and, among the rest, myself, who am the officiating minister of the parish; who, from the pleasure it afforded me and every one present, was willing that some means might be contrived to keep the place open for the inspection and entertainment of others: and therefore recommended, in the room of another facing of brick, to have an arch thrown round it, to secure the building above, which seemed to be loose, and to want some support. Unfortunately the churchwardens were not of the same opinion with myself, and therefore ordered the place to be closed up as before, to my no small mortification, and the loss of a great deal of pleasure to such as are delighted with the venerable views of antient ingenuity.

From the idea I have, Sir, endeavoured to give you by this description, I am certain you have already pronounced it to be a confessionary, or confessional, generally found in cathedral churches, and exactly situated as this is. That in the church of Rochester is so; but infinitely inferior in point of workmanship to this. It was most probably contemporary with the church, erected some time in the fourteenth century, and intended for the reception of the bishop and his two assessors, most likely, at the consecration of the church, and other episcopal visitations. But of this I cannot pretend to determine; therefore must leave it to your sagacity and that of my good friend Dr. Ducarel. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged and most obedient humble servant,

HEN. JONES.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

SPRINGETO PENNIO *, *Liberalium Artium studioso*, GUILIELMUS SEWELIUS, S. D. P.

TUAM, qua te in patria reducem factum significasti, juvenis ornatissime, accepi; et libens reditum tuum in-

* This amiable young man was the eldest son of William Penn, proprietor and governor of Pennsylvania. He died about three years after the date of this letter, in the 21st year of his age. What follows concerning him, is taken from an account of his illness and death, written by his father.

"My dear son Springett Penn from his childhood manifested a disposition to goodness, and gave me hope of more than ordinary capacity; and time satisfied me in both respects. For, besides a good share of learning, he shewed a judgement in the use and application of it, much above his years. He had the seeds of many good qualities rising in him, that made him beloved, and consequently lamented.

"During his illness he frequently manifested the piety of his mind by expressions of thankfulness and praises to God. One day he said to us, 'I am resigned; what God 'pleaseth; he knows what is best. I would 'live if it pleases him, that I might serve 'him. But, O Lord, not my will, but thine 'be done!'

"One speaking to him of what might please him when recovered, he said, 'My 'eye looks another way, where the truest 'pleasure is.'

"When I said to him one morning, 'it 'was a mercy he had rested well;' he replied, 'All is mercy, dear father, every thing is 'mercy.'

"Upon telling him how some of the gentry, who had been to visit him, were gone to their sports, and how little consideration men have of their latter end; he answered, 'It is all stuff, my dear father, it is 'sad stuff. O that I might live to tell them 'so!'

"Saying one day, 'I am resolved I will 'have such a thing done,' he immediately fell into this reflection with much contrition. 'Did I say, I will? O Lord, forgive me that 'irreverent and hasty expression! I am a 'poor, weak creature, and live by thee; 'therefore I should have said, If it pleaseth 'thee that I live, I intend to do so. Lord, 'forgive my rash expression.'

"Two or three days before his decease he called his brother to him, and looking seriously upon him, said, 'Be a good boy, and 'know that there is a God, a great and 'mighty God, who is a rewarder of the 'righteous, and so he is of the wicked; but 'their rewards are not the same. Have a

'care

columem intellexi, non autem nuncium de matris tuæ ægritudine, cui meliorem valetudinem ex animo precor, et quam æstimo licet ignotam, satis superque persuasus, ex his quæ subinde audivi, singularis exempli eam esse matronam.

At ecquis Italicæ, Belgicæque linguæ amor tibi etiamnum durat? ecquid in iis profecisti? an potius Latinæ eloquentiæ adhuc operam das? Si postremum præcipue tibi cordi sit, macte tua virtute; nam nihil tam alte natura constituit, teste Curtio, quod virtus non possit eniti.

Quæ cum ita sint, cur non gnaviter studiis incumberes ad assequendum intellectum eorum qui non solum nitide, sed et stylo paulo abstrusiore scripserunt. Cum enim prima fundamenta jam satis firmiter tibi jacta sunt, haud desperandum, sed strenue adnitendum, præsertim dum viret ætas, viget memoria, et vires florent; ut integram tandem solidamque linguæ Latinæ notitiam nancisceris. At hoc sine frequenti, imo pene assidua præstantissimorum authorum lectione haud comparatur, ideoque quandam quasi molestiam habere videtur. Verum quid refert! Juvenis es, firmus es, et

Dulcia non meruit qui non gustavit amara.

Omnem ergo laborem sperne, et tunc invenies postrema prioribus multo jucundiora. Scilicet habent literarum studia, seu musæ (quas virgines esse aiunt) nescio quod incentivum, quo ad altiora non segniter, sed summa cum alacritate impellimur. Hic tamen spectandum, quod semper et ubique expedit, *ne quid nimis*; quippe, quod caret alterna requie durabile non est, et quæ nimium diligimus, ea tandem afflictim deperimus, et pene insanientis instar extollimus. Sic igitur bonæ literæ amandæ, ut eas potius per vices pro oblectamento habeamus, quam totam ætatem in iis agendo eò demum pervadere, ut aliorum quæ maximi momenti sunt, nobis sordeat cura et prorsus vilescat; quod vereor utique ne multis in sortem ceciderit.

At quid ego hæc ad te, cui parens est pius sanè et prudens, qui bona virtutum semina tibi ingerendo, eximio suo exemplo præire tibi non desinit. Perge igitur ut cæpisti, et Latinissimorum scriptorum lectioni te assuescas, ut studiorum tuorum messem reportare denique possis non contemnendam. Vale.

Amstelodamo, VI *kalend. Novemb.* CIↃIↃCXCIII.

' care of idle company, and love good com-
' pany, and the Lord will bless thee. I have
' seen good things for thee, if thou dost but
' fear God.'

" His end drawing on apace, and divers of us being with him, he said to me, ' Dear
' father, hast no hope for me?' I answered,
' My dear child, I am afraid to hope, and I
' dare not despair, but am, and have been
' resigned, though one of the hardest lessons
' I ever learned.' He paused a while, and with a composed frame of mind said, ' Come
' life, come death, I am resigned. O, the
' love of God overcomes my soul!'

" The doctor coming in, he said, ' Let
' my father speak to the doctor, and I will
' go to sleep;' which he did, and waked no more, breathing his last on my breast, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning. So ended the life of my dear child and eldest son; much of my comfort and hope, and one of the most tender and dutiful, as well as ingenious and virtuous youths, I knew. In whom I lost all that any father can lose in a child; since he was capable of any thing that became a sober young man: my friend and companion as well as most affectionate son.

" May this loss have its due weight upon all his relations and friends, and those to whose hands this account may come, for their remembrance and preparation for their great and last change!"

MR. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE following papers were transcribed from a miscellaneous collection in the British Museum. It does not appear (either from the book itself, or from the Harleian Catalogue) to whom it originally belonged. The slight account of Sedgbrooke has neither signature nor indorsement of any kind.

Having occasion to make use of a lighted candle by day-light, I observed that a shadow cast by it on white paper appeared of a deep blue colour. This I imagine to have been caused by the shadow being viewed through the white day-light; as I believe it is the property of black to appear blue when seen through a white medium. If I am mistaken, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents who will favour me with a better solution.

The same shadow viewed at night through the light of a fire appears blue, but not of so deep or vivid a colour.

I am, &c. S. G.

" Whereas upon the petition of John Ranson, keeper of his Majestie's house of records and evidences, called St. Marie's Tower, at York, I am informed that the coucher books of the monasteries and abbies of Monk Bretton, Meux, Fountains, Brailston, Whitby, Drax, Selby,

Selby, Pontefract, Roche, Bridlington, and of the cell of St. Martin, near Richmond, in the county of York, do now remain in your several custodies, through the want whereof his Majestie is much prejudiced in the revenues and liberties belonging to the said late dissolved monasteries and abbies, and his subjects oftentimes put to causeless and unnecessary suits of law, which otherwise might be determined and decided with less expence of money and loss of time, if the said coucher books were remaining in a publick office, where every man might have free access to come unto them at their liberties and pleasures; which said books are conceived meerly and properly to be the king's records and evidences, and not of any private subject, of what estate or condition soever. These are, therefore, to will and require you to deliver unto the said John Ranson such coucher book and books of the monasteries and abbies aforesaid as shall remain in your custodies, betwixt this and the feast of the birth of our Lord God next coming, to remaine in the said house of evidences amongst the rest of his Majestie's records, as well for the use and benefit of his Majestie as of his subjects, as occasion shall require. Hereof fail not, as you will answer the contrary at your perils; and that you and every of you respectively take notice of this our current warrant being shewn unto you, and a true copy thereof being left with you. From Fulham-house, the 28th day of July, 1637.

"Your very loving friend,

"GUIL. JUXON, London.

"To my loving friends Sir Francis Wortley, bart. Sir William Armyn, kt. and bart. Sir William Alford, kt. William Ingleby, esq. Sir Hugh Cholemelev, kt. Philip Constable, esq. Thomas Walmesley, esq. Roger Doddesworth, —— French, —— Pepper, gents. Sir James Billingham, kt. and Sir William Strickland, kt."

Transcribed from a MS. book in the office of the treasury.

N. B. The like warrants were sent to the lord Wharton for the book of Byland, and Lord Falconberg for Newburgh in Yorkshire.

Indorsed in a different hand.—"This was given me by Mr. West, who transcribed it from Mr. Le Neve, who transcribed it from the office book."

Harl. MSS. 6822.

"The parish of Sedgbrooke in the deanery of Grantham, alias of Sedgbrooke, with East Allington, is divided into two medieties, running equally through both those places. They are both rectories; but one of them a sinecure, and called the deaconry, as the glebe belonging to it is called the deacon's glebe, and the incumbent has been called the dean. There is nothing due for him to do, but the providing the ringing of a bell at morning and night every day, except Sundays. And it is presumed, that heretofore, for that and the like ministerial purposes, a deacon was appointed from the neighbouring abbey of Newbo, to which the profits of this mediety was appropriated. Since the Reformation, the donation of both rectories has been in the crown.

The church is a fair country parish church with a large chancel, which opens on each side into a place or buildidg added thereto, and designed, the one on the north side for a burial place for the abbey aforementioned; the other, on the south, for a burial place for the family of the Markhams. It was built, if not the whole church, in Edward the Fourth's days, by Sir John Markham, that excellent person, whom Fuller, in his "Holy State," gives for the example of the upright judge, having lost the place of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas for his integrity. After which loss he retired to this place, and, sequestering himself from the world, he spent his last days in devotion in a chamber which he made over this burial place. There remains a chimney in the wall, some ends of joists, and other marks that justify this tradition. As do also the many basons for holy water, and other marks of devotion, according to the humour of those times, shew the piety of his disposition. And God hath blessed him with a worthy posterity that have been all along remarkable for their justice, honour, and goodness, and have been for some descents dignified with the title of a baronet."

Harl. MSS. 6822.

MR. URBAN,

THE following Love Letter in prose and verse, written by a Gloucestershire Divine about a century and a half ago, is very much at your service, if you think the insertion of it in your Miscellany will afford any amusement to your readers.

S. L.

"A letter

A letter of thanks to Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, that presented me with two apples.

Mrs. Brooks,

IT may justly be deem'd a solecism in courtship, and very preposterous, if not a plain presumption, to send a letter to an unknown person; whereas indeed visits should precede epistles. But be it so, yet I know you carry so much candour in your breast to remit an acknowledg'd error. Some, no doubt, may think it proper eno' to write first, before they come to an interview, that there may be some way made for their better acceptance and more easy carrying on their design. Words written, being the sentiments of the mind, differ not much from those that are *vivâ voce* delivered, in relation to the end and aym of both: tho' a good orator may possibly persuade more by speaking his mind in lively rhetoricke than by writing in blacke and white. But, to say the truth, I was impatient of forbearing my thankes any longer for your kind present, the two fair apples you sent me by my good friend Mr. Smith, by which I made this interpretation unto myself, that I should not looke uppon you as forbidden fruit.

By the description of your most excelent person and features that I have heard from sundry persons, I cannot but imagine yourself represented by them in some of your perfections.

The ripenesse of them did mind me of your maturity, how fit you are to be taken in by some happy hand; for women and fruit have fit seasons to be gathered.

The exact mixture of the white and red may well adumbrate and shadow out the incomparable complexion of your face, that, by so happy a concurrence of such colours, causeth such an amazing lustre; which indeed was one reason why I have not yet wayted uppon you, because I thought my eye to weake to fix uppon so great a shine of beauty; the sun can only be fully view'd by eagles.

The roundnesse may well signify the perpetuity of affection you will bestow uppon that person that shall be admitted to your love; as heretofore eternity was by the Egyptians represented by the hieroglyphicke and sculpture of a circle, that hath no end: or as time, whose instants are successive, was set forth by a snake that received his tayl in his mouth.

The smoothnesse of them may well signify your prime and flourishing years, that time and age have made no wrinkle nor furrow on your brow, but that you are like the gliding streams in calm weather, whose waters are without all manner of roughnesse.

The sweetnesse of the taste did put me in mind of your good temper, that you are like a true turtle without a gall, unacquainted with morosenesse, but allways affable, and of good humour, not inflexible, but of great tendernesse, and a becoming compliance.

The coat, by which the inward substance was protected, was so thin to admiration, that it put me in mind of the fineneſſe of your skin, so transparent and diaphanous, as if it were ambitious to give the advantage of a prospect to the inward parts, or be a casement to the heart; where no doubt doth reside such vertue that may altogether correspond to the external symmetry.

The moysture of them was so pleasing and palatable, that it minded me of your flowry age, that you are like a young tree full of juice and sap, and are so far from any thing of decay, that, like the sun in its meridian glory, you are ascended to the zenith or prime of your age. And how well doth it suite with your name! the pleasant *Brooks* do not only fill themselves, but satiate such as drinke of their streams, the hunted Hart flyes to them to quench his thirst, and so can you refresh the *Heart* that is wounded with another sort of arrow.

And what else can the sending of a pair impart, but that you judge the happinesse of your life to consist in society? Pierius, in his Hieroglyphickes, compares a single person to one millstone, that of itself cannot grind, but two perform it well. This worlde is like Noah's arke, wherein we go by couples. If you had sent a single apple, I should have thought you irremovably resolved upon a virgin state, but now I give myselfe the hopes of being the other to make up the pair.

Nor can I forget how full it was of fair kernels, which are the seed to preserve its kind: and what may be inferred from this, but that you may be the happy mother of a numerous offspring when joyned to a loving husband?

And the soundnesse must not be omitted, for oft times it happens that fair apples in view have rotten coars, like the apples near the Dead Sea; but these had not the leaste speck or tincture, which I

did compare to the integrity and soundnesse of your heart.

And now, what can I return for so significant a present? Had I the golden apples that Venus gave Hippomenes, by which he overcame swift Atalanta; or had I the golden apples that were kept in the orchard of the Hesperides; or had I the golden apple that Paris once had when he was made umpire between Juno, Pallas, and Venus; I should soon (were there never so many fair competitors) adjudge it unto you, as that umpire did to Venus.

But I feare I am tedious, and therefore beg your pardon for it, and for the boldnesse of this first addresse by letter; the next must be by a personal visit at Twiford, where I shall certainly find not only such embellishment in the degrees aforesaid, but also muche beyond it, as the Arabian Queene told Salomon, and that not halfe was reported to

Your admirer and humble servant."

The LETTER verified.

A visit to precede a letter
In courtship seemeth to be better,
Especially when 'tis sent o'er
To one that ne'er was seen before.
But you have candour in your breast
To pardon error when confest.
Yet some affirm a letter may
Be useful first to make the way.
Both useful, but the tongue can best
Speak the love that's in the breast.
The two fair apples that you sent
Make me my gratitude to vent.
The ripeness of them seem'd to vye
With you for your maturity:
Women and fruit will soon be wither'd
If they stay too long ungather'd.
The colours of the white and red
Are in your face discovered,
That when I come I feare the shine
Of it will quickly dazzle mine;
For only eagles, we are told,
Can stedfastly the sun behold.
The roundnesse of them signifye
Your love with perpetuity,
As rings and circles do portend
Eternity without an end.
The smoothnesse of them plainly show
There is no wrinckle on your brow.
Also the sweetnesse brings to mind
That you're of disposition kind.
The coat, diaphanous and thin,
Hints at the fineneffe of your skin,
Made by such a curious art,
As if a casement to your heart,
Where doth inward virtue lye,
To answer outward symmetry.
The moysture shews your age to be
But yet in adolescency;
Like a young tree, tis your good hap
To be full of juice and sap;
Just like a brook full to the brinke,
That fills itself and all that drinke,
Whether the wounded hart doth fly
To take off his aridity.
That th' apples that were sent were two,
Plainly points at *mee* and *you*.
If you a single one had sent,
I had guest at your intent,
That you would never married me,
But still retain'd virginity.
The kernells, that preserve its kind,
May call your fruitfulnesse to mind:
In th' orchard of Hesperides
Never founder grew than these;
Tho' oft it's seen that they before
The eye are fair have rotten core.
As press'd out eno' there is
Neare the lake Asphaltitis:
This uncorruptnesse shews to me
Truth of heart, integrity.
For such a present what shall I
Present again, how gratify?
Did I the golden apples keep
Were flung before Atlanta's feet,
Or that which Paris gave the queen;
Worthy of all I'd you esteem.
Thus, as a prologue to a play,
Or Harbinger unto the day,
So this letter comes to you
From him that longs to have a view.
Where I shall find not only what
Was said was true, but also that
Twice more merit to mine eye
Appear'd than to mine ear did flye.

Mr. URBAN,

AMONG the various anecdotes concerning Milton and his works, which have lately been repeated, I have not seen mentioned a circumstance worthy, I think, of being remembered, which is, the burning of his writings by the university of Oxford. This learned body, it seems, in the reign of Cha. II. thought fit to give a demonstration of their loyal and monarchical principles by a public decree, condemning to the flames the works (I suppose only in part) of Milton, Buchanan, and Hobbes. I learn the fact from a poem in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, vol. II. entitled, *Decretum Oxoniense Anno* 1683. It is easy to conceive what pieces, theological and political, brought down this sentence upon him. Buchanan was obnoxious from his treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, in which he, according to this verifier,

Jus regum angusti contraxit limite gyri.

The crime of Hobbes was, I believe, writing his *Leviathan*. That *this* should be the mode of refutation practised in so celebrated

d a *seat of the Muses*, may seem traordinary; but the Oxonians ppeal to learned authorities for ethod of argumentation; and no call in question their *prudence* in , as all these famous champions *w dead*. The author of the tols, in splendid terms, the dig- greatness of the enterprize.

unt laudes, immortalesque triumphi,
ellofiti sacras quæ protegis arces.

e does not fail to breathe a pious at it were possible to inflict the nishment upon the writers, as ir works.

n O si simili, quicunque hæc scrip-
rit author,
ubuisset, eodemque arserit igne!
videas flammâ crepitante cremari
UM, terris cœloque inamabile no-
en.

"quanquam O" is worthy of ol of Dominic or Loyola, and, , contributed greatly to the ap- shewn to the piece by its inser- this academical collection. It however, be wondered at, that ds of English liberty should re- h jealousy and aversion a party of stamping their public sanction timents like these. I know not this poem still continues to dis- e collection. I copy from the f 1721.

ot my intention, Mr. Urban, to dium upon a seminary which, I ng to believe, now inculcates rent principles; but I think it r be useless or impertinent to ex- he public, in their true colours, gnity and meanness inseparable arty spirit. I am, Sir, &c.

An old Correspondent.

JRBAN,

correspondent S. H. p. 327, cease to "wonder" at my omit- d Osborne among the "barons esent reign," when he recollects lordship was not so "created," called up by writ to his father's and accordingly ranks from , 1673. "Two generations," would, in that instance, have e "accurate" than "another." ester is spelt as I found it in the egister, and in your Magazine, . 496, from the Gazette I sup- may be wrong. Though peers etimes taken titles from the pa- of others, or that have been pre- . Thus Lord Walsingham is . MAG. *July* 1783.

so titled from an estate that belongs to Mr. Warner; and Cardiff is one of the ancient baronies of the earl of Pembroke. "Lord Mountstuart," says S. H. "is the same person as Lord Cardiff." No doubt; yet his mother (Lady Bute) whom I mentioned, is also, in her own right, Lady Mountstuart, being so created April 3, 1761. This, therefore, is *not* the second "title *only* of the earl of Bute; but, an English barony being prior, will absorb that of Cardiff. The barony of Botetourt is a barony in fee, and therefore must be vested in the dutchess dowager of Beaufort, as sister to the late lord. From her, indeed, it will descend to the duke her son. Berkshire, as well as Suffolk, descended to the present earl, his ancestor being the first earl of Berks *, *majus*, in this case, *involvit minus*. Among the peers "advanced in this reign from inferior titles," I mentioned, but your printer omitted, "two dukes," *viz.* Montagu and Northumberland.

Yours, CRITO.

P. S. The red book, I observe, has placed the duke of York *after* the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland. But certainly he should be *before* them, as the king's sons take place of his brothers by the Stat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 10.

MR. URBAN, *London, June* 4, 1782.

IN reading Latin authors we scarcely meet with any passages so obscure as those which relate to colours. We see the same word applied as an epithet to such opposite things; and, consequently, we see such opposite meanings assigned to the same word, that we are inclined to doubt whether the signification be "*albus an ater*." Thus the word "*purpureus*" is applied to fire, air, and water, as well as to swans and snow. It seems, at the first view, almost impossible to settle the idea which the ancients intended to convey by this word. I shall endeavour to clear away part of this difficulty.

In the first place, it appears evidently that *purpureus* very often conveyed the same idea with our *purple*: and this was its literal and original meaning. Thus,

"Purpureos flores." VIRG. Geor. iv. 54.
"Cum tibi succurrit Veneris lascivia nostræ;
Purpureas tenero pollice tange genas."
OVID. 1 Amor. iv. 21.
"Purpureus ignis." STAT. 1 Achil. 162.
"Purpureusque pudor."
OVID. Amor. i. 3. 14.

* The present earl (John), colonel of the 70th regiment of foot, is the 15th earl of Suffolk, and the 8th earl of Berkshire.

In the next place, I imagine the ancients thought *purpureus* properly applied to that matter which was eminent for its shining qualities, of what colour soever it might be: this I take to have been its metaphorical or figurative meaning.

Thus Horace, addressing Venus,

"Tempestivius in domum
Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus,
Comessabere Maximi." 4 Carm. i. 9.

On which passage Baxter has the following note. "*Purpureum pro pulchro poetæ dicere assueverunt.*" (Vet. Schol.) "Albinovano etiam nix purpurea dicitur. Quicquid late splendebat et candebat per catachresin purpureum dicebatur: illud enim in coloribus summum erat." This, I think, is in general the idea meant to be conveyed by *purpureus*. Let us examine it in two or three passages. Ovid, speaking of the horses of the sun, has these words:

"Gemmea *purpureis* cum juga demet *equis*."
Fast. ii. 74.

And in another place,

"Carmina sanguineas deducunt cornua lunæ,
Et revocant *niveos* solis euntis *equos*."
Lib. 2. Amor. Eleg. i. 24.

One would think it almost impossible to reconcile the two epithets, *purpureos* and *niveos*, which are here applied to the same animals by the same person. However, I think the passages may be perfectly understood by considering Baxter's explication of *purpureus*. I am persuaded that the poet, alluding to the appearance of the sun itself, meant to say, that the horses made a bright, shining, and splendid figure; and this without wishing to point out any particular colour. I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, because Val. Flaccus, speaking of the same horses, calls them "*nitentes equos*," lib. v. 415. Ovid has "*diem purpureum*;" and Virgil and Tibullus, "*purpureum ver*." (Ovid. 3 Fast. 518.; Virg. Ecl. ix. 40; Tibul. iii. 5. 4.) I see no other way in these passages of translating *purpureus* except "splendid, shining."

In Persius are the following lines:

—— "Magis auratis pendens laquearibus *ensis*
Purpureas subter cervices terruit *."
Pat. iii. 40.

Did I imagine *ensis purpureus* to be the true reading, I should infer much from hence in favour of my opinion, since I see no other reason why a sword, which is not stained with blood, should be called *purpureus*, except on account of its shining qualities. But I am entirely in favour of the other reading of this passage;

—— ensis
Purpureas subter *cervices*:

that is, "the sword which was hung over the head of Damocles, dressed in kingly garments"—*regio ornatu amictus*.

Horace, speaking of those heroes, who for the greatness of their actions were received into the highest heaven, thus anticipates the deification of Augustus:

"Quos inter Augustus recumbens
Purpureo bibit ore nectar." 3 Carm. iii. 11.

It is well known that Augustus's vanity led him to imagine that his eyes beamed forth light after the manner in which Apollo is described. This weakness Horace here flatters: the *purpureum os* means that radiant countenance, that "*quiddam divini vigoris*," which Augustus imagined he so peculiarly possessed. In the same strain of flattery Virgil speaks of Æneas, the representative of Augustus:

— "Haud illo (Apollo) segnior ibat
Æneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore."
iv. 140.

And again;

"Os humerosque deo similis. Namque ipsa (Venus) decoram
Cæsariem nato genitrix, lumenque juventæ
Purpureum; et lætos oculis afflarat honores."
iv. 150.

In these passages *purpureus* seems, as before, to signify splendid, shining. With the same signification, Ovid, speaking of Minos, calls him *purpureus*.

"Cum vero faciem demto nudaverat ære,
Purpureusque ———
Terga premebat equi." Met. viii. 32.

To the above examples, which I have brought to prove the meaning of *purpureus*, I shall add an argument from Rodellius. Why should not *purpureus*, says he, signify shining, since "simili ratione multa vocamus aurea, in quibus auri nihil est, præter pulchritudinem et nitorem?"

Having, in some measure, pointed out by the foregoing examples the meaning of *purpureus*, I shall here attempt to account for its figurative signification. The word "*purpureus*" is derived from *purpura*, and was originally applied to that which possessed the qualities of the

purpura.

* Persius here alludes to the well-known story of Damocles, over whose head a naked sword was hung by a single horsehair by order of Dionysius the tyrant. See Cic. Tusc. Quæst. lib. v.

purpura. This *purpura* was a species of shell-fish, within whose head is the liquor used in dying purple. Now purple garments were the marks of the highest dignities, and were worn by princes and kings, and also by the chief Roman magistrates. It is hence their writers use *purpuræ* to express the highest offices, as well as the persons who were dignified with these offices*. When, therefore, *purpuræ* thus deviated from its literal to a figurative sense, it was likely that *purpureus* should also alter its signification; and that when *purpura* came to signify that which was splendid and remarkable for its superior distinctions, *purpureus* also would then be applied to that which was possessed of *these* distinctions. Hence I think the reason why, among the Latins, *purpureus* was applied to such different, nay opposite things, since it was rightly said of whatever had a splendid and shining appearance. "Quicquid late splendebat purpureum dicebatur; illud enim in coloribus summum erat."

O. E.

Mr. Urban,

When I read of men of sense and erudition, like Mr. Sam. Wesley, retaining Jacobitical attachments so long after the abdication of the house of Stuart, I am led to ask one simple question, *What obligations have we to the house of Stuart?*

Had the unfortunate Queen of Scots ascended the throne of England, it is more than probable that French councils, or those dawnings of arbitrary power which her son discovered, would have exerted themselves as strongly as they did in her grandson, whom we pity, because his subjects could find no other way of ridding themselves of his tyranny than by cutting off his head. Not to mention that Popery would have been substituted in the Queen to High-churchism in the King. It is true the restoration of Cha. II. delivered this country from the horrors of fanaticism and anarchy; but what did it substitute in their room that we should lament his death, or the abdication of his wretched mean-spirited successor? Let any sensible, dispassionate man, divesting himself of prejudice against presbyterians and republicans, review the Stuart reigns with an impartiality and candour greater than Harris, Hume, or Macaulay possess, and tell us, wherein consist the merits of their administrations, or what blessings we owe to them, except that oppression, which maketh wise men mad, taught or ought to teach us the true value of liberty; and, then let him, draw a fair comparison between them and the princes of the houses of Orange or Brunswick, and apply it to the happiness of our present enjoyments.

Mr. Urban,

From an ambiguity in dating the year according to the old style, the readers of Mr. Canton's life in the new edition of Biog. Brit. may be led to think that his experiments were prior to Mr. Michell's "Tract on *artificial Magnets*, published in the beginning of the year 1750, including a method of obtaining magnetism by means of iron bars. The truth is, Mr. C.'s experiments were not shewn to the Royal Society till the January following (*viz.* Jan. 17, 1750-1), he being elected F.R.S. near ten months before. Neither is it true that Mr. C. kept back the publication of his experiments from tenderness to Dr. Knight, till he was persuaded by Mr. Folkes not to with-hold a discovery of such general utility on any private consideration. Mr. M.'s pamphlet had already made the whole discovery public. Mr. C.'s experiments are so nearly the same with Mr. M.'s, that no one, who will take the trouble of comparing them, can doubt whence they were borrowed. Mr. C. saw the experiments themselves made by Mr. M. at Cambridge after the publication of the book, and frequently repeated them to his friends in London, till he exhibited them to the Royal Society with a little difference in the form only, which might not improbably be borrowed from some experiments of Du Hamel's, with which it exactly coincides, in *Memoires de l'Acad. des Sciences* for 1745, p. 181, printed 1749. Among the persons, who assisted at Mr. C.'s repetition of Mr. M.'s experiments at his own house in London, was Dr. Knight, who, Mr. Smeaton remembers, not only seemed surprised at the ready success of them, but declared he could not have believed any method could have been found to procure so strong a degree of magnetism

* Thus "septimâ purpurâ" is used by Florus for "septimo consulatu," 3. xxi. 17. Pliny, lib. 2. 21, has "Romana purpura" for "Romani magistratus." Mart. lib. viii. 8.

"Purpura te fœlix, te colit omnis honos."

And Ovid;

"Jamque novi præeunt fasces, nova purpura fulget." 1 Fast. 81.

"Illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum
Flexit." Virg. 2 Georg. 495.

From whence the expression "attingere purpuram," "sumere purpuram," &c.

ism so *expeditiously*, with other expressions tending to shew that Mr. M.'s process had not been known to him before. It was not till some months after this exhibition that Mr. C. exhibited his experiments to the Royal Society, with which Dr. K. was offended irreconcileably, alledging it was critically timed, as he was then about concluding a treaty with the navy-board, that his bars might be used in the royal navy; whereas the Dr. remained in friendship with Mr. Michell ever after.

The above state of facts, abstracted from Mr. Michell's Letter to the Monthly Reviewers, dated Thornhill, May 17, 1785, and published in the Monthly Review for June last, cannot be unacceptable to the friends of truth and science. A. Z.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent A. B. p. 326, may see such a portrait of our Saviour as he mentions at Antwerp, in the Bodleian Library, engraved in the Antiq. Repert. IV. 2, where it is said to have been copied from one on an emerald, and sent as a present from the Grand Seignior to Pope Innocent VIII. to redeem his brother who was taken prisoner. This pontiff sat from 1484 to 1492, and was contemporary with Bajazet II. the successor of Mahomet, who took Constantinople about thirty years before. It should seem this portrait was a copy from that pretended to have been sent by Jesus Christ himself to Abgarus king of Edessa, or fashioned after the pretended description of him sent by Lentulus the proconsul to the emperor Tiberius, of which see a medal found in Anglesea, in Rowland's Mona Antiqua, p. 93 and 298—300, 2d edit. If I am not mistaken, the copies, like that in the Antiq. Repert. are by no means uncommon.

The Roman inscription found in the Tower (p. 332), though only a common sepulchral one in memory of some obscure person, is a valuable addition to this department of British Antiquities. If your correspondents, who communicate such, will give them with equal fidelity, your repository will become a valuable supplement to Horsley's Brit. Rom. which we do not seem likely to have in any other form, though that book well deserves a new edition *, which the many considerable discoveries of succeeding times would greatly improve. I the rather throw out this, because several inscriptions, on which your worthy and learned correspondent, P. Gemsage, has tried his skill to little purpose, have been very faultily copied. I cannot help observing on this occasion, that a Roman inscription published by you June 1784, p. 403, as found at Watton in Surrey, is a gross imposition, fabricated to impose on the lord of the manor, who aspires to be thought an *antiquarian*. *Licinius*, with and without the prefix, is not an uncommon name in Gruter, and *Ascanius* occurs there four times; but never connected together. Licinius is also in Horsley. This inscription, compared with the Roman discoveries in the Tower of London, illustrated by the late president of the Antiquary Society, Arch. V. 292, serves to prove the importance of that city at that time.

The chalice found in Lichfield cathedral, p. 332, certainly denoted the deceased to have been an ecclesiastic; chalices and pattens having been frequently found in the graves and coffins of all ranks of ecclesiastical persons (see Mr. Greene's account of one, vol. XLII. p. 168.). Though it is not said whether the crucifix was broken off at the bottom, it is not improbable that it formed the head of a crosier or pastoral staff, such being usually buried with prelates or heads of religious houses.

The stone coffin probably came into disuse about a century before the dissolution: from that time wooden coffins came into more general use.

Your Shrewsbury correspondent, p. 337, involves himself in a perplexity of his own creating. Nobody but himself ever supposed Mr. Wray's *Greek inscription* was an *English* one. It may be rendered into English as well as every antient inscription; but that the Greek letters are the vehicle for English words, which is what he seems to insinuate, if he means any thing, I defy him, or any other Oedipus, to make out.

Some account of William Maitland (see p. 359) may be found in Brit. Topog. II. 572, 665. One of the same name and profession, as hair-merchant, still lives in Swallow or Warwick-street, near Golden-square.

The boot, spur, and glove, of Henry VI. p. 418, were engraved in Antiq. Repertory.

Fig. 4, 5, in your last month's plate, are statues of two abbots or religious. Fig. 6 is too much ruined and indistinct to ascertain whom it represents. Fig. 7 is rather a pillar than an altar, or a pillar set

* The plates were sold, we understand, in December last, to a coppersmith. EDIT.

n altar. Fig. 8 may be the lower any deity as well as Silenus.
ie list of Middlesex parishes add Newbon, at Enfield, Fellow of Coll. Cambridge.
urch, or Little Stanmore, Will.
t, esq. Mr. Poole.
Barnet,
Benj. Underwood, prebendary of

Clapton chapel not permitted to ed by the vicar of Hackney.
tory of Hackney is a sinecure, to h the lord of the manor, Fr. John n, esq. has presented his brother*.
antiquarian notes, pp. 433, 434, : credit to their author. The mo- s in Dorchester church are put ust as the sexton misnames them.
nt (misprinted *first*) has eleven tient figures, and is remarkable g made of *lead*. The figures in h window of the choir represent tory of St. Berinus, who never l king *Lucius*, but Kenewalch, the Saxons, some centuries after

In the north window is the Jesse, or pedigree of our Saviour, ted by a tree, at whose root lies nd on its branches are portraits of ies recited in St. Matthew, with mes under them in Saxon capi- n the east window were several f coats of arms concealed by a screen; as is, I suspect, the mo- of the founder, unless confound- an old stone figure dug up some o, and laid in the consistory court est end of the church, and called e in memory of the bishop of that mentioned by Leland, Itin.
inscription in the choir is as fol-

jacet dns Rogerus por poratus *rioratus)* de ranton in com. Sta- postea abbas mon de dorchestre dioces necnon epus lidensis: cu- ne ppitietur de amen,
on the bell:
otege Birine quos convoco
i sine fine. Raf. Rastwood.
tale about a communication under between Kenelworth (not *Killing-* castle and Warwick, is applied vulgar to all old buildings how- tant, as is also the impediment to through it. A school-boy would e written in his pocket-book, that

e advowson, or next turn, of the vi- was purchased by the late rev. F. f Chelmsford, for one of his sons; we are not misinformed, has lately sold.

Queen's Cross, near Northampton, was said to be built *by* Q. Eleanor, but would have corrected the mistake of the peasant who shewed it him, and written, that it was built in memory of her.

MR. URBAN,

I Cannot conceal my surprize at your staining a page of your useful repository with such reflections on Mr. Warton as you have printed in p. 416 of last month. It is not difficult to guess from what hand they came. Mr. W. is the friend of Antiquarian taste and science; and he is my friend.

"Give dis letter to Sir Hugh, by gar "it is shallenge: I vill cut his throat in "the park, and I vill teach a scurvy "jackanape priest to meddle or make."

Q.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE accidentally picked up an anonymous letter to Mr. Warton, on his late edition of Milton's "Juvenile Poems." The writer, except in the instance of the new interpretation of the *guarded mount*, and the propriety of the application of Mona and the river Dee, in Lycidas, does not seem to be sensible of the characteristic and essential excellencies of Mr. Warton's commentary. His views in criticism are partial and circumscribed. His chief aim is to detect mistakes in unimportant Notes. In a few columns of your impartial and comprehensive repository, which is open to all parties, and to every species of literature, I beg leave to consider some of his most material objections. He is frequently misled by a captious pedantry: but the greater part of these objections will be found to originate from a perversion, or a misapprehension, of the meaning either of Milton or of his commentator.

Page 7. He blames the commentator for remarking that *then* signifies *at night*, in the line,

TOWRED *cities please us* THEN.

"An odd time," says he, "surely, for TOWRED cities to please, when they cannot be seen. It is not Milton's wont to throw about his epithets thus at random." But TOW'RED cities are not here intended to be *seen*, nor is it the poet's design to shew or describe their magnificent structures. The epithet TOWRED is here used to point out *great* and *royal* cities, where the festivities of the court are held: here he wishes to be present at masks and plays, the evening diversions of such cities. In this poem of L'ALLEGRO,

LEGRO, the amusements of *night* in London and in the country are contrasted.

Page 10. "The ploughman does not always quit his work at noon." He does; at least in the counties known to the poet. Milton was here fascinated by an image of which the classics are so full.

Ibid. "A quality of which all created beings are, or have been, possessed, cannot be *particular* or *personal*." Because the commentator had objected, that *you are but young yet*, in COMUS, was too *personal*. But surely he means, that the poet too palpably adverted to the Lady Alice Egerton, who acted the part of the *lady* in that drama, and was about twelve. She here sustained a feigned character, which the poet overlooked.

Ibid. Our Letter-writer, without giving a single reason, roundly asserts, that "vice *boulting* her arguments," in COMUS, is "*shooting* against heaven." Mr. Warton has proved, not by bare assertions, but by authentic parallels, that the phrase signifies, "*sifting* arguments."

Page 11. "You have discovered in the line,

against the canon-laws of our foundation,

a ridicule which I cannot yet comprehend." Milton's prose tracts abound with attacks on the iniquity of church-canons and canon-law. And here he artfully puts the censure in the mouth of a vicious character. The poet's ecclesiastical principles are to be recollected, to perceive the ridicule. Here is also a glance at foundations, or *establishments*, which Milton hated.

Page 12. "By *sad* Electra's poet, in the Sonnets, Milton means the *sad* Electra, not the *sad* or *pathetic* Euripides. Because, in the tragedy, she is repeatedly stiled the *miserable*." But *sad* and *miserable* are words of different import. Nor did Electra need to be here distinguished by any attribute. The poet Euripides is the predominant idea, whose *power*, in the context, is drawn from his *pathos*.

Page 14. The Letter-writer is in his own proper department, when he is deciding a dispute between *at* and *et*. After so prolix and striking a display of Young's sufferings, *et* is languid. There is a force in the apostrophic *at*.

Ibid. "Young could not be rewarded with appointments of *opulence* and honour, as you suppose, for the Mastership of Jesus College in Cambridge is worth only 40*l.* a year," &c. Indeed? But, surely, the annotator has some merit, which should have been honestly acknowledged, in giving us so many new and curious anecdotes of Young, Milton's first preceptor in the classics.

Page 15. "Instead of your *quem*, i. e. librum, I read *quam*, i. e. mundiitiem." But it was not so much the *binding*, as the *book*, which was given. *Quem* is certainly more simple and clear.

Ibid. Here four lines from PEELE'S OLD WIVES TALE are absurdly said, by our censor, to be written by Milton. Nor does Mr. Warton, as it is just afterwards insinuated, suppose that COMUS has any reference to this part of Peele's play. The Letter-writer is angry that a Gothic drama should be quoted in a classical edition of Milton. But from such books Milton, as well as Shakspeare, is to be illustrated.

Page 16. In speaking of Mr. Warton's *redundancies*, he says, "One knows not, in this profusion of flowers, &c. I consider myself in the case of a gardener, who is sometimes obliged to cut his way into an overgrown arbour with his desperate hook, through groves of jessamine, sweet-briar, and honey-suckle." *Desperate hook* indeed! But these rich shrubs are soon converted into thorns and brambles.

Page 17. "We have here a round dozen of cankers." But how was it possible, otherwise, to prove that Shakspeare was fond of this allusion? The same reason holds good afterwards (p. 19) for the Notes on *arched*, *day's eye*, *canopy*, *tripping*, and *pure* and *cure*.

Page 19. "I have no intention to hurt you." No! and for a good reason.

Page 22. "You take from Newton." The annotator, I think, says in his Preface, "that he, perhaps, may sometimes have been anticipated by Newton."

Page 25. "The petulance of this attack on Mr. Pope." Mr. Warton never could mean to depreciate Pope, where he says, that "Pope *sprinkled* his ELOISA with a *few* epithets from Milton." It was a proof of Pope's judgement, and *better taste*, which, it is to be wished, he had indulged.

Page 30. "The reader will smile at my placing the names of Shakspeare and Addison together." Rather, "laugh heartily."

Page 32. "You say, that Bp Parker was certainly *a man of learning*." The commentator evidently uses these words, not to vindicate Parker, whom he has sufficiently exposed, but to shew the force of political prejudice, and to prove how contemptuously Milton was treated even by the scholars of that time,

Page

38. "The Calvinism of an Sunday seems established by uni- onsent." And very properly. r. Warton say otherwise? He , and very truly, that our pre- *ve* Sunday was the consequence well's Usurpation. Here is a an *opinion*. At the Restora- mon-sense met Calvinism, and l the rational mode of spending ath which now prevails. But a *Calvinistic* Sunday.

40. "I object to an unsparing black-letter books in *classical* ons." Why is this so much a publication? Some of the finest s in this volume of Milton can- understood, without consulting *ics of an age which heard of*

are the strictures of our Aris- on matters which have very do with the real merit of the ton. In the close, however, he didly condescends to pronounce . Warton (although the world t to pay "implicit obedience to iority of a writer of established on for parts and learning") is able of giving a good edition of ainder of Milton's Poems. It l, that Mr. Warton has yet to *moderation*; for the Letter-wri- uently assumes to himself the this peaceable and harmless ac- ment. And, therefore, in case phlet should struggle into a se- ition, I would recommend for a e two following verses from an titled, IL MODERATO, writ- Dr. Dalton, to be performed ALLEGRO and IL PENSEROSO.

e, in native lustre shine,
DERATION, nymph divine!

ir, your most humble servant,
SCRUTATOR *Junior*.

PERSIAN TALE.

ertain rich man of Arabia was tting down to his repast at a l table, when a poor country- ppressed with hunger, unex- arrived from the place of his The rich Arabian instantly en- Whence come you? Not far, ēs, from the neighbourhood of mily. What news do you bring? ys the other, I can undertake to all your questions, be they ever y. Well, began the rich Arab, see a boy of mine that goes by ne of Khulid? Yes, your son was at school, reading the Koran: Khulid, I can tell you, has a clear pipe of his own.—Did you see Khulid's mother? By my troth, a lady of such exquisite beauty, the world holds not her equal.—Did you observe my great house? The roof of your house, I remember, touched the skies.—Did you see my camel? A fat young beast it is, and eats plenty of grass.—And did you see my honest dog? In truth, it is an honest dog, and the creature watches the house with such fidelity!——The rich man, having heard the good news of his family, again fell to eating; and cast the bones to a dog that lay under the table; but he requited not the poor Arab with the smallest gratification. The hungry wretch, at this usage, reflected in his own mind, "Of all this good I have been the bearer, yet he has not relieved my hunger with a morsel of bread." Alas! said he, giving a deep sigh, would to God your honest dog were living, who was so much better than this cur! The rich man, who had been wholly engaged in eating, stopt in an instant: What! cried he, my honest dog dead? Why nothing would go down with him but the camel's carcase.—Is the camel dead then? The beast died of pure grief for Khulid's mother. The mother of Khulid! is she dead? Alas! too true, in the distraction of her mind for the loss of Khulid, she dashed her head against the stones, fractured her skull, and perished.—What has happened to Khulid? At the time your great house fell, Khulid, who was present, now lies buried under its ruins.—What mischief befel the great house? Such a hurricane came on, that your great house shook like a reed, was levelled with the ground, and not one stone left upon another.—The rich Arab, who at the recital of these events had given over eating, now weeped and wailed, rent his garments and beat his breast, and at last, wound up to madness, rushed forth in the wildness of despair. The hungry Arab, seeing the place clear, seized the golden opportunity, fastened on the viands, and regaled to his heart's content. [Copied from the India Gazette, dated June 16, 1781.]

MR. URBAN,

THE following letter fell accidentally into my hands. It is written in the autography of Dr. Atterbury, the famous Bishop of Rochester; and, as it contains

contains a curious specimen of his Latin prose, it will probably be acceptable to the readers of your entertaining Miscellany. Dr. Atterbury's skill in Latin verse is well known by his translation of Dryden's Absalon and Achitophel. The person to whom the letter is addressed is most probably Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, with whom Atterbury lived on terms of intimacy during his residence in college.

EFFLUXIT jam puto plus quàm semestre spatium, ex quo a te vir plurimum colende! tuis consiliis, monitis, et donis auctus cumulatusque discesserim: et tamen nihil a me interim datum est literarum, nihil tibi gratiarum quidem! Habes confitentem reum, ita tamen fatentem, ut delicti, si quod fuerit, imputationem non tam defugere studeat, quam amplecti. Sic enim egomet mihi persuasi nihil isto hominum genere turpius, nihil indignius, quàm qui in patronorum laudibus multi sunt, in gratiis referendis etiam nimii, non quòd collocati muneris novo ipsi sub onere laborent; sed ut specie gratulationis majora eliciant, quam quæ pridem acciperint, ita per beneficia ad beneficium viam struunt; et aucupum more quicquid uspiam prædæ nacti sunt, id ipsum ita disponunt, ita exornant, ut in sui societatem aviculas etiam plures trahat. Et sanè quod a literis scribendis tantisper me continui, neque ignavus uti spero, neque ingratus apud te audiam; quippe qui verebar ne festinatâ nimis gratiarum actione, non tam veteri beneficio satisfactum esse viderer, quam aucupari novum. En tandem literas! nullâ tamen quod solet carminum sarcinâ onustas: ne forte musis æquo addictior videar, adeóque non horas tantum subsecivas sed et dies integros in poematiis scribendis collocâsse. Et profecto id ipsum mihi jampridem obstitit, quò minùs poeticam quandam farraginem ante oculos tuos exponerem, quæ publici quidem juris facta cum sit, deberet recta ad te proficisci; nisi id vetuisset cùm tua vir plurimum reverende auctoritas, tùm nostra quantulacunque sit verecundia. Restat jam, ut abjectis nugis, sapere tandem incipiam, et derelictis amœnioribus musarum diverticulis, per omnifariæ doctrinæ campos longè lateque expatior. Et profectè, cùm, ut rei literariæ sedulò operam navem, multa sint quæ inhortentur, multa etiam quæ accendant, nihil tamen mihi acriores stimulos injecit, quam ut exinde dignum aliquid moliar cui tuum vir optimè! inscribatur nomen: adeóque palam in omnibus et seipsâ innotescat, quod nunc clanculùm et verbo tenus profiteor

Favoris scilicet tui perquàm
studiosum esse
FRANCISCUM ATTERBURY*.

* See the plate, fig. 6.

Fig. 5 of the same plate is a stone, which composes part of a wall now standing within the fortification of Old Carlisle, near Wigton, in Cumberland, two feet and a half in length, and near two feet in breadth.

MR. URBAN, *July* 12.

IN your last, p. 168, is a discovery, that the right eye is less powerful than the left. I observed it several years ago, when I was about fifty; but thought the peculiarity owing to an issue in the left arm, admitted for a tenderness of sight, contracted by reading when a school-boy, with the head too near the fire, before candle-light, and still continued as a salutary discharge, though the original necessity for it has long ceased.

A travelling correspondent mentions in your last, p. 333, the Methodists as having got footing at Jersey, but insulted. Yet these people are protected by the Act of Toleration, as well as dissenters, and are conformists to the church of England in all its ordinances †. They are described, see p. 624 of your Mag. for 1781, as a well-meaning people, by Archbishop Secker, who delivered them from the strictures of Dr. Green, dean of Lincoln. Yet seldom, and with difficulty, can they find redress of injuries, even when interrupted in public authorized worship; while nobody insults or interrupts the common swearer, the drunkard, the law-breaking publican, who suffers tippling in his house, the gambler, the notorious debauchee, and sabbath-breaker. These are often honourable men! They are frequently called to respectable and worshipful offices in church and state. Arians, deists, and practical atheists, meet with civility; while methodists, and but reputed ones, are treated with every indignity and injury! We need not go to Rome or heathenism for persecutors. If reclaiming men from vice, though the dregs of the people (for most of the rich are too wise and fashionable to be religious), and raising a generation zealous of good works, is criminal, these reforming methodists are not fit to live! By what spirit are such

† Is this true of Lady Huntingdon's society, and of various itinerant preachers under the denomination of *methodists*? or is it true only of Mr. Wesley's followers? EDITOR.

such persecutors actuated? Under whose banner do they militate? And whose cause do they promote? W. B.

I Entreat you to erect a spiritual court, a tribunal of virtue, to try the moral fitness and religious momentum of sentiments and characters. Begin with Mr. Booth's life in your April Magazine; for characters you give to the public ought to be didactic and exemplary, as well as amusive and entertaining: therefore honestly and boldly point out aberrations, that the *verum et decens* may be christianly sustained.

Do you advise your friends to be, with Mr. Booth, highly convivial, closely attached to the bottle, to live away, to strain their abilities to furnish princely banquets, to be lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, vindictive, prodigal; and not to mortify the deeds of the flesh? Whether such a man's religion is nominally Popish or Protestant, whether he is a bigot, or of more enlarged notions, his religion is vain; it wants the practical and essential part; if ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.

Assiduous to correct imperfections in matters of style and human reasoning, be no less alert to point out the moral beauties and blemishes of biographical characters. I hope to see the time when pomps and vanities, with all things hostile to heavenly-mindedness, shall feel your faithful strictures: lest some future animadverter confound your Magazine with the stage for immoralities; where turpitude and deformity are often regarded as amiable and heroic; libertinism, enviably glorious.

Yours, LEICESTRIENSIS.

P. S. Patriotic hints.

A national or parliamentary premium advised, to find an expedient to reform the times, and enforce and execute penal laws. Reformation not to be expected from the present mode, and reasons for disposing of and serving church-livings. The militia charged with giving the last blow to the morals and religion of this country. To propose a great saving, by suppressing military and naval chaplainships, their uselessness at all times apparent! they are curacies! In several instances, rather preferments than the cure of souls.

What a jest or pity to foreigners our boasted British Protestantism! Where is the Reformation? What does it now consist of? It is booked, and sleeps in words and forms. What, no convocation, though for liberty, and to preserve the game! No associations against open vice and impiety! No restraint, after the example of France, on corrupters from the press! No informations, no discouragements to common profligacy!

It has been observed, that the approach of divine judgements is announced by an almost general predominancy of wickedness.—Then, woe to Britain!

MR. URBAN, *July* 11.

THE inclosed notices of the late Gen. Oglethorpe are not sent you as a complete account of him; but they may help to fill up such as may be communicated by others. Part of them are taken from the former volumes of your work. Was the medal of him ever engraved which was proposed by your predecessor in 1736 *? Yours, &c. S.

On the 30th of June, 1785, died, at Cranham-hall in Essex, James Edward Oglethorpe, esq. a general in the army. The papers mention his age to be 102; but it appears, by the books of Christ-church College, Oxford, that he was entered there in 1714, as being then 16 years old, which will make his age only 87. However this may be (and he would never tell his age) he retained his understanding, his eye-sight (reading without spectacles), his hearing, and the use of his limbs, till within two or three days of his death.

His father, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, was of a very ancient family in Yorkshire, but in the time of James II. seated himself, by purchase, at Westbrook Place †, near adjoining to the town of Godalming in Surrey. He died in 1701, aged 50, and is buried in St James's church, Westminster, where is a monument for him and his son Lewis. Sir Theophilus had three sons and four daughters.

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* It was, and broken after a few were struck off. EDIT.

† A beautiful situation in a beautiful country. It stands on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which are meadows watered by the river Wey; it commands the view of several hills running in different directions, their sides consisting of corn fields interspersed between hanging woods; behind it is a small park well wooded; and on one side is a hanging garden, fronting the south-east, where the General formerly planted a vineyard, now much decayed.

2. Lewis, who was equerry to Queen Anne, aid-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough, and was killed in the battle of Schellenberg, in the 22d year of his age, Oct. 30, 1704.

2. Theophilus, who was aid-de-camp to the duke of Ormond, died before 1738, without children.

3. James-Edward, the subject of this account.

4. Henrietta Maria.

5. Eleanor, who married the Marquis of Mozieres in France.

6. Mary.

7. Frances-Charlotte.

The five eldest of them were born in St. James's house; and two of the daughters were in the court of King James's queen at St. Germain, and married men of the first rank in France. The marquis of Bellegrade is descended from one of them, and, the general having no child, the Marquis is supposed to be his heir.

The general entered early into the army, having a captain-lieutenant's commission in the first troop of the Queen's grenadiers, 1715, as appears by Thoresby's Leeds, p. 255. He had the rank of colonel, Aug. 25, 1737; of major-general, March 30, 1745; of lieutenant-general, Sept. 13, 1747; and of general, Feb. 22, 1765.

He was chosen member of parliament for Haslemere in Surrey at the general election in 1722, and continued to represent that borough till 1754; after which he lived a retired life, in summer at Cranham-hall * (the seat of his lady, whom he married in 1754, and who was Elizabeth Wrighte, an heiress of an elder branch of the lord-keeper Wrighte's family); in the winter he came to town.

In 1729 he engaged in the generous enquiry into the state of the gaols, on finding a gentleman whom he went to visit in the Fleet loaded with irons, and used in the most barbarous manner. He was chairman of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to make this enquiry, on which such facts came out as were shocking to humanity. It seemed incredible that such infamous oppressions should have so long remained unpun in a country where (happily) the superior to power. The good eff this interposition have been felt eve by the unhappy prisoners.

In 1732 he took an active lead settlement of Georgia, to which h as governor; and engaging in it that ardour which marked all his takings, he succeeded, after encoun innumerable hardships and diffic In the course of this he expended sums of his private fortune, which, lieve, were never repaid. In 17 returned to England, when he was a deputy-governor of the African pany, and the next year carried with him to Georgia Mr. John an Charles Wesley, who went with t ous intention of instructing the In He made another voyage to En raised a regiment to carry over, p ting every man to take a wife wit and returned with this reg. in 1738 had great difficulties thrown in his well from the Spaniards, who w him with a very jealous eye, as fr mismanagement of those he was c to intrust, and from the want of s from home; the latter occasioned tempt to assassinate him, and a which he quelled by his personal c and conduct. In 1740 he attack Spaniards, took two small forts, a sieged St. Augustine, but withou cess. In 1742 the Spaniards at the new settlement, but were repul him; and in 1743 he came home his return his lieutenant-colonel ex several charges against him, which all found to be false, the accus broke.

In 1745 he was with the d Cumberland in the north, which last of his military expeditions.

Remarkable for his austerio he enjoyed good health; and, su his activity, that to the last he outwalk younger persons.

If he indulged himself in a garrulity, it was that of one, wh ing read and seen much, with observation, was willing to comm his knowledge; and, few who a to him, did so without receiving mation.

His private benevolence was The families of his tenants and ents were sure of his assistance they deserved it; and he has tre supported a tenant whose fortun doubtful, not merely by forbea

* In the hall of this old mansion, built about the end of James the First's reign on a pleasing rising ground, is a very fine whole length picture of Mr. *Nathan Wright*, a considerable Spanish merchant in the beginning of Charles the First's time, who resided long in that country, by Antonio Arias, an eminent painter of Madrid; and the more curious, as perhaps there is not another picture of that able master in England.

ak for rent; but by lending him money to go on with his farm. S.

Anecdote from Mrs. BELLAMY'S *Apology, &c.*

HAVING taken a trip to Tunbridge Wells, where the gamesters stript her of 200l. and left her with a coach and six to make her way to town penny-less; she had taken notice of a genteel-looking lad, though in rags, who waited upon a poor musician who lived opposite to her. She ordered a person to enquire whether the boy wanted a place? Being almost starved for want of food, and poisoned with dirt, the youth readily answered, "that he should be glad to leave his present situation." When he came, she found that he was of Bruges in Flanders, which was all the intelligence relative to his history the servants could get out of him; but there was something so distinguished in his manner and behaviour, that, notwithstanding she had engaged him to do the drudgery of the house, her own man and he shared it between them as it casually offered. "The boy had not been long with me," says she, "before he shewed his gratitude for the comfortable exchange I had offered him, by the most alert industry and scrupulous attention to my wishes: and to such a height did he carry his zeal to please me, that he seemed almost to pay me divine honours.

"One morning I was informed that a foreign gentleman wanted to see me. Being shewn in, he requested to know, 'whether I had not a youth in my service whose name was *Peter?*' On my answering, that I had, he exclaimed with transport, 'Then, thank God, I have found my son!' The agitation of the stranger on receiving this assurance, and my surprize at so unexpected an event, occasioned a silence for some time. In the interim Peter entered the room, leading in my little boy, with whom he had been taking a walk. Upon seeing his father he dropped upon the floor in a state of insensibility; and it was not without some difficulty that he was brought to himself. When he was a little recovered, his father assured him of his forgiveness, telling him also, that his companion was living; upon which the boy's face brightened up, and falling upon his knees, he cried with great fervency, 'Thank God! thank God!' This exclamation exciting my curiosity, I begged the gentleman to explain to me the cause of the scene I had just been a witness to. He replied, 'that I will do with the greatest readiness. Madam, I am a wine-merchant of Bruges; my son, whom you see before you, had a quarrel with his favourite school-fellow at the time he was about twelve years of age, in which he received a blow. Enraged at the affront, he plunged a knife, which he unfortunately had in his hand, into the bosom of the lad that had struck him. Shocked at the deed that he had just committed, and apprehensive of falling into the hands of justice, he fled; and all the enquiries I have made after him, during six years, have been till now ineffectual. Some business calling me to England, a townsman of mine informed me yesterday, that he had seen my son Peter go into a house in Frith-street. His information was the means of my paying you this visit, Madam, and has restored to me my child.' Though I was concerned at losing a servant who had been so faithful to me, and had shewn me so much respect and attention; yet I could not help being pleased that his father had discovered him, and that he would now be removed to a situation more eligible than that of servitude. In a short time he left me, with a mind deeply impressed with gratitude; and his father gave me a pressing invitation to pay him a visit if ever I should travel through Flanders; which some years after I did, and he made my short stay as agreeable to me as he could.

MR. URBAN, *June* 4.

THE first of Mr. Hunt's queries, p. 328, may be very well answered from an ingenious little tract, called, "Jupiter and Saturn," (noticed in your vol. LII. p. 539, soon after its first publication.)

"Jupiter, the largest and most beautiful planet in our system (Venus excepted) is near 1000 times as large as the earth, and performs one revolution in *less* than 10 hours!

"This swiftness of diurnal motion draws his clouds and vapours into streaks or lines over his equatorial parts, forming, what we are about to mention, his Belts. Five of these streaks were formerly observed; but our improved telescopes now discover many more, as an assemblage of long clouds."

Yours, ABDOLONYMUS.

MR. URBAN, { *Kastinskoi on the Don, Oct.* 5, *O. S.* 1764.

IN the neighbourhood of this town, which is about 30 versts from Voronetch, on the brink of the river Don, are

are found a vast number of bones, of a very large size, dispersed about in the greatest disorder. They consist of teeth, jaw-bones, ribs, spinal vertebræ, the os pubis, hip-bones, tibia, &c. not at all petrified, but in their natural state, only somewhat decomposed by the depredations of time. They are found in a space nearly three ells in depth, and about forty fathoms in length. I called together some boors that were at work at a distance, and gave them a few copeeks for digging a couple of arshines in depth (i. e. four feet and a half) farther up on the bank of the river; but nothing of the kind appeared. And, from repeated trials made by others, we may conclude, that not the slightest vestige of similar bones is to be perceived either above or below the before-mentioned part of the river. Now, how has it come to pass that these bones have been accumulated and circumscribed within so small a space of ground? By what singular event has this spot been made the receptacle of so enormous a quantity? What man soever, that has seen the skeletons of elephants, would hesitate a moment to pronounce, that these bones at Kastinskoi are the bones of that animal? The like are found in different parts of Russia, and especially in Siberia. And it is above all things to be remarked, that they are commonly, not to say always, found on the very brink of rivers.

We often meet with difficulties that throw a damp on all enquiry, and seem immediately to strike us as beyond the utmost efforts of the human mind to solve. There are others which seem to solicit our research, by affording several data from whence we may set out. From what I have laid down above, the present seems to be of the latter kind; and your readers will probably be more inclined to agree with me, when they have perused what I have to offer them on the subject. Such reasonable conclusions as any of them will please to draw, I shall be glad to see; and, having all circumstances faithfully laid before them, they will be as well enabled to reason on the matter as if they were upon the spot. We are so used to the discussion, that it grows vapid on our hands; therefore those to whom it comes with the attractions of novelty are now most likely to hit upon a true solution.

The question that presents itself at setting out is: Are we to attribute the appearance of such fossil bones in these parts to some general revolution our globe has undergone in times extremely remote; or to some particular and local event? It is very possible that these of the Don, and those of Siberia, may have been produced by the same cause. Will it be allowed as probable, that great troops of elephants, forced by a certain imminent danger to leave their natal soil, were reduced to perish in some country more or less remote, more or less to the north or to the south? When we consider the vicinity of Persia, does not that idea come in aid of the suggestion as to the bones of elephants on the banks of the Don? And what shall hinder us then from supposing that other troops of these animals may have ventured farther to the north, where they found that death they endeavoured to avoid at home? That the banks of rivers should be their only cœmeteries, may be explained from the ravages occasioned by inundations, which may have left their carcases in these spots.

Those whom these suppositions do not satisfy, may tell us, that a number of things are still wanting towards enabling us to form any judgement on the origin of those heaps of bones daily discovered in the bowels of the earth. It were much to be wished, that some active and ingenious naturalist would collect together all the particulars that have from time to time been given on that subject. But nothing appears to me more striking than the facts related by the Abbé Fortis, in his observations on the isles of Cherso and Ozero in the Adriatic. He describes two caverns in the former of those two isles; and adds, that the shores of Istria afford a great number which are very spacious. One of these two caverns is, properly speaking, composed of three grottos, that communicate with each other. Their inside, from top to bottom, is between two beds of marble. In these are a quantity of bones, in a half-petrified state, and connected together by a kind of ferruginous ochre. They lie in one of the deepest recesses of this subterranean cave, two feet above the ground, and at the depth of thirty feet beneath the superficies of the mountain, which is all of marble. These fossil-bones, of which other vestiges are met with on this isle, are found scattered along the whole of Dalmatia, as they are all over the isle of Cherso. They are the bones of

of various terrestrial animals, some broken, and some entire. They are found in greatest quantities in vertical and horizontal gaps, and in the interstices of the beds of marble which constitute the base of the hills of this isle. Every parcel of these bones is enveloped in a coat of quartz and stalactes above a palm in thickness. The substance of these bones is calcined and shining. As they are constantly found in the isle of Cherso, in a stony and martial earth; and as these beds of marble preserve a certain correspondence with the sides of the cavern and the continent; we may suppose that these layers, alternately composed of a stratum of marble and one of bones, agree with the northern shore of the Quarnaro, as far as the isles of the Archipelago, and probably farther. At the Museum Britannicum they shew enormous jaw-bones with all their teeth, bones, and tusks similar to the bones and tusks of the largest elephants, all of them found in the earth on the banks of the river Ohio, and were sent to the Museum by the celebrated Dr. Franklin. These bones have hardly changed their nature. As to the jaw-bones, they certainly never did belong to elephants; the teeth of them are not disposed in lamina, like those of that animal, but are of the nature of the teeth of carnivorous animals. They are attributed, till something better can be found out for them, to the mahmout, the existence whereof is totally destitute of all probability.

In the cabinet of the Royal Society at London there is a large piece of the rock of Gibraltar, containing a great quantity of fragments of human bones; which, although they have not changed their nature, are perfectly inherent to the mass of the rock.

Mr. Thomas Falkner, in his description of the country of the Patagonians, relates, that a very large quantity of what to all appearance were human bones, of extraordinary magnitude, are found on the banks of the river of Carcarania or Tercero, at a little distance from the place where it falls into the Parana. They are of different sizes, and seem to have belonged to people of different ages. Mr. Falkner says, "he has seen the bones called tibia, ribs, sternums, fragments of sculls, and particularly molar teeth, which are above three inches in diameter at the root. I am assured," adds he, "that the like bones are found on the banks of the Parana, Paraguay, and even in Peru."

When I passed through Chirikova, about thirty versts from Simbirsk, I was shewn various bones of elephants, found in different parts upon the two shores of the Sviæga. The inhabitants produce likewise several little works carved out of the tusk of one of these animals discovered twenty-five years ago in the same place, the ivory of which is very yellow. A much greater number of these bones, and even the scull of an elephant, were dug up near Nagadkina, on the bank of the rivulet Birutsk, which runs into the Sviæga. The people here have made a number of little toys, &c. of the ivory found in these parts, which differs in no respect whatever, and cannot be distinguished, from the finest ivory ever used. The point of the tusk, employed in these works, is the only part of it that is the least calcined, and began to exfoliate. But is it not to the last degree astonishing, that a bone should be preserved, in a hot climate, without undergoing the slightest alteration, thro' an almost infinite succession of years?

It is pretended, that near the village of Nagadkina the remains of two ancient entrenchments still exist; and that, whenever the earth is turned up about them, they are sure to find a quantity of human bones. If this be true, tho' I could learn nothing probable about it, it would occasion a sort of little triumph to some authors, who are of opinion, that all these elephant-bones, found under ground in the different countries of the North, belonged to those animals that were brought by the armies that came on expeditions into these parts. But this opinion may be overturned by a host of reasons more triumphant still. And it is much more natural to carry back the origin of these remains, scattered even as far as the banks of the Frozen Sea, to revolutions much more remote, and of far greater importance, even subversive of the whole face of the globe we inhabit.

The opinions of naturalists on the origin of these skeletons of exotic animals are very various. Some, with all possible subtility and ingenuity, have advanced, that the climates of the earth have successively changed their nature; and, that those which are at present cold, were hot a great number of ages ago. Others attribute it to the deluge. But perhaps there may be no necessity for wandering so far into the darkness of antiquity.

antiquity. In the year 1767, as they were digging a well near the Birutsk, at the depth of a fathom and a half they found a quantity of human bones, without the smallest trace of a coffin, or any thing that might serve as such; and similar bones are often found in the neighbourhood of that stream. Sometimes, it is said, the iron heads of pikes are found among the bones, and parts of other offensive weapons; which indubitably proves, that a battle has formerly been fought in these parts. Now we know that a great many of the Asiatic nations used elephants in war. It has been thought apparent therefore, that these carcases of exotic animals were buried in the neighbourhood of the Volga several centuries perhaps, but not so many thousand years ago as some suppose.——But how are these pretended mahmout-bones often covered with so many layers of earth, and actually found in the cliffs that form the very banks of the river? It is thought not difficult to explain it. We know that the current of the immense rivers that traverse Russia frequently undermine and cut their most solid banks, and that the soil where rivers, both great and small, have formerly flowed, is now quite dry. The Volga, even in our days, has swallowed up whole islands, and formed new ones in other parts. Nay, sometimes it leaves its ancient bed, and forms another. This is proved by all those hillocks of sand, irregularly placed, and containing a very great quantity of fluviatile shells. This once laid down, we may easily conceive how those regular layers have been formed with which these elephant-bones are covered. And we see too how it is possible that a certain quantity of these bones may have been detached from a former place by the waters, and carried lower down by the current, and then covered afresh with earth. —These, however, are far from solving the different appearances of those numberless collections of bones that present themselves in various parts of the globe. I should be very happy if some of your learned naturalists would take this subject into consideration. M. M. M.

MR URBAN, *June* 22.

THE progress that mankind formerly made in applying to their use any particular properties that they discovered in nature, was in general exceedingly slow: we know that the attraction of the lead-stone was looked on only as a matter of curiosity for upwards of a thousand years before it was adapted to the assistance of navigation. The explosive power of nitre remained inoffensive for many ages. The impelling force of wind and water must have been always observed; yet the accommodating of them to the conveniences of life is comparatively of late date; the earliest account of water-mills is not above fifteen hundred years old, and wind-mills are of a much later invention. In works of art also; what near approaches did the Greeks and Romans make to printing when they stamped letters on their coins and earthen ware; yet never attained the perfection of the art! Is it not then highly probable, that the inquisitive turn of mind which distinguishes the present æra will, on some future occasion, improve the two late important discoveries of collecting the electric fluid by machines and from the clouds, and also the art of ascending and exploring the upper regions of the air, (which now remain little more than mere matters of speculation,) so as to give a lustre to those discoveries, by applying them to many useful purposes of which at present we have no conception*? These reflections occurred to me by meeting with passages in the ancients which I think I am justified in calling *glimmerings of electricity*.

The first I recollect is in the abstract that Photius made of the Indian history of *Ctesias*†; where he says, that he saw two swords which, when fixed in the earth, averted storms of hail, and thunder, and lightning.

"Περὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ πυθμένι τῆς κρήνης ΣΙ-
"ΔΗΡΟΥ, ἐξ ὧν καὶ δύο ΞΙΦΗ Κτησίας
"φησιν ἐσχῆκεναι· ἐν ᾧ παρὰ βασιλεῖ, καὶ
"ἐν ᾧ παρὰ τῆς τοῦ βασιλέως μητρὸς Πα-
"ρυσάτιδος. Φησὶ δὲ περὶ αὐτῶν, ὅτι πρη-
"γνυμένου ἐν τῇ γῇ, νέφους καὶ χαλαζῶν καὶ

* May not the phænomena which are produced by the Æolipile be applied to a method of improving the machines used in these discoveries?

† Ctesias was a physician, who accompanied Xenophon in his expedition, was taken prisoner, and resided many years in the Persian court. His works abound with stories that seem improbable and extravagant; some of them perhaps are ill rendered in the epitome, and others, it is certain, want explanation, as will appear in a future account of Amber and Lacca.

"περι-

"φυτοφορων εστιν, αποδεοπαιον. και ιδειν "αυτον ταυτα φησι βασιλικης δις ποιησαν-"τος."

Columella says, in treating of domestic fowl: "Plurimi etiam infra cubi-"lium stramenta graminis aliquid, et "ramulos lauri, nec minus allii capita "cum *clavis ferreis* subjiciunt; quæ "cuncta remedia creduntur esse adversus "tonitrua, quibus vitiantur ova." Lib. viii. c. 5.

Pliny likewise remarks, that an iron spike placed under a nest of eggs is a remedy against thunder.

"Remedium contra tonitrua, *clavus* "*ferreus* sub stramine ovorum positus." Hist. Nat. lib x. c. 75.

This is also mentioned in the Geoponica, lib. xiv. c. 11.

Palladius observes, "Contra grandi-"nem multa dicuntur ..... item cru-"entæ *secures* contra cœlum minaciter "levantur ..... vel *ferramenta*, quibus "operandum est." Lib. i. tit. 35.

The succeeding quotations are from the Geoponica.

"If the keys of several houses are "hung up, the hail will pass by that "district."

"Ει δε και ΚΛΕΙΔΙΑ πολλα διαφορων "οικημαλων κυκλω τω χωριω εν ζκευιοις "αναρτησεις, παρελευσεται η χαλαζα." Lib. i. c. 14.

"Iron placed on the head of a vessel "preserves the liquor from being da-"maged by thunder and lightning."

"ΣΙΔΗΡΟΣ τοις πωμασι των πιθων "επιθεμενον αποφυλαττει τον απο των βρον-"των και ασεραπων βλαβην." Lib. vii. c. 11.

It is a custom at this time, in some parts of the country, to put iron on barrels of beer; and I have heard it asserted, that, in a row of them, those which had iron placed on them have been preserved, while the others were turned sour by thunder: I do not give this as a certain fact from my own knowledge, but the experiment is worth trying. I have also somewhere heard, or read, of turning harrows with the iron tines, or teeth, upward, to avert lightning. It cannot reasonably be imagined that these preservatives against lightning should uniformly consist of iron, unless some notion, obscure and confused however it might be, had prevailed, that the explosive stroke was conducted, or carried off, by that metal.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

THE expressive simplicity of one of the inclosed epitaphs, and the peculiarity of the other, may make them worth preserving in your repository.

Mr. Ruggles, see p. 342, is a gentleman of fortune, who did live at Cobham in Surrey, and now lives near Clare in Suffolk.

Yours, S.

In the Abbey-church of Bath.

H. S. I.
Dorothea et Maria,
Filiæ peramabiles
Johannis Enys de Enys in com. Cornub. arm.
Obiit Maria, Nov. 1, 1775, æt. 21;
Dorothea, Jan. 30, 1785, æt. 30.
Hoc inane munus
Hoc desiderii (exiguum licet) testimonium
Fraternus amor
L. M. P.

On the south wall of the outside of the church of Winsley, a village near Bradford in Wilts.

Near this place lie the remains of Jane Sarsen. She spent a great part of her life in nursing young children, in which station she behaved with that faithful diligence and tenderness, that her example is highly worthy the imitation of all those who undertake so important a trust. Elizabeth Oliver, who owes her life to the indefatigable pains and unwearied attendance of this good woman, thinks it her duty to pay this last grateful tribute to her memory.

MR. URBAN, *Norwich, June* 4.

THE stone cross described in p. 177 of your April Mag. and engraved in that for May, is 6 feet in length, 2 feet 8 inches in breadth at the head, and 2 feet 3 inches in breadth at the feet. It is very rising in the middle; but, when it was discovered, the cross was turned downwards. It is thought to have been the memorial of one of the priors. Mr. Cousin is one of the sub-sacrists of our cathedral.

Yours, *A Constant Reader.*

MR. URBAN, *July* 20.

IN the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, is a monument (and a very elegant one for its age) of Sir WALTER MILDMAY and his lady; which is, and has been for some time, in decay. This, I conclude, is not known to the present worthy master and fellows of Emanuel College, of which he was the founder [in 1584.]

Yours, &c. X. Y.

SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, Sess. II.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 449.

Monday, April 4.

THE Commons met according to adjournment.

Mr. *Pitt* moved, "that the Lancashire petition, which was left unfinished, might be taken into consideration to-morrow;" which was agreed to.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue "an Act investing his Majesty with powers to dispense with certain documents and instruments, usually required from vessels trading from North America, to the 5th of April, 1786." He acquainted the House, that the former act being near expiring, the House would be under the necessity of going through with the bill with a degree of expedition which that circumstance alone could justify.

Mr. *Fox* declared himself an enemy to the powers entrusted by this bill to a certain branch of the legislature, and had hoped that some permanent regulation would before now have been settled between the two states. As in that he had been disappointed, he was for shortening the term of the act, that some effectual measure might be brought forward before the end of the present session.

To this it was replied, that the length of the term now proposed was of no consequence, as the operation of the present act must cease of course when any specific measure should be adopted. There being no other objection, the bill went through the committee, and the House was resumed.

Mr. *Pitt* then rose, and gave notice, that on Monday next he intended to move the question for a Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. *Eden* submitted to the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s opinion, whether a longer day would not be more adviseable, in order that the members might be apprised of the importance of the business that was to be brought before them, and the necessity of their attendance.

After some short conversation, Mr. Pitt agreed to defer his intended motion to Monday the 18th.

Among a number of petitions from different places and different manufacturers against the Irish propositions.

Mr. *Blackburn* rose, and presented a petition * from the bleachers and dyers of cotton and callicoes at Lancaster, praying

* While this petition was p[illegible]g, 18 of the principal manufacturers, who employed 42,000 workmen, held a meeting, and came to the following resolutions unanimously:

1. That the destructive systems adopted towards the manufactures of this kingdom, and this town and neighbourhood in particular, render it incumbent upon them immediately to appoint delegates to go to Ireland, for the purpose of treating with any public body, or individual nobleman or gentleman, respecting a proper situation for conducting an extensive cotton manufacture.

2. That Mr. James Edge, and Mr. Joseph Gough, be appointed immediately to go to Ireland for that purpose.

3. That, to justify their conduct to their countrymen, for adopting a measure so repugnant to their feelings, and so ruinous to the nation, as transplanting the cotton manufactures to foreign parts, and thereby depriving Great-Britain of one of its most principal resources, they beg leave to give the following reasons:

"That, from the fair trial they have given the act of last session, they find it impracticable to carry on their trade without inevitable ruin:

"That of all modes of taxation, those under the excise laws are most obnoxious:

"That of all the excise laws, that upon dyed and bleached fustians operates more vexatiously, and produces more evils, than any heretofore enacted, owing to the complex nature of that manufacture:

"That amongst the many grievances this law produces, the amazing number of excise officers, necessary to enforce it, is not the least:

"That, in our opinion, not less than *three hundred additional* excisemen can effectually superintend the act, whose operations will ruinously retard the business:

"That such an influx of those gentry to disturb the harmony and arrangements of their manufactures, to deprive them of personal liberty, and the free exercise of their property, is *unwise, impolitic*, and *unjust*.

"That every manufacturer daily experiences a variety of troubles, inconveniencies, losses, and discouragements, in the necessary operations of his business, without additional cramps and fetters of excise laws:

"That by this law the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster are more oppressed than those of any other part of the kingdom; consequently they do not enjoy an equal participation of the blessings of liberty, and the same free exercise of their property, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects:

"That as they contribute equally with the rest of his Majesty's subjects, towards the general expenditure of the empire, they are equally entitled to partake of its benefits:

"That

to be heard against the tax of last year on cottons and callicoes.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that when the tax was in agitation last year, several persons interested in the trade had stated, that if the tax was laid on the plain goods, it would be detrimental; if upon the printed, it would not; and the tax was laid accordingly.

Mr. *Fox* spoke in favour of the petition, and leave was given for counsel to be heard.

Tuesday, April 5.

The order of the day, for hearing counsel on the Manchester petition, being read, the House resolved itself into a committee; and

Mr. *Walker*, one of the fustian manufacturers, was further examined (see p. 449), and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 6.

The business of the day was chiefly taken up in receiving and reading petitions.

The House resolved itself into a committee, *pro formâ*, to receive the answer of the commissioners to the question put to them (see p. 447); which being read, and ordered to lie on the table, the committee adjourned.

The report of the committee on the petition presented by Sir George Collier from the officers and men on the expedition to Penobscot, praying that head-money might be allowed for the rebels destroyed there, without specifying their numbers as the act directs;

Mr. *Pitt* thought it highly improper to proceed upon the matter at present, as it militated against the express letter of the act; but as the committee had come to a resolution, that those officers and men were entitled to their claim, he proposed that time should be allowed for investigating the matter, and therefore he should move, "that the report be brought up that day three months."

Sir *George Collier* made a most pathetic speech in favour of that body of brave men, who, unacquainted with the exact letter of the law, or the modes of regular proceeding in the House of Commons, had preferred their prayer as they had been advised, and had obtained the favourable report of the committee to which their petition had been referred; he, therefore, thought it somewhat hard on the navy, somewhat unfriendly to our seamen, to reject the report, and to put off the claims of those brave fellows for three months, who had rendered the most essential service to their country of any that had been performed during the American war. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not comply with the motion of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but give leave for a bill to be brought in for their immediate relief.

Mr. *Eden* saw no hardship whatsoever in postponing the report for three months, that gentlemen might have time to turn it in their thoughts, as acts of parliament are not rashly to be dispensed with.

The question was put, and Mr. Pitt's motion carried without a division.

More petitions were presented; and a question arose about the propriety of receiving petitions, signed by one person *only*, in the name of a whole body; and, after a warm debate, an order was made against receiving such petitions.

Thursday, April 7.

More petitions were presented, and among them one, entitled, *The humble petition of the merchants, manufacturers, and others, of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester*, signed by 55,352 persons, humbly praying, that this Hon. House will reject the whole system [of resolutions] before them, as unjust, unwise, unreasonable, and impolitic; not having either equity or reciprocity for its basis. This petition was received, and ordered to be read.

Mr. *Grenville* then rose, in consequence of notice he had given a few days before, to move for an alteration in the bill which his father had left as a memorial of his wisdom and his uprightness, in ascertaining the mode of trial on all controverted elections. He did not, he said, mean to propose any material alteration this year, but only to make a temporary improvement, which the multiplicity

"That as the law deprives them of some of the most valuable blessings of the empire, they conceive themselves injured in being liable to bear its burthens as such; they are, therefore, compelled immediately to seek a more hospitable shore:

"That at a time when these destructive and obnoxious systems are enforced to depress the genius of their artists, *the minister is holding forth the most unbounded profusion, to extend the commerce and manufactures of the sister kingdom.*

"That, to introduce vexatious and restrictive excise laws amongst the manufactures of this kingdom, when surrounding nations are panting for a participation of them, and offering the most tempting allurements to our artists to emigrate, is a measure wholly *unjustifiable*, and *unwise* in the extreme."

THOMAS FALKNER PHILLIPS, Chairman.

tiplicity of petitions made necessary, and which the difficulty of getting members sufficient to make a ballot would justify. It was, he said, not only the number of petitions that made some alteration necessary, but the vexatious tendency of some of them, calculated only to create expence, owing to the impossibility of punishing the offenders, as he believed it was the only court in the kingdom where costs could not be recovered when the jury found the party entitled to them. He would therefore propose, that, whenever a petition was presented, the parties should enter into bond for the payment of costs, if the petition, after trial, should be found frivolous and vexatious.

Another cause of the increase of petitions was, the doubt about the right of voting in the different boroughs. This he would propose to ascertain.

A third great point was, the punishment of returning officers, who should be found to have violated their trust.

There likewise appeared to him to be several alterations necessary in the formation of the committee. It had been foreseen, that, as the committee was to be chosen by ballot, it might happen, that at the meeting of a new parliament none but young members, little skilled in the business of the House, might be elected; to obviate which, each party had leave to nominate one member of skill and experience as a guide to the rest; but of late it has been found that those nominees (although upon oath to act impartially) had behaved more like advocates than judges, and had frequently entered into the cause like partizans, rather than as free and unbiassed members. To prevent this, he would wish the nominees to be the effect of chance, and chosen like the rest, or by the 13 which first compose the committee.

Another alteration which he wished to introduce, was in the number when the parties are to begin to challenge; at present it was 49, and the greatest difficulty had been found in getting 49 eligible members out of 100. Now he did not wish to reduce this number, but the number to strike the committee from, which he meant should be 39 instead of 49. This number left each party a compleat pannel, and 13 to object to.

As the law now stands, the committee is not to proceed on business with less than 13 members; the bill makes no allowance for death or sickness of more than two out of 15; and if, after a committee had sat several months, three of its members should be unable to attend, the committee must break up, and the expence the parties had been at, lost: he therefore had to propose, that the committee might have leave to proceed with 12, or even nine members, should it be made appear that the absence of the others was occasioned by death or illness.

It might be a matter worthy consideration, to limit the number of committees which should sit at one time; for, as the number of members eligible for business was but few, when several committees were sitting at the same time, the business of the House was sure to be obstructed; therefore he would propose, that the bill might be altered so as to permit the House to receive the report of a committee previous to a ballot, as it would not only add the two members returned, but the 12 that had tried the election; and the 17 might go in addition to make up the number wanted to make up the new ballot.

The last regulation, he said, that he should propose, was, to obviate any inconvenience that might arise from a prorogation of parliament. As the bill now stands, should a prorogation take place while the committee is sitting, all that they have done goes for nothing, and the parties, after all their expence, must begin *de novo* at their next meeting. He would, therefore, wish the committee might be enabled to proceed during the prorogation, or that what had passed might be brought in evidence when the committee sat afresh.

These, he said, were all the points that he had now to trouble the House with, and concluded with moving "for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain Mr. Grenville's act relative to the trials of controverted elections."

Mr. *Montagu* said, he rose with pleasure to second the motion.

Lord *Mahon* expressed his concern whenever he was obliged to differ in opinion from his Right Hon. friend; but he could not help observing, that one of the propositions just mentioned, *viz.* that of suffering the public business to proceed, though the ballot should fail, was cutting up the principle of Mr. Grenville's bill root and branch. The putting a stop to all public business till the ballots were made was the vital principle of Mr. Grenville's bill. If the public business were suffered to go on when ballots could not be made, they never would be made, and controverted elections might possibly remain undetermined from one session to another, till the term of the duration of parliament

parliament expired. He was not against reducing the number of members necessary to constitute a committee, which he thought would answer every good purpose.

Mr. *Popham* saw much good, and some few exceptionable things, in the motion which had, with so much propriety, been introduced by the Right Hon. mover. To a reduction of the numbers he could by no means comply; nor did he approve of what was proposed respecting nominees. He could not, however, help attending to that which went to the recovery of costs. Every gentleman must be struck with the necessity of that alteration, as they must have seen enormous expences frequently incurred on the most frivolous pretences. He approved of committees sitting during the time of prorogation. Like other juries, they ought not to be suffered to depart till they had finished the cause.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* was against lessening the number of members on committees. He complimented Mr. Grenville on the propriety, in every respect, with which he had brought forward his motion. He adopted his idea as to nominees, and spoke in general of the delicacy of that trust. There could hardly be supposed a case, he said, in which a competent knowledge of the laws of the land and of elections was so absolutely necessary as in those committees. He recommended a reference to the judges when knotty points of law occurred.

Mr. *W. Stanhope* said, he had the misfortune to differ essentially from the learned Lord. He had always observed, that in cases of elections, that which was obvious to the common-sense of every honest man, was often, by the sophistry of the bar, involved in such a cloud of learned obscurity, that lawyers only could understand. For his part, he had ever thought, that no one act of the legislature had brought so much emolument to gentlemen of the long robe as this act of Mr. Grenville. It had put more than 100,000l. into the lawyers' pockets, without the interest of elections being one whit the better for it. He hoped, therefore, that, when the new regulations should take place, some special provision might be made to this effect; for he was strongly of opinion, that on all committees one counsellor was sufficient.

Mr. *Taylor* rose chiefly to combat the doctrine of the last speaker concerning the gentlemen of the long robe. He insisted that no one man, let his knowledge and experience in the law be ever so great, was equal to the task of deciding on the various complicated cases that often occurred; and he was sure no one man would singly undertake it. On many of the objects of the motion now before the house he would not hazard an opinion; but thus much he would say, that whatever affected the principle of the bill ought not to be rashly hazarded: and he trusted that public business would never be admitted as a pretence to supersede a ballot. This great principle of the bill he would never forsake.

Mr. *Dempster* expressed his dislike to whatever, in the minutest manner, tended to affect what, in his mind, constituted the great operative principle of the bill. He could name some of the most respectable courts in which all business stood suspended till the powers of the court, and the qualifications of its members, were acknowledged; it was the pressure of public business that gave the law its energy. And why, he said, should not the representation of the people be as compleat as the nature of the case will admit before the public business could proceed? If he were asked, where the fault of delay lay? He would answer, In the lazinesS and want of attention in members to their duty; a defect which he feared would not be remedied, by accommodating the matter to their dispositions; it must be by a stimulus to accommodate their dispositions to their duty.

Mr. *Powys* rose to save time, by calling the attention of the House to the question before them, which was for leave to bring in the bill, not to debate upon it before gentlemen could know precisely the tendency of its contents. If it had appeared, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had meant to bring in a bill to defeat the purpose of that of his ancestor, he should have been as unwilling to give him countenance as the Noble Lord who had reprobated the motion in such harsh terms; but, as the reverse appeared to be the case, he should give the motion and the bill his support.

Lord *Mahon* declared, he never meant to say a disrespectful word against the motion, farther than as it appeared to him calculated, in one instance, to defeat the Right Hon. Gentleman's own purpose in bringing in the bill.

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tiplicity of petitions made necessary, and which the difficulty of getting members sufficient to make a ballot would justify. It was, he said, not only the number of petitions that made some alteration necessary, but the vexatious tendency of some of them, calculated only to create expence, owing to the impossibility of punishing the offenders, as he believed it was the only court in the kingdom where costs could not be recovered when the jury found the party entitled to them. He would therefore propose, that, whenever a petition was presented, the parties should enter into bond for the payment of costs, if the petition, after trial, should be found frivolous and vexatious.

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[illegible]*ville* thought himself ho[illegible] [illegible] the attention of gentlemen to what

what he had delivered; much he said had been suggested in the course of the debate that was material, and of which he should profit. The question was put, and leave was granted.

The order of the day being read, for the committee to hear counsel in behalf of the petitioners from Lancaster; a debate arose as to the similarity of evidence, that was to be produced on this petition, to that which had already been heard on the petition from Manchester. On the one side it was contended, that, if the cases nearly resembled each other, the arguments of counsel must of course be similar, and it would only be wasting the time of the House to sit and hear repetitions of the same arguments.

On the contrary, it was argued, that even supposing the two cases to be the same (which was far from being the fact), yet as these petitions were referred by the House to the Committee, for the express purpose of hearing counsel and evidence upon each, the committee were not at liberty to use their discretion, but must strictly abide by the order of the House. This argument prevailed in the present case, though not admitted as a general principle. And Mr. Erskine was admitted to the bar in behalf of the petitioners; but, as nothing new was said, it is not for us to tire our readers with repetitions.

Friday, April 8.

The order of the day being read, for going into a committee on the petition of the fustian manufacturers,

Mr. *Garrow*, their counsel, was called to the bar, and endeavoured to convince the House, that, if the tax imposed last year upon fustians were continued, its effect must lead to the most pernicious consequences, inasmuch as the manufacturers must either starve or emigrate. He had not yet heard it laid down, he said, as a maxim of sound policy, that the ruin of a capital manufacture, largely productive of employment to the industrious, and of resources to the revenue, was a sacrifice fit to be offered up to gratify the humour of those in power; yet such must be the case if the tax of last year is suffered to exist a moment longer. He remarked upon the evidence that had been produced, drew inferences of the most striking nature on the mode lately adopted of introducing officers of excise into the houses of manufacturers; and recounted the numerous hardships under which they groaned, all tending to depopulate this country, and to reduce to beggary those who should remain behind. He concluded with a well-grounded hope, that the committee, after what they had heard from the testimony of witnesses of the most respectable authority, would not hesitate a moment to resolve, that the tax ought to be repealed.

Mr. *Pitt* rose as soon as Mr. Garrow had concluded his speech of more than two hours in the delivery, and apologised for the witnesses he meant to have called not being in readiness, and moved, "that the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again." The House was then resumed, and instantly adjourned.

Monday, April 11.

The report of the committee on the Cricklade election, charging the returning officer with having acted *partially* and illegally, was read the first time; and, after a long and spirited debate, the same was adjourned to the 14th.

Mr. *Pitt* then called the attention of the House to a subject, which, he said, was nearest his heart, namely, the flourishing state of our finances, which, so far from affording any apprehensions of despair, furnished the most flattering prospect of not only answering every demand, but of creating an effective and substantial surplus for the purpose of a sinking fund, which he stated at one million. He then entered into a detail on the subject of finance, on which few of our readers would receive much instruction, were we to endeavour to follow him; we shall, therefore, pass it over, with only remarking, that he moved by way of elucidation, for "the net produce of the taxes for the quarters ending on the 5th of January, 1784 and 1785, and also of those ending on the 5th of April, 1784 and 1785, to be laid before the House." This he did to shew the increase of the revenue, by a comparative state of their produce during those quarters, which came out thus:

Net produce for the quarter ending Jan. 5, 1785,	2,738,000
Ditto, for quarter end. Ap. 5,	3,066,000
	£. 5,804,000

Net produce of the two corresponding quarters to Jan. 5, 1784, -	2,585,000
To April 3, 1784, -	2,198,000
	£. 4,783,000

The produce therefore of the taxes in the last six months, was above a million more

more than their produce in the corresponding six months of the preceding year; and the produce of the single quarter, ending 5th April last, was nearly 870,000l. more than that of the corresponding quarter, 1784. And he reasoned, not only from the great superiority which the first quarter of the present year bore to the correspondent quarter of the former year, but from the great increase of the second quarter to that of the first quarter of the present year; and though, he said, he could entertain no very sanguine hopes of a progressive increase in each succeeding quarter, yet the new taxes that had been lately laid on afforded such an appearance of being productive, as he was sure would make the House feel perfectly easy as to the choice that had been made of them. He spoke with confidence of appropriating a million to the establishment of a sinking fund, which should be so locked up, and so strongly confined to the purposes of its institution, as to be perfectly sacred, and not convertible to any other service on any emergency whatever.

Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Eden*, in particular, thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not only for calling upon parliament to enter into a consideration of the first possible means, but for having prepared informations effectually necessary towards arriving at the just point of judgement, and to enable the House to form conclusions respecting the public finances, not too sanguine on the one hand, nor too desponding on the other.

Mr. *Eden*, for the sake of argument, admitted the whole that Mr. Pitt had advanced in its utmost extent, and that the taxes for the future would amount to 3,025,000l. a quarter, or 12,100,000l. a year; and to this he would add 2,500,000l. for land and malt tax; which all together would only equalize the annual expenditure, on all hands allowed to amount to fourteen millions and a half *; and therefore, under the admission of very disputable calculations, there remains no favourable balance whatever; but, on the other hand, if the Right Hon. gentleman's calculation should prove fallacious, the prospect would then be very gloomy, and require much wisdom, much firmness, and much solicitude in parliament, and in ministers, and much temper in the people at large, to bear the heavy burthens with which they were overloaded.

* Mr. Pitt stated the whole together at about 14,400,000l.

Mr. *Sheridan* observed, that, by locking up the sinking fund, the public creditors would be deprived of their collateral, perhaps of their best, security. The motion was agreed to, and the accounts ordered.

Lord *Beauchamp* then rose, and called the attention of the House to the deplorable case of the felons now under sentence of transportation in the several gaols of this kingdom. He reminded the Right Hon. Gentleman of an account that had been called for, at the beginning of the session, of the number of felons under sentence of transportation, which had not yet been laid upon the table; in the mean time he had heard, from undoubted authority, that a number of them had actually been put on board a ship, in order to be landed on an island in the river Gambia; and, as it was his intention to offer some motions upon the subject when that paper should be produced, he wished exceedingly the Right Hon. Gent. would give the proper directions for the order of the House to be obeyed.

Mr. *Pitt* wished he had known the Noble Lord's intentions of taking up the subject on that day, he should then have been prepared to have given the House the necessary satisfaction; at present he could say no more; but if the Noble Lord would be so good as to state the nature of his intended motions, he would, at the same time, take upon him to say how far they appeared right to be complied with.

Lord *Beauchamp* said, the nature of his propositions depended altogether on the nature of the paper moved for. When that was before the House, he should be enabled to state his propositions.

Mr. *Burke* then took up the matter, and was enlarging on the cruelty of sending any human beings to linger out a miserable existence in Africa (see p. 448), when he was called to order by Mr. Pitt, as there was no motion before the House.

Mr. *Burke* complained, that whenever the attention of the House was called for to a subject interesting to humanity, the matter was artfully contrived to be got rid of, by stating that other business was waiting to come on. He reprobated the idea of sending convicts to Africa, the only country upon earth to which they ought not to be transported.

The order of the day was then read, for proceeding on the Irish business; and

Mr. *Erskine* was called to the bar as counsel on the Manchester petition, and proceeded to examine witnesses.

The

The bill for raising a certain sum of money by loans and Exchequer bills for the year 1785, and

The bill for raising a farther sum by the same, were read and committed.

Mr. Grenville's bill, for the further regulating the trials of controverted elections, was presented, and read the first time.

Tuesday, April 12.

A bill, to amend and explain the act of last session relative to the Scotch distillery, was brought in, and read the first time.

Mr. *Pitt* presented to the House the papers which were called for relative to convicts, sentenced to be transported to parts beyond the seas, and to America, being conveyed to Africa. They were ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, April 13

The House resolved itself into a committee on the petition from the fustian manufacturers of Manchester, &c. against the excise duty on fustians. The witnesses this day examined were chiefly intended to invalidate the testimony of those who had before been adduced in support of the allegations of the petition. Among them were officers of Excise, who spoke chiefly to the arts of evasion practised by the manufacturers, and to the means used to secure the revenue.

A Mr. *Faulkner* was called to the bar; and several questions being asked him respecting the Manchester trade, a debate took place, in which Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Lord North, Mr. Eden, and others, took part, Whether he did not think the evidence given by Mr. Walker was in a great measure influenced by the tax laid on their fustian manufacture? And a spirited altercation ensuing, the question was so qualified, that Mr. Faulkner in reply said, that although Mr. Walker was undoubtedly deeply concerned and interested in the fustian manufacture, yet he did not think him capable of giving a false testimony on that account.

An uninteresting debate took place about the priority of hearing other petitions which were referred to the committee; and the night being far spent, it was agreed to refer the further examinations till Friday.

Thursday, April 14.

The report of the Cricklade election committee came again under consideration, and again was proceeded on and adjourned.

The order of the day was then read, for the House to go into a committee on Mr. Grenville's bill.

The *Speaker* rose to remark on the present bill, that he understood the intention of the Right Hon. Gentleman who introduced it, was merely to correct certain mechanical parts of the operation of the original bill, but by no means to go into a consideration of its principles, avowedly reserving the consideration of the subject at large for another session; he would, however, seize the present opportunity to suggest two or three particulars which have occurred to him during the course of his long experience, both as a private member, and in the high department he had now the honour to occupy. As the law now stood, he said, the House had no power to compel a party to abide by his petition. Another defect was, in case of the death of either party, some means should be devised to secure the trial of the election. A third defect was, the want of power of adjourning when there was no likelihood of making up a ballot. A fourth defect was very properly noticed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who introduced the bill, and that was, the case of dissolving the committees on every prorogation. He thought that might be remedied, by the same committeee resuming the business where they broke off at the next meeting of the House. These particulars he only suggested, and submitted their propriety to the Right Hon. Gentleman who had framed the bill.

Mr. Popham, Mr. Montague, Mr. Martin, and many others, remarked upon the clauses as the bill was read, and some corrections admitted; but the principal debate arose about lessening the numbers on the ballot, which, after all, was referred to next session. The committee went through the bill, and ordered it to be read a third time, and adjourned.

Friday, April 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee, and proceeded to hear counsel on the several petitions. The examination of one witness, were we to enter into a detail, would fill a Magazine. We shall, in conclusion, give a list of the several petitions, for the satisfaction of those who may be curious hereafter to learn the aggregate of the opposition.

MR. URBAN, *June* 11.

THE author of a very ingenious and elegant production lately published, entitled, "An Essay on Punctuation,"

be general benevolence is the end proposed.

The petition of D'Entrecasteaux, late president of the parliament of Provence, to the queen of Portugal, appears to me of so singular a nature, and to exhibit so melancholy a picture of anxiety and infidelity, that a few remarks on the case may not be unacceptable. I have wanted some time to see them executed by an abler hand; but, as none has yet appeared, I have thrown together these few imperfect hints; which, if they may be useful to any one, in shewing the desperate evil of unbounded passions, or exposing the fatal tendency of increasing infidelity, my time is happily employed.

The unhappy D'Entrecasteaux married without love, and lived without attachment; his mind, educated in the fashionable school of infidelity, was unable to resist the charms of beauty, or to abstain from the arts of seduction. One sensual gratification opened the way for another, till a return to the path of duty was morally impossible; and a continuance in the pleasures of sin, an accumulation of difficulty and ruin. A course of sensuality overclouds the understanding, destroys the degree of liberty entrusted to our hands; centers the mind on one object, however mean and despicable, and hurries it away in the temporary madness of impetuous heat and craving desires. Thus D'Entrecasteaux, to preserve the continuance of his pleasure, and the reputation of his mistress, acted the assassin's part against a young and amiable wife, whose only crime was her alliance with him; and this is apologized for as proceeding from "*a sentiment of honour carried to excess.*" On the commission of this abominable crime, he suffers all the corrodings of conscience, and the stings of remorse. He is defeated in the end proposed; torn with distractions, and calling for death as a refuge from his misery. Thus infidelity and deism produce those evils which they cannot support: they can neither restrain the impetuosity of passion from rushing to sensual gratifications, nor fortify the mind against the painful sense of guilt which these produce, and the positive evils which they inflict. Although man may endeavour to contract his mind by infidelity, to familiarize him with the infectious and degrading scenes of vice; and to sooth himself with the gloomy hopes of non-existence; yet conscience cannot be destroyed; and as long as that continues he has an enemy to himself within his breast, whose testimony is not to be bribed, and whose justice is not to be evaded. But when the mind is warped by infidelity, its misery is ascribed to false causes, which do but increase its sufferings, and prevent it from applying to that mercy which Revelation discovers.

Considering the relations in which we stand to GOD, as of creatures to their Creator, and as of subjects to the moral Governor of the world; we ought to have a primary respect unto him, as the Being to whom we are accountable: yet this unhappy man, whose case I am considering, has no idea of his relation to GOD, or his prospect in another world; the source of his anxiety is his imaginary honour, and that "*a perpetual infamy would be affixed to his memory.*" Surely we must esteem this absurd word, "honour," to be the idol of infidelity, and a strong delusion, with which a modern age, enemies to divine truth, are miserably imposed on. Or could a man, guilty of such black and complicated crimes; one who had violated the marriage bed, and imbrued his hands in the blood of his wife, could he distress himself with "*the injury of his honour?*" If dishonourable actions can alone render us so, what could be wanting to make the measure of his infamy complete, who had thus violated the most sacred relationships in social life? The apprehensions for his honour are the cause of his misery, and no regard to that GOD whose laws he had transgressed, whose creature he had destroyed, and whose anger he had incurred, and already began to feel. But here infidelity is consistent in its error and its destruction; as it robs man of his comfort here, so it does of his hopes hereafter: the dark and gloomy prospect of annihilation is all that it can promise to its deluded votary, that thus he shall be as though he had never been born. Supposing for a moment that the case was doubtful, how is all natural order inverted! The bad man rejoices that he has nothing to fear, and the good man may despond that he has nothing to hope for. But, blessed be GOD! this last refuge of infidelity will fail, as well as the rest: all nature indicates, all revelation proclaims, that man will live again. How miserable then is their fate likely to be, who have encouraged themselves in vice, and trusted to annihilation for their security! Poor D'Entrecasteaux, though he

here he suffered "*the horrors of remorse,*" yet intreated for death, which was to be "*the recovery of his virtues, the preservation of his honour, and the end of his miseries.*" The grand experiment of death will destroy this error, their last delusion: the time of probation ceases, and now they must eat the fruit of their own doing, must receive the wages of vice and folly, even misery and distress.

Here I am drawing no fanciful picture, proceeding from a gloomy mind; but offering a few observations on facts, on infidelity reduced to practice. A regard for the interests of Christianity, and an affection for all mankind, induces me to warn them from this, not to let the actions of vice incline them to infidelity, as the principles of unbelief urge them to the commission of sin, and promise them security in their unlawful indulgences; lest, like D'Entrecasteaux, they suffer the horrors of remorse, feel their life to be a burthen, and their prospects of futurity to be clouded with dark annihilation.

Yours, &c. W. A.

Richmond, Yorkshire, Nov. 6, 1784.

MR. URBAN,

SEEING some expressions of desire from your correspondents *Raymund* and *T. C.* of knowing the different names of subjects of natural history in various parts, I have hastily put together the following anecdotes, which, when I have more leisure, may be followed with some more interesting, being at present hastened in time.

The *foumart*, not *fumart*, undoubtedly one of the names of the *pole-cat*, frequently also called *fitchet*, is the *mustela putorius* of Linneus. The *putois* of Buffon most probably is a corruption from *faux-marte*, or false martin, to distinguish it from the *true*, or what is called in the north of Yorkshire the *sweet martin* or *marte*, of which also are two species; our common one, which Buffon calls *la fouine*, and the *pine martin* of Penmant, or *yellow-throated martin*, not very common in England, but has in Wales a distinct name, viz. *bela goed*, which signifies *wood* martin. The common weasel, I own, according to Mr. Ray, has been sometimes called in Yorkshire *fitchet*, and *foumart*; but, I believe, never at present. The *stoat*, not *stout*, is frequently, by the vulgar, confounded with the common weasel, which it much resembles, but is very distinguishable both by its superior size, its mostly inhabiting fields and hedges, and principally by the length of its tail, and having always, whether in the *white* or *brown* state, near an inch of *black* at the end; this, when white, is the *true ermine*, though perhaps inferior to those of more northern countries: it is frequently found in a perfect *white* state in the *north of Yorkshire*, though the end of the tail is invariably the same. This is what is made use of to make the black spots in ermine tippets, &c. it is the *mustela erminea* of Linneus. Our common weasel sometimes turns white, but may be always distinguished by its inferiority of size, shortness of legs, and principally by the shortness of tail, and want of black tip. It seems to have been noticed, by Linnæus, in its *white* state *only*, in which probably it is mostly seen in Sweden; being, as I apprehend, his *mustela nivalis*. Many birds and animals seem to have particular names in these parts; *badgers*, besides being called bosons, greys, and bocks, are here called *pates*. *Woodpeckers* mostly, I believe, the *green*, *pickatrees*, *gold-finches*, *red-caps*; *yellow-hammers*, *gold spinks*, and also *yellow youlrings*; *chaffinches*, *white linnets*; and still, as observed in the last century by Ray, the *true turbot* is called a *bret*, and the *bollibut* a *turbot*.

These very hasty observations I send, having an opportunity; if worth inserting, may send more when time permits.

Yours, &c. ZOOPHILOS.

MR. URBAN, *Montrose, Dec. 1.*

I AM obliged to your correspondent from Berkshire, who signifies, vol. LIV. p. 371, his approbation of the plan I proposed for the advancement of natural knowledge. He ascertains the *ox-eye* to be the *greater tom-tit*, and mentions that the two lesser species are called, the one *tom-tub*, and the other *blue-bottle*. I shall be glad to consult Albin's "Nat. Hist." but it may be some time before I can see it in this sequestered corner. R G. determines the *fumart* to be the *pole-cat*, on the authority of Ray's "Collection of Northern Words," of which I had once a copy, but have somehow lost it.

To S. H. I can freely say, that if the proposed correction of Macbeth in the passage,

"*Aroint thee* witch!"

can be defended in other respects, it will

will stand its ground in this: for universally in this part of the country the *rantree* is esteemed a preservative against witchcraft. I have seen a branch of it placed above the door of a byre, or cow-house, to ward off evil from the beasts within. And hence also the distich,

"A rantree* and a red thread
Gars (makes) au (all) the witches dance to dead (death)."

It seems highly probable that the sailor's wife should threaten the witch in these terms: "I've rantree, witch!"

Where any more synonyms occur, I shall readily communicate them.

Yours, &c. T. C.

MR. URBAN, *Montrose, June* 18.

AS your Magazine is the repository of every thing interesting to society or literature, I take the liberty to send you an account of an institution which is just established here. I hope it will be acceptable to several of your readers; and I heartily wish that our example may induce others to institute similar societies in the towns where they reside. People in small places labour under many disadvantages; but they may do much to remedy them by unanimity. If a plan of this kind be properly conducted, nothing can tend more to diffuse knowledge, and promote liberality of sentiment among mankind. Yours, T. C.

Montrose, May 31.

AT a general meeting of the subscribers to the Montrose Library, the following regulations were agreed upon:

Concordia res parvæ crescunt.

I. Every subscriber to pay one guinea yearly, in the month of January: the first guinea to be paid in the month of June, as some months of 1785 are already elapsed. Subscribers are not bound to present books, as originally proposed; but all donations, either from subscribers, or others, will be thankfully received, and entered in the Journal of the society.

II. The books to be deposited in a room in town, hired for the purpose; and any subscriber may cause a key to be made for himself, at his own expence.

III. Two managers and a secretary to be chosen annually by a majority of subscribers, who shall attend at a general meeting. These three to have full power to purchase books, cause them to be bound, and do every thing else that may be necessary.

IV. The society to have three white paper books placed in their library; a CATALOGUE to contain a list of the books, with the prices of each; a JOURNAL, to contain minutes of their transactions and resolutions, account of donations, &c. &c.; and a REGISTER, to contain a list of books taken out of the library.

V. Every subscriber taking out any book, is to mark it in the *Register* in the following manner: "June 10, 1785, Gibbon's Roman History, vol. I. A. B."

VI. Until a book has been six months in the library, no person to be at liberty to keep it above eight days at once, upon penalty of 6d. a day. After six months, it may be kept one month at a time. Subscribers not to send servants, but either to call themselves, or cause another subscriber to bring them books out of the library.

VII. Subscribers are not to give the books to one another, but to return them to the library after their time is out. No one to take out a new book a second time, until it has been lodged by him eight days in the library. If any subscriber finds a book out that he wished to see, he is to mark in the Register the date when he called, which will secure to him a preference when the book is returned to the library.

VIII. On the last week of the year all the books are to be returned to the library, in order that it may be seen if any of them are missing.

IX. Subscribers are not to lend the books to others out of their own family, as the expence of the subscription is moderate; and it is not thought reasonable that others should profit at the expence of the generous few.

X. The books to be bought are chiefly the best new books in History, Belles Lettres, Voyages and Travels, Antiquities, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Theology. Some part of the money to be reserved for purchasing standard works already published.

XI. No Romances to be admitted, unless presented, or when a particular exception is made in favour of a work of superior excellence, such as Miss Burney's Cecilia.

XII. It is understood that the managers will employ the subscription money in such a way as to suit, as much as possible, the general taste of the subscribers;

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* Pronounce ea as a.

and, on the other hand, it is hoped, that no subscriber, if the books are generally agreeable, will take it amiss, if some few are introduced that may not suit his taste, or plan of reading, the whole success of the plan depending on unanimity. The greater part of the money is to be laid out in buying books adapted to general reading, and only a small part to be devoted to professional books in Medicine, Commerce, Law, or Theology. Professional books of Theology are understood to be such as discuss the controversies among Christians. Books in defence of Christianity, illustrations of the Sacred Writings, and Sermons, are not professional books, because it belongs to every man, more or less, to know the grounds of our common religion, to understand the Scriptures, and to be put in mind of the important duties enjoined in them. So much of this article as provides, that professional books shall not be *totally* and in every case excluded, is to be fundamental and unalterable.

XIII. Quarto volumes, published at London, not to be bought till they come to octavos, unless in particular cases, or when, from the nature of the work, it cannot be expected to be re-printed in octavo.

XIV. If any subscriber leave the country, or withdraw his subscription, the books remain the property of those who continue the scheme; but he may transfer his property in the library to any other person, who shall then begin to be a subscriber.

XV. Subscribers, who wish any particular books to be bought, may recommend them to the secretary, who is then to consult the managers.

XVI. Managers for 1785, Rev. Mr. Reay, Dr. Mudie; Thomas Christie, secretary.

N. B. Next year some rule is to be fixed as to the terms of admitting those who shall become subscribers after the first year. The present number of subscribers is 36, who are persons of all stations, sects, and professions.

Mr. Urban,

THE following essay (defective as it may appear) may, perhaps, excite some able correspondent to perfect its object. Yours, Phil—Bo——us.

An Essay on Thinking.

"What can we reason, but from what we know?
Of man what see we but his station here,
From whence to reason, and to which refer?"
Pope.

Mathematical and philosophical truths, when first discovered, did not then begin to be so; they were facts before known to the discoverers. The animalculæ discovered by microscopes were in motion before these glasses made them apparent to mankind to be so. The telescopic stars were also in the respective stations, assigned by the Author of nature, before astronomers could see them. As the act left the fact, so perhaps it has remained, and will remain, although historians and their readers may be in a great doubt and suspence of it. In like manner, had it not been for that part of thinking in sleep which the memory retains, it scarcely could have been imagined, that there was a succession of ideas in the mind, when the senses, by sleep, were in a very high degree impaired in their respective functions. To the candid mind, that is pleased with truth from whatever quarter it comes; that regards not the dress, but the matter it contains; that will follow in the reading of this the maxim of the poet, that

"Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
But they that fish for pearl must dive below;"

to such this essay is submitted. It has been disputed by some men, that the minds of mankind do not always think when their respective bodies are sleeping. To prove that they do, is the intention of this humble essay. The arguments are taken from what every man experiences, and may reflect upon, by observing what passes in his own mind. I shall divide this essay into two propositions, and the consequence flowing from them.

Proposition I.

That though the mind always thinks when the body is awake, or when the senses perform their respective offices, as objects are presented to them; yet the memory, however retentive, loses much of the succession of ideas in the mind.

The first thing that led me to this way of thinking was reading a newspaper. Let a person take a paper of this kind and read it all; there can be no doubt, that during the time he is reading, that he is also thinking. Ask him, What is in the paper? If there is any thing good or bad to the community, his memory will retain that. If there is any thing good or bad to him, his friends, or acquaintance; if there is any thing good or bad to his religion; if there is any thing witty or sensible; if there is any thing marvellous, such as murders, robberies, or such like: in short, whatever comes home to a man's

man's business and bosom, the memory will retain part, if not all: yet, through the whole, there will be a great deal of thinking which the memory does not retain. If a man is in a select or a mixt company, whatever is witty, sensible, reasonable, humane, modest, respectful, facetious, polite, &c. or their opposites, may perhaps be retained by the memory: let him, after being some hours in company, withdraw, and try to recollect the whole succession of ideas that passed in his mind in that time; he will find that the memory, though it retains part of the thinking, yet it has lost a very great quantity of it.

If a person hears a sermon, or a lecture in any science, he may, upon recollection, find the memory retains the divisions of the subject, the principal arguments, the general tendency, or doctrine, through the discourse; still he will find a great deal of the succession of ideas have escaped the storehouse of the mind.

If a man on a journey meets with any thing beautiful or ugly, pleasing or disgusting, prosperous or adverse, either to himself or his acquaintance, the memory will probably retain these ideas. But, after all this journey, let him try to recollect the whole succession of ideas in his mind during that time, he will find a great part has escaped the memory.

If a person reads an author once, and afterwards the same book over again; upon the second reading he will retain in memory more of the beauties, the spirit, and arguments of the author, than in the first; this is a demonstration, that part escaped the retentive faculty on the first reading. A third will be attended with the same effect. Every school-boy knows this to be true, by repeating his Grammar.

Proposition II.

That the mind thinks when the body is sleeping, is very clear to every person who reflects upon it, from what the memory retains of that thinking. And what the memory retains in sleep, strongly and perfectly resembles that which it retains when awake.

What the memory retains of thinking in sleep, is generally of the marvellous, highly prosperous or adverse to the party or his friends, highly pleasing or disgusting to the same party; all this is the same with what is retained when awake. In short, whatever thinking materially affects the prosperity, welfare, safety, and peace of a person, will be retained by the memory, whether sleeping or awake. This holds good also in the circles of a man's friends or neighbours. From the lowest degree, or point of attention to the succession of ideas in the mind, to the highest degree, or point of anxiety to retain them; the nearer thinking approaches to the latter, the more sure the memory is to retain it, whether the body is sleeping or awake; the nearer it approaches to the former point, the more likely iti to escape the retentive faculty of the mind.

The Consequence.

By proposition the first, it is evident, that while the body is awake, although there is a constant succession of ideas in the mind, a great part of them escape the memory. Can it be imagined that the same does not happen when sleeping? That what the memory retains when the body is sleeping, is only a part of the succession of ideas that pass then and there. Is it probable that the mind starts from non-thinking to thinking when the memory begins to retain? In all the operations of nature, the transition from one extreme to the other is gradual and progressive. Observe it in that of day to night, and night to day; in the seasons of the year; in the different classes in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and even in the kingdoms themselves. If the mind, when the body is sleeping, does think, and it escapes the memory, what is this more than what happens when awake? And what the memory retains, in both cases, strongly and justly resembles each other. Why not also resemble each other in what passes off, like a cloud in a sun-shine day, leaving no trace behind? Between the degree of least attention to, and greatest anxiety for, the retaining the ideas in the memory, falls the whole field of thinking. When awake, the succession of ideas fall at or near both extremes; but if we do not always think in sleep, then the succession of ideas falls only near the last of these extremes, which last position cannot be the case. Besides, there are people who dream, and know they have done so, and yet the particulars have escaped the memory. This is bringing thinking awake, and when sleeping, to a perfect similarity. Sleep is often and truly said, to resemble death; so thinking in sleep may be as justly said to resemble the state of the soul after death. What a delightful and pleasing proof, prospect, and foretaste of the immortality of the soul, do these considerations afford!

Ma-

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

HAVING mentioned the impropriety of writing the name *Antony* with an *h* in the middle, permit me to go one step farther on the subject of philology, and to mention another name in a similar situation. *viz.* that of *Nicolas*; this name is truly Greek, Νικόλαος, Nicolaus, and is interpreted to signify *populi victor*, being derived from νικάω, vinco, and λαὸς, populus; certainly then there can be no question as to the orthography of this, any more than the first mentioned name: let us, therefore, see no more of *Anthony* or *Nicholas*, but let us in future write them, as in old books we frequently find them, *Antony* and *Nicolas*, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not their grammatical orthography.

Having met with an extract from Mr. Sheridan's "Life of Swift," I find recorded in it a story of what passed between him and Dr. Arbuthnot, the *point* of which is lost for want of recording the whole. Swift, whose finances were at that time probably but in a low state, was standing in the coffee-house in his robes (a dress which the clergy in those days almost always appeared in), and the Doctor observing that they looked very dusty and shabby, took hold of them, pretending that he meant to shake the dust out of them upon a letter which he had just written; which produced the retort that Sheridan mentions, "I have the gravel, and if you'll give me your letter, I'll p— upon it." To this let me add another story that I have heard of the Dean, which, perhaps, you may think worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, if it has not yet been given to the public, which is as follows: Early in life he was once preaching an assize sermon in Ireland, and in the course of it was very severe upon the council, for pleading for people against their own consciences. After dinner a young barrister, not knowing whom he had to deal with, thought he would be even with the parson, and having said a great many severe things against the clergy, which the Doctor took no notice of, at length said, "that if the devil were to die, he did not doubt but a parson might be found who would preach him a funeral sermon." "Yes, Sir," says Swift, "I would willingly take that office myself, and I would *give the devil his due*, as I did *his children* this morning."

In your last vol. p. 888, col. 2, for Psalm XVIII. read CXVIII. P. 957, col. 1. Sir Francis Charlton was comptroller of the Penny Post-office. P. 959, col. 1, near the bottom, for George Earl Nugent, read Earl Temple.

Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN,

DR. BURN, in his "Ecclesiastical Law," has cited many cases of defamation: and, if I am not mistaken, all of them have reference to words that affected the characters of individuals. But it is certain that a common defamer of any town or parish was formerly liable to the censures of the spiritual court; and a variety of instances, in support of its jurisdiction in this respect, occur in the consistorial acts of the diocese of Rochester. The following is a translated abstract of a rather curious process of this kind, which you may insert in your Magazine, should you be of opinion it will afford any entertainment to your readers.

"A. 1518, Feb. 26. At a consistory court held in the church of St. Peter's in Tunbridge. A libel was preferred against Thomas Henley as a general defamer of his neighbours, by having said in English —*There is never a good woman except my wife and other three women dwellynge in Chetham parishe.* He denied the charge; but, by the oaths of sufficient witnesses, was proved to have uttered these or the like words in his own house, and the official discovered also many strong presumptions of his guilt. A salutary penance was therefore enjoined, to which he, at length, humbly submitted, tho' not till he found he was in danger of being excommunicated by a late provincial constitution. The sentence of the court was, that in the morning of the next Lord's day, he should be whipped at the head of the procession in his own parish church, being covered only with a linen cloth after the manner of penitents, and holding a wax taper in his hand; and that, when the procession was ended, he should upon his knees declare to his neighbours—*I know no worse of your wyffs than I do by my own, and therefore I praye you alle men and wyffs forgive my pretyn.*" It was further ordered, that he should, on the ensuing market-day, in the city of Rochester, be conveyed as a penitent round the market, preceded by the apparitor.

According to the learned Dr. B. in his "Justice of the Peace," a writing which inveighs against mankind in general, or against a particular order of men, as for instance, against men of the gown, is no libel. It should seem, however, that the aforesaid Thomas Henley was presentable

sentable at a court-leet as a common barrator, in having spread a false and calumniating report, that had a tendency to excite discord and disquiet in the neighbourhood; nor can there be a doubt of his having deserved as severe a punishment at least as the ducking-stool, which our ancestors are said to have most unpolitely confined to a female scold*. And had it been the practice to impanel women to try a barrator (nor can any sufficient reason be assigned why they were not qualified for jurors upon such an indictment †), what ingenuity and powers of oratory must the steward of the leet have possessed, to have convinced twelve good wyffs, that after hearing the above defamatory words read in evidence, they were, because not lawyers, incompetent to judge of, and decide upon, the slanderous intention of the prater! W. & D.

MR. URBAN, *Bishopsgate.*

IT may afford some amusement to your readers to be informed, in the pedantical style of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, what degree of reputation Players and Publicans shared about two centuries since. The following character is extracted from a small obscure book, ludicrously entitled, "London and the Country carbonadoed and quartered," by D. Lupton; printed at London, 1602. What is here preserved may serve as a specimen of the wit of the age among the vulgar at that memorable period.

Yours, H. LEMOINE.

PLAY-HOUSES.

"TIME, place, subject, actors, and cloathes, either make or marr a play; the prologue and epilogue are like to an host and hostesse, one bidding their guests welcome, the other bidding them farwell: the actors are like seruing-men, that bring in the sceanes and acts as their meate, which are lik'd or dislik'd, according to euery mans iudgement, the neatest drest, and fairest deliuered, doth please most. They are as crafty with an old play, as bauds with olde faces; the one puts on a new fresh colour, the other a new face and name: they practise a strange order, for most commonly the wisest man is the foole: they are much beholden to schollers that are out of meanes; for they sell them ware the cheapest: they haue no great reason to loue puritans, for they hold their calling vnlawfull. New places and new cloathes many times help bad actions: they pray the company that's in, to heare them patiently, yet they would not suffer them to come in without payment: they say as schollers new vse to say, there are so many, that one fox could find in his heare to eate his fellow: a player often changes, now he acts a monarch, tomorrow a beggar: now a souldier, next a taylor: their speech is loud, but neuer extempore; he seldome speakes his own minde, or in his own name: when men are heere, and when at church, they are of contrary mindes, there they thinke the time too long, but here too short: most commonly when the play is done, you shal haue a jigge or dance of al trads, they mean to put their legs to it, as well as their tongs: they make men wonder when they haue done, for they all clappe their hands. Sometimes they flye into the countrey; but tis a suspicion, that they are either poore, or want cloaths, or else company, or a new play: or do as some wandring sermonists, make one sermon trauaile and serve twenty churches. All their care is to be like apes, to immitate and expresse other mens actions in their own persons: they loue not the company of geese or serpents, because of their hissing: they are many times lowzy, it's strange, and yet shift so often: as an alehouse in the country is beholden to a wilde schoolemaster, so an whoorehouse to some of these, for they both spend all they get. Well, I like them well, if when they act vice they will leave it, and when vertue, they will follow. I speak no more of them, but when I please, I will come and see them.

(To be continued.)

* Communis braciatrix, sive braiatrix, in the feminine gender.

† See a note under the title "Nusance" in Dr. Burn's "Justice."

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MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a review of a book, the perusal of which, I presume, will fall so few of your readers, but which deserves to be more known. It is "*Nouveau Voyage en* Espagne, *fait en* 1777 & 1778; *dans lequel on traite des Mœurs, du Caractere*, &c. *A* Londres *et à* Paris, 1782, 2 *Tomes*," 8vo. or, "A New Journey into Spain, in the Years 1777, 8. In which is given an Account of the Manners, Character, ancient and modern Monuments, Commerce, Theatre, Legislation of the several Tribunals of this Kingdom, and of the Inquisition; with new Details of their present State, and on a recent and famous Proceeding." This is an history of the affair of *Don Pablo de Olavides*, which Baron Dillon copiously relates at the end of his Letters on Spanish Poetry. On casually enquiring for the book, near two years since, I was repeatedly informed that it was out of print. Another account of it, in August last, was, that it had been designedly suppressed; and this I was disposed to give credit to from that freedom of sentiment every where conspicuous throughout the whole. The religion of their church seems to be the principal object of the ridicule of the author.—"Before we leave the *Alhambra*," says he, in his account of *Granada*, "let us speak a word of some monuments which have been destroyed, and of which tradition and the zeal of the curious have preserved the memory. The Franciscan convent, near the palace of Charles the Vth, is constructed upon Moorish ruins. It was built when Philip V. and Queen Isabel Farnese, his wife, came to Granada. These monks, without respect for the old marbles, which attest the ancient magnificence of their masters, confounded them with the vile materials which transformed a voluptuous palace into idle cells." *Tom. I.* 204.

Generalife is the situation the most agreeable and the most picturesque in the environs of Granada. It is a place privileged by nature.—"Ah!" he observes, "if a countryman of *Sterne* and *Richardson* was the master of this palace! There is no place imagined by the makers of romances that can equal it. It is the site which has given me more regret to see it inhabited by insensible proprietors. I groaned to see the proud and natural terraces of these inchanted gardens, paved in compartments, and this place, which was another time the centre of Asiatic voluptuousness, to be reduced to that of simple reeds, as the barren corner of a cloister of Capuchins. The pure air which is drawn in at Generalife, the simple Moorish structure, the clearness and abundance of the waters, called back to me the time when Granada was one of the finest towns of the world. It is now sad and deserted; a total alteration of manners; another government has totally annihilated its glory." *Ib.* 208, 9.

"The first church I entered at *Antequera*, I heard, from every part, the singing of birds. I searched to discover their habitation, which they had been able to make in this holy and frequented place, when I discovered several cages hung in different chapels, where they force the finches and the larks to sing the praises of the Lord.—The principal church of this town has nothing remarkable but a very bad figure representing Jesus Christ in the garden of Olives. It would be difficult to number the quantity of hearts, arms, feet, and thighs of silver (see Middleton's *Letter from Rome*), which are suspended near the stake." *Ib.* 228.

"The church of *Utrera* is ordinary, very ordinary; but there are several chapels richly decorated; and, among others, that of *Santissimo Christo*, whose altar is all of silver, in such a manner that there were before this chapel many faithful prostrated; so much is a silver altar made to inspire devotion." *Ib.* 235.

"The sexton of the church of *Cordova* is not wanting to make you admire a crucifix, which a Christian slave, chained to one of the columns of the mosque, traced upon the same column with his thumbnail, which must have been very hard; but nothing is impossible with God, as our guide observed to us." *Ib.* 287.

Speaking of the rosary, he remarks, that "few women go out, walk, play, or make love, without having a rosary in their hand. The men have always one hanging at their neck. In their comedies, if they chain the devil, it is with a rosary; and the devil makes horrible howlings, by which the

"the good people are always much "edified; but don't let us speak ill of "the good people, they have a touching "credulity.—How much more interest-"ing is the devotion to the dead, the "apparitions, the graves strewed with "flowers, watered with holy water!— "Every drop of holy water, says the "priest, which you scatter upon the "tomb of the dead, extinguishes a tittle "of the fire of purgatory." *Tom. II.* 153.

"The eve of All Souls, in almost "all the towns and villages of Spain, "they place rows of benches in a pub-"lic place, the multitude assemble, and "they make a public sale for the profit "of the souls of purgatory. It must be "known that, some weeks before this "auction, the members of the fraterni-"ties pre-designed for this purpose "make the tour of the houses, and of "the country. They get together every "thing that is given them, as sheep, "lambs, pigeons, pullets, corn, garden-"stuff; and all these matters, got toge-"ther, are sold to the highest bidder. "The money arising serves to pay for "masses. The devout pique themselves "upon shining at this feast, and a pi-"geon is often sold for six times above "its worth. They go to the chace; "they give balls for the souls of the de-"parted; in a word, nothing is neglect-"ed to give them all the relief which "can depend upon us. The good God, "touched, doubtless, with so much hu-"manity, does the rest. I was witness "of this festival in a village of La "Mancha, and I asked, upon my re-"turn, my hostess, If she had given "any thing? Ah! doubtless, answered "she, with vivacity, and the best of all "the pullets I had;—what would not "one do for these poor souls?—On All "Saints day they carry lighted torches "over the tomb of their relations, be-"cause this eve of All Souls, all the "souls make a procession, and those "for whom they have neglected to "carry a torch have the misfortune to "be present with their arms crossed. "Some persons push their zeal still far-"ther; they take care to prepare the "principal bed of their house, and to "leave it empty, that it may serve as a "resting-place for erring souls.—When "the sick person is in his last moments, "he is covered with the habit of a "monk; for men and women, if they "would be interred, cannot be but in "the habit of a religious, which every "one chuses according to his devotion, "and the good fathers take care to "sell very dear the old habits of the "convent."

The author observes, in a note, that "Milton (he must be excused, he was "not a Catholic,) places in the paradise "of fools all those who, in the article "of death, are covered with the habit "of a monk, thinking, in favour of this "disguise, to enter into eternal glory "without being known; but they, I "think, make use of a bad passport:

"And they who, to be sure of paradise,
"Dying, put on the weeds of Dominic,
"Or in Franciscan think to pass disguis'd."
Paradis perdu, Liv. 2. 154, 5, 6.

"The holy week is for the Spaniards "a time of great dissipation; it is true, "that their pleasures are in general "very tranquil; but in the holidays "the lovers, the devout, and the hypo-"crites, play each strange parts. The "processions made on this week have "been hitherto famous for their extra-"vagances; several devotees, their faces "masked, naked to their girdle, have "been seen to scourge themselves, and "to make rivers of blood run from "their bodies. The Apostles have also "been seen in long perriwigs of hemp, "holding in their hands great books, "and having behind their head a small "mirror, to signify that they knew "what was to come. In the year 1777 "the King thought it bad that they "should use these masks, whippings, "dances, and that they should go with "their arms crossed. He has prohibit-"ed all these pious acts, under very "heavy penalties, and the processions "have not been half so ridiculous. I "have seen one at Malaga on Holy "Thursday. I have known the per-"sonages they call *Nazarenos*, or Na-"zarenes. These have to their habit a "tail, or train, forty feet long; so that "three Nazarenes occupy the length of "a street, which is very edifying. He "that could have most stuff at his tail "is the fiercest, and, without doubt, "the most devout." *Ib.* 60, 1.

"Merit, knowlege, a spirit of justice "and truth, are crimes punishable in "the eyes of the Inquisition; it perse-"cutes, tooth and nail, the genius and "the virtues that accompany them." *Ib.* 211.

How far it is still dreaded may ap-pear from this story: "An inquisitor "of Valencia, walking in the environs "of this town, discovered, near the "great

"great road, a fig-tree, loaden with "fruit. He took one, and finding it "to his palate, learned the name of the "proprietor, and without delay sum-"moned him before him. This was a "poor countryman, who, at the word "of the inquisitor, trembling, and with "tears in his eyes, took leave of his wife "and relations, thinking he should "never see them again. He went, and "threw himself at the feet of the in-"quisitor, who told him only that he "found his figs excellent, and begged "of him to bring him a basket. The "countryman, transported with joy, "got up, came to his field, filled a "large basket with the fruit, and dug "up the tree, that henceforward it "should not give him such another "fright." *Ib.* 219.

The author, who resided not less than three years in Spain, acquired great knowlege and authentic information of that kingdom. Granada seems to be his favourite spot. "This alone," he observes, tom. I. 24, "shews the traces "of the happy days of the reign of the "Moors. The *Alhambra* and *Gene-"ralife* would alone suffice to prove the "reality of the brilliant descriptions "which have been preserved to us in a "multitude of Arabian tales; and one "might say, without exaggerating too "much, that the poets wrote after the "monuments raised by the architects, "or that they built after edifices ima-"gined by the poets."—Another particular must not be omitted: "The "country which surrounds it is a ter-"restrial paradise; one sees all around "enchanting places, but so neglected, "Nature there is so left to herself, that "those who love her groan at every "step to see the little profit from those "happy spots which she offers for em-"bellishment and pleasure.—They say "the Moors regret none of their great "losses in Spain but that of Granada. "They mention it in their evening "prayers every Friday, and ask of "Heaven to be re-established there. "The last Moorish ambassador who "came to Spain, about ten years back, "obtained of the king permission to see "Granada. On entering the *Alhambra*, "he began to weep, and could scarce "refrain from saying, My ancestors lost "very foolishly this delightful land." *Ib.* 157.

This pleasing traveller is not unacquainted with the writers of our country. Speaking of *La Mancha*, the country famous for the loves and travels of Don Quixote, he tells us, that the women there are handsome and well made; that he discovered in that canton the habits and customs which *Cervantes* has so well described in his inimitable book. There is not a labourer, not a young country girl, but is well acquainted with Don Quixote and Sancho. There is, in the inn at *Quesada*, a well that bears the name of the knight errant. There this hero kept the watch of his arms. Such is the lot and recompence of men of genius; their poesies give them credit, and with the people themselves they have monuments. So *Shakspeare*, among the English, has given his name to roads and mountains. *Ib.* 318.

He expresses of *Fielaing's* book of the causes of crimes, and the means to prevent them, his wishes that he had had time to finish so useful a work. In this note he acquaints his readers, that travelling had given him some ideas upon this important subject. "I have seen," says he, "in general, that the countries "where industry and commerce have "acquired the highest degree of perfec-"tion, are those where theft is most "multiplied. There is no country "where there are so many robbers as "in England." Spain, according to him, is the country where they execute fewer than any where. In near three years of his being there, he never heard an execution mentioned.

The possessing a book, more valuable for its intrinsic merit than its singular rarity, and which gives pleasure on each re-perusal, made me desirous of giving your readers some share with me.

June 10. Yours, &c. A. B.

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89. Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. *N° XXIX. Containing an Historical Account of the Parish of* Wimmington, *in the County of* Bedford. *By the Rev.* Oliver St. John Cooper, *Vicar of* Puddington *and* Tiverleigh, *and some Time Curate of* Wimmington. 4to.

WIMMINGTON, though now an obscure and ruinous village, has been the residence of several great and eminent families. On the general division of lands at the Conquest, this, with many other possessions, fell to the share of Alured de Lincoln, and passed, by forfeiture, alienation, or marriage, to various families. The manor is now the property of the three sisters of the late Mr. St. Andrew Livesay. The church

church is a rectory, in the deanry of Clapham, and is dedicated to St. Laurence. Its form is an oblong square. In the steeple are five bells, with curious Latin legends. In the church are memorials of the families of Curteys, Brounflete, Bletsoe, Newcome, &c. At the end is a list of the incumbents, from Adam de Grafton, who held this living in 1244, to the Rev. Thomas Bromwich, the present rector. Added to this is a short account of Luton Hoo, the princely residence of the Earl of Bute. The botanical garden, excepting that at Kew, is, we believe, an appendage peculiar to this place, and that liberality of mind, which leaves it open to the inspection of every visitor, merits the highest encomiums.

90. *Letters of Literature.*
By Robert Heron, *Esq.* 8vo.

THESE Letters, 57 in number, display very extensive reading, and very considerable acquirements. In a work which contains such a variety of matter, we are by no means surprised occasionally to meet with opinions not conformable to our own. We have, however, received much pleasure and information from the perusal of this work, and recommend it to the attention of our readers. The 1st letter is on Barbaric Poetry. We are much inclined to doubt, if an ancient Roman were to revisit this globe, and make a tour to Paris, whether he would, with great justice, affirm, that the French were little improved since his own days. This letter, however, contains much just remark, and concludes with two pieces of poetry, one of them in the Spanish language, which is translated; the other a translation of an Indian song.—Letter V. treats on the spirit of Lyric Poetry; in which our author thinks that Pindar stood without a rival, till the appearance of Gray. Amongst expressions of uncommon elegance in the English poet, Mr. H. has selected one [*honied spring*] which Dr. Johnson has marked with particular disapprobation.—Letter VI. is on the character of Cato Uticensis, the end of which we shall lay before our readers, as a specimen of our author's critical ability.

"It is remarkable that three of the best Roman poets have, as it were, vied with each other, who should most elevate the character of Cato. Virgil and Horace, tho the minions of a court whose frame was cemented with the blood of that patriot, have almost excelled their common expression in his praise. The first in the Eneid, where his hero finds Cato in Elysium, giving laws to the good:

'——— His dantem jura Catonem.'

The second is in his odes:

'Et cuncta terrarum subacta,
'Præter atrocem animum Catonis.'

But Lucan, above all, has risen to the actual sublime, fired by the contemplation of that sublime character,

'Victrix causa deis placuit: sed victa
'Catoni.'

"To which of the poets is the pre-eminence due? Virgil's praise is wonderfully fine at first sight; for how good, how just, how virtuous, must he be, who is qualified to give laws to the good, to the just, to the virtuous, in Elysium itself? But, like the other beauties of this writer, it will not bear a close examination. For what laws are to operate among the blessed, where there can be no punishment nor reward? How can they receive laws who are emancipated from all possibility of crime? The praise is therefore futile and ridiculous; nothing being more absurd than to erect a column of apparent sublimity upon the morass of falsehood.

"The praise of Horace has great truth and dignity. Every thing on earth, in subjection to Cæsar, save the mind of Cato, is a great, a vast thought, and would even arise to the sublime, were it not for that of Lucan, which exceeds it; and nothing can be sublime to which a superior conception may be found.

"The praise of Lucan is sublimity itself, for no human idea can go beyond it. Cato is set in opposition to the gods themselves; nay is made superior in justice, tho not in power. Now the power of the pagan deities may be called their extrinsic, justice their intrinsic, virtue. Cato excelled them, says Lucan, in real virtue, tho their adventitious attribute of power admitted no rival."

Having given our readers some little idea of Mr. H.'s opinion of Virgil, we will neglect the order of the letters to observe, that part of the IXth, and the whole of the XVIth and XXIIId letters, are devoted to the same subject, and in which he utters many blasphemies against the divinity of the Mantuan bard. "Style," says he, "has "saved Virgil entirely, who has not the "most distant pretence to any other at-"tribute of a poet." Is style then the only beauty of the loves of Dido and Æneas, and of the Descent to the Shades? The learned and the wise of the Augustan age entertained far other thoughts;

thoughts; and since that period Virgil has held a most exalted station on Parnassus, by the common consent of every enlightened age, and every civilized nation.—Letter VIII. of Petrarch and Dante. As to the character of Petrarch, in general we agree with this writer. "By a singular fate," says he, "it is to his weakness that he owes his "fame; for his platonic passion threw "such a fairy light round himself and "his writings as rendered them very "conspicuous in those dark times."—We must not, however, suppose, that Petrarch owes his fame entirely to the romantic story of his passion, or to the casual circumstance of his living in a barbarous age. He who will toil through the lengthening list of Sonnets, will sometimes find true poetry, sublimity, and elegance to repay his labour; for great, extended, and continued reputation is not gotten without some desert. This writer thinks, that his Sonnets, truly fine, might be reduced to about a dozen. We would particularly point out the 10th, 230th, 313th, 314th, and especially the two last, in which he casts a retrospective look on his life, contemplates it with penitence and sorrow, and, in a sublime strain of piety, addresses himself to heaven for peace and forgiveness. "The real poetical "beauties of Dante," continues our author, "might likewise fall into very "small compass, consisting chiefly of "the celebrated tale of Ugolino, and "of that in the close of the Vth canto "of the *Inferno*, which is as exquisite "for tenderness as the other is remark-"able for terror. Now, that beauties "of writers are fashionable reading, a "small duodecimo, extracted from these "two poets, would, if performed with "taste, be an acceptable present to the "publick." As Petrarch's Italian poetry consists of short pieces, unconnected with each other, the purer and more classical parts might be selected without any injury to the whole. But ill fare the hand that presumes to mutilate the Divine Comedy of Dante, one of the greatest, boldest effusions of genius that ever burst forth from the human mind. Except from the masterly version of the three first cantos of the *Inferno*, by Mr. Hayley, the English reader is enabled to form no adequate idea of the wonders of Dante, notwithstanding two complete translations of the *Inferno* have appeared in our language; a very faint and unfaithful resemblance of the venerable poet being preserved in the hard, dry, and tuneless lines of the one, and in the loose paraphrase of the other. The praise which the writer of these letters gives to the loves of Paolo and Francesca, and to the story of Ugolino, does much credit to his own taste. The latter was honourably introduced to the knowlege of the publick by Sir Joshua Reynolds's admirable picture. The former was, I believe, by no means generally known till the mention made of it by Mr. Hayley drew it forth to attention. The speech of Francesca is, we think, scarcely inferior to any thing in ancient or modern poetry. The well-known lines in Pope's *Eloisa*,

'I can no more; by shame, by rage so-
'prest,
'Let tears and burning blushes tell the
'rest,'

have been much and deservedly celebrated, but are by no means comparable to the decent but expressive brevity of the Italian poet:

'Quel giorno più non vi leggemmo
'avante.'

Mr. Heron very justly supposes that the purity of Petrarch's language secures his fame in his own country; for Mr. Baretti, whose judgment on this subject is of the highest authority, bestows much praise on the purity and goodness of Petrarch's language. The same ingenious writer observes, that there is certainly as much difference between the genius of Dante and Petrarch as between the size of an elephant and a fly.—We will conclude these desultory remarks, which have imperceptibly increased to their present length, with expressing our earnest hope that Mr. Hayley would again turn his attention to the father of Italian poetry, and at length complete what he has so ably begun.—Letter XIV. "Economy al-"ways the Companion of real Genius." Our author remarks, that we know of no real poets that were poor except Homer, Spenser, and Tasso. To these might we not add Camoens?—As another specimen of the critical ability of our author, we will extract Letter XII, "New Explanation of a Passage in the "History of Ammianus Marcellinus."

"Ammianus Marcellinus informs us of an observation which Hormisdas, a prince of Persia, made on Rome, and which is something remarkable, namely, 'That one thing 'only had there pleased him, to find that 'men died at Rome as well as elsewhere.'—Mr. Gibbon, in his History, has told us to read

read *displeruisse* for *placuisse*, *displeased* for *pleased*; a correction to which those of Bentley are innocent. He says, the contrary sense would be that of a misanthrope; whereas his affords a reproof of Roman vanity.

"The sense that strikes me is very different from either of these, and is this, that the prince's envy at the pleasures of the inhabitants of Rome could only be moderated by the reflection that their pleasures were transitory.

"How would the miserable envy the happy, were not the grave the equal termination of pleasure and of pain!"

Lett. XVIII, XXVI, and XXXVIII contain remarks and criticisms on the last edition of Shakspeare. These display considerable knowlege of the subject they treat on; but we cannot approve of the acrimony with which they are written. Though the notes of Mr. Steevens may not always agree with the general opinion, and though his quotations may sometimes weary by their length, yet we still think that the readers of Shakspeare are much indebted to his critical ability, learning, and diligence. The remarks of this writer, though sometimes apposite and new, are not always so. Neither the editors of Shakspeare, nor the publick, wanted elucidation or illustration of the first word in the following celebrated line:

'*Unhouseld, disappointed, unanneald.*

We will take this occasion of remarking, that the last word, whose sense was so long undiscovered and mistaken, and which was such a stumbling-block to Chatterton, occurs (uncompounded) once, we think, in Holinshed's Chronicle, and twice or thrice in Fox's Book of Martyrs, where it is explained at length. These authors, we think, may even yet be consulted with advantage, for the illustration of Shakspeare's text. The line above quoted we would read thus,

Unhouseld, unappointed, unanneald.

We shall probably, next month, resume the subject of these Letters; but, in justice to the younger part of our readers, we cannot close the present account of them without remarking, that they contain great eccentricity of taste, and sometimes an incorrectness of style. * *

91. *Fugitive Pieces.* 8vo.

MANY of these "Miscellaneous "Pieces," which are both in verse and prose, "have been before made public," we are told, "at different times, and "through different channels," and were "all but one written at the age of nine-"teen." One of the best poems is an Ode, or Dirge, in blank verse, in the measure of that by Collins to Evening, "to the Memory of Chatterton;" and well indeed may the author lament the fate of that eccentric genius, as, by his own confession, he has been a fellow-sinner, having made him a model in a literary deception, by inserting, in the Town and Country Magazine (the first scene of Chatterton's forgeries) for March and June 1783, two letters, signed *Oxoniensis* and *John Williams*, containing some spurious translations from the Welch, one of which, 'Llwen 'and Gyneth,' being "elegantly turn-"ed into verse," as genuine, in Mr. Evans's Ballads, by Mrs. Robinson, he now calls a "laughable effect." We see it in a much more serious light, and are by no means convinced by the flimsy arguments he adduces to excuse or extenuate such impositions. His "Mis-"cellaneous Observations on various "Subjects," in four sections, we prefer to his poetry, as the critical observations which they contain, on some of our most approved writers, are new, and worthy of attention. In particular, we are glad to see the fame of that justly-celebrated poet, scholar, and statesman, as well as hero, Sir Philip Sydney, rescued from the attack (which we have always thought unwarranted) of the ingenious Mr. Walpole.—Some detached passages shall now be selected.

"Lord Chesterfield, in some easy verses addressed to a lady, has this false, though pretty, thought:

"The dews of the evening industriously *
"shun,
"They're the † tears of the sky for the
"loss of the sun."

"This blunder seems to have originated from two causes; in the first place, from his lordship's ignorance of the nature of dews, which are exhalations from the earth, and ascend; and in the second, from his having, probably by accident, seen an ode of Renat Rapin, who calls the grasshopper *Cœli caducis ebria fletibus*."

If "*velvet* green," an epithet from art, be objectionable, as Dr. Johnson thinks, in Gray, this writer shews that

* "Most carefully," in Dodsley.
† "Those are," ditto.

the

the Doctor has committed the same fault in his "Midsummer Wish:"

"Lay me where o'er the verdant ground
"Her living *carpet* Nature spreads:"

and justifies it also by the *velvet buds* of Shakspeare, and the *velvet leaves* of the "Passionate Pilgrim." Johnson, he adds, in some places imitates himself, and in others he has expressions evidently borrowed from Young, Pope, Gray, and Dryden. The famous line, adopted, with very little alteration, by Theobald, in his Double Falshood *,

"None but himself himself can parallel,"

is in an epitaph on Col. Giles Strangeways, of Melbury Sampford, in Dorsetshire. And Sir William Temple says of Cæsar, that he was "equal only to "himself."—"If we except the tragedy "of Cato, to his poetry Mr. Addison "is not indebted for much reputation: "in general, it is either insipid or bom-"bastic, as when he talks of the aque-"ducts, in his Letter from Italy,

"Whole *rivers* here forsake the fields "below,
"And, *wond'ring* at their height, through "airy channels flow."

"Again, when speaking of the *trees*, he "says,

"Or when transplanted and preserv'd with "care,
"*Curse* the cold clime, and starve in North-"ern air."

And yet why may not the *rivers* of Addison be allowed to *wonder* as well as the engrafted *tree* of Virgil? which

"Miratur *novas frondes, et non sua* "*poma.*"

"When he wrote his account of the "greatest English poets, it is reported "that he had never read Spenser, whom "he characterises." From his encomium on Cowley's Pindarics, this writer suspects, "that he had never read "them likewise." *Nature* and *People*, "applied to the bird creation," in Spenser and Thomson, though justified by Virgil, Georg. IV, v. 430, he thinks "harsh and affected."—But we must here dismiss these elegant criticisms, which bespeak a mind improved by a study of the best models, ancient and modern, after adding one of the shortest of the poems.

"*Verses written under a Statue of* Painting, *in the Possession of* Robert Hanley, *Esq.*

"Blest art, whose magic to the parent's eye
The fading scenes of Memory can supply;
The lover oft, by thy bold hand pourtray'd,
Views the soft semblance of his absent maid;
Oft checks the tender throb, the struggling sigh,
And wipes the tear from sad Affliction's eye;
Through thee her glance and dimpled cheek beguile,
Return his longing look, and seem to smile;
Through thee he lulls his wayward thoughts to rest,
And calms the rising tumult of his breast."

* "None but himself can be his parallel."

92. *The Preacher's Assistant, (after the Manner of Mr.* Letsome,) *containing a Series of the Texts of Sermons and Discourses, published either singly or in Volumes, by Divines of the Church of* England, *and by the Dissenting Clergy, since the Restoration to the present Time, specifying also the several Authors, alphabetically arranged under each Text, with the Size, Date, Occasion, or Subject-Matter of each Sermon or Discourse. By* John Cooke, *M.A. late Chaplain of* Christ Church, Oxford, *and Rector of* Wentnor, Salop. 2 *Vols.* 8*vo.* 1783.

FROM the above copious title the design of the present useful and laborious compilation is sufficiently obvious. And few students in divinity are unacquainted with the former work (on the same plan) by Mr. Letsome, of which this is an improvement, and is continued down to the year 1783. We cannot, therefore, render a more acceptable service to its readers, or to the editor, (in case of another edition,) than by pointing out a few errors and omissions that have occurred to us in turning over the leaves, and which, in an undertaking like this, are unavoidable. That there are so few is therefore surprising. For obvious reasons we shall confine ourselves to the "Historical Register of "Authors, &c. in the Series," vol. II.

Anonymous "on Matth. xxii. 37, "1686, [P. E. a Benedictine Monk] "before their Majesties at Windsor," was by "Philip Ellis, [as is said in p. "116,] brother to Sir William Ellis, "treasurer to the Pretender;" of whom and his family some anecdotes are given in vol. XXXIX. p. 328.

ARBUTHNOT, John, M.D. should have been inserted, or rather his text should have been among the "anony-"mous." It is taken from Ecclesiasticus, x. 27, and the sermon is said to have been "preached to the people at "the Mercat-Cross of Edinburgh, on "the subject of the Union, in 1706, "while the act for uniting the two "kingdoms was depending before the "Parliament there," where it was first printed,

printed, in that year. It was afterwards re-published at London, in 8vo, 1745, with a preface by the editor [the late Wm. Duncombe, Esq.]; setting forth the advantages which have in fact accrued to the kingdom of Scotland by its union with England. This publication was unknown to Dr. Kippis, or he would have mentioned it among Dr. Arbuthnot's works in the Biographia; nor did the Editor know, when he re-published it, that Dr. A. was the author.

"BURNET, Gilbert," was never "Archbishop of York."

"COCKS, Philip," rector of Acton, preached at the consecration of Bishop [Yorke], and "LYNCH, John," at that of Bishop [North].

"DODD, W." was "lecturer," not "vicar" of Westham.

For "ELLIOTT, John," r. *Richard.*

"FLETCHER, William," was dean of *Kildare*, not *Killaloe*.

"JONES, Wm." rector of Pluckley, Kent, and of Paston, Northampton, &c. are the same.—So are "Thomas "KNOWLES," M. A. and D. D.—So are "Edward OLIVER," M. A. and B. D.

"PINNELL, Peter," has an (anonymous) sermon in verse in the Gentleman's Magazine, more than 20 years ago.

For "PLUMPTRE, Charles," read "Robert," if "Master of Queen's College, Cambridge." But query, if "Archdeacon of Ely."

"PORTEUS, Bishop," could not "in "1779" preach "before the Commons," nor Dr. Squire "in 1756" before the Lords.

How could "RAMSAY, William, "Esq." be "B. D. and lecturer of "Isleworth?"

"SAY, Samuel," was minister of the gospel in Westminster.

"SEABURY, Samuel, D. D." the new Bishop of Connecticut, has two sermons here, but the dates are not mentioned.

For "SECKER, William, Archbp." &c. read "Thomas."

"STERNE, Laurence," printed an assize sermon at York in 1750, on Hebrews xiii. 18, the same that he afterwards republished in his Shandy.

"WATKINSON, Edward, M. D." was "rector of Little [Chart] Kent."

Annexed are, Lists of the English and Irish Archbishops and Bishops, from 1660 to 1783.

93. *The Art of Eloquence. A Didactic Poem. Book I. 4to.*

THE subject is introduced with an eulogy on eloquence, and an address to the spirit of Athens; after which, the author insists on the necessity of genius, characterises Aristotle, Longinus, Cicero, and Quintilian; urges the inferiority of modern eloquence, though some living orators are not unworthy of imitation; considers persuasion as the end, and man as the object, of the art; takes a general view of oratory, both in savage and uncivilised life; particularly surveys eloquence in Britain, as influenced by the national character; inspects it more closely, as discriminated by the characteristics of its three provinces, the Bar, the Senate, and the Pulpit, in which Judgment, Imagination, under certain modifications, originate the essential parts of the Oration, Argument, Ornament, and Pathos; from the union of which essentials, in due proportion, arises the perfect whole of an oration. He then reviews the essential parts thus synthetically collected from the human mind, under the influence of the manners in general, and the genius of the oratorical department in particular. The student is next taught to consider the means of communicating these essentials with effect to the object of his art, and is thence led to the great parts of rhetoric, Invention, Disposition, Elocution, Action, and to their several subordinate provinces. Examples are given of pathetic oratory. Thus are developed the union and order of the essential parts in connection with the constitutive. And the book concludes with an address to the pupil of eloquence, who is exhorted to add to the powers of persuasion (the end of his art) both the character and reality of virtue, and who is encouraged by the Genius of Great Britain to aspire to the wreath both of eloquence and virtue adjudged to the Grecian orator.

This plan, the reader sees, is extensive and methodical. But being didactic, and not much ornamented like all such poems, it must necessarily be deficient in the powers of pleasing. It "plays "round the head, but comes not to the "heart." Characters indeed are introduced, but episodes are wanting. And without them, how should we relish even the Georgics? This, however, is only the first book, and in the three others we are promised more entertainment, viz. "the intertexture of digres-"sions,

"sions, addresses to living personages, "allusions to recent transactions, which "would have interrupted the strictness "of method requisite in the preliminary "part." As "the author has much "amusing matter in store," the favourable acceptance of this, which undoubtedly displays great marks of genius and knowlege of his subject, we hope will induce him to bring forward the remainder. The two following passages, in which his precepts are enlivened by examples, will shew that the writer is equally qualified *prodesse & delectare.*

"But if the *Peroration*, more inspir'd,
In the full energy of Pathos rise,
Say, can poetic pencil trace the modes
Of Action, gliding through th' enthusiast frame;
While the soul rushes through the glancing eye;
And while in every motion it appears,
Irradiating the gestures; and as charm
Of wizard spell, the wonders of the voice
Strike deep persuasion? Then—'tis then alone
The penetrating mind enkindled sees
Its object clad in greatness; and conceives,
In all the bold felicity of thought,
The high design; and raises the whole powers
Ev'n to an elevation not their own!
'Tis then the Genius of this art descends
In rapid light; and waving o'er the crowd
Its magic effluence, darts through every breast.
Or Hatred, as abhorrent of the form
Th' averted action loaths; or Anger, caught
From the fir'd eye and agitated air;
Or Fear's blank wildness! 'Tis at such an hour,
That, terror shot into a Cæsar, shake
His cold lips, and his palsy'd hand lets drop
Its papers,—vainly grasping; while the tones
Of Tully's voice unman th' intrepid soul,
That, 'midst the shock of armies, could command
Tisiphone and Death! 'Tis then alone
That many a Passion hovers o'er the fate
Of Patriots:—such as tremble in thy traits,
Great Artist, where, in all the mellow light
Of glory and of years, a CHATHAM falls;
Still strenuous with his dying voice to save
His Albion's fame, and eloquent in death!
Lo! through the senate glides the pale alarm,
In each gradation of distress—the Muse
Would feebly copy from the melting teints
The pencil breathes, though emulous to draw
Thy shade of filial anguish from the groupe.
Ingenuous youth, as sinks th' expiring flame
Of patriot Spirit, that ere long shall burn,
Reviv'd in Thee! O destin'd soon to rise
With all thy Father's eloquence and worth,
The Saviour of thy country, while no more
The venal Hydra fronts thy manly strain,
Thy dignity of aspect, and dismay'd
The host of democratic Faction flies."....

——————— "Such the strings
Where quick vibration ran through every note,
When erst (her kingdom tott'ring) when pursued
By hostile powers, the fair THERESA fled
Amidst th' Hungarian Council, and display'd
(With all the eloquence of youthful charms
Touch'd by distress) her infant *, of her griefs
Unconscious, yet more eloquent than all——
'Twas then, th' Affections, blending as they rose,
Rush'd forth, then Pity throbb'd in every breast,
And Love, dissolving at the sparkling glow
Of Beauty's tears, and Reverence for the form
Of Royalty, its hallow'd purple rent
Thus rudely, and fierce Anger at her foes;
While drawn aloft to vengeance, in one blaze
The lightning of their sabres flash'd around:
And 'Let us die (unanimous they cried)
'Die for our Queen THERESA †.' Triumph opes
The sounding portals, as Persuasion's voice,
The hostile spirit rousing, bids it seize
The plumed casque, and blow the trump of war."

94. *Manufactures improper Subjects of Taxation. Addressed to the Merchants and Manufacturers of* Great Britain; *being an Attempt to prove that the Riches and Power of the Nation depend, in a great Degree, upon Manufactures being free of all Taxation.* 8vo.

THE leading principle here adopted is, that "every thing which tends to "enhance the price of our national ma-"nufactures, or burthen the merchant "who exports them, must act *as a pre-"mium to foreign artists.*" Our author then attempts to prove the hurtful tendency of taxes on commerce and manufactures, by several specious arguments, some of which militate against *all* taxes. Those which he particularly reprobates are, "the tax upon glass," which, he says, has almost annihilated the exportation of it, the duty levied being above double the nominal ore; "the taxes, "old and new, on printed linens and "cottons,"

* The present Emperor, then (1741) three years old.

† "Moriamur pro rege nostro Theresa." [Why not translated "king," as expressive of the idiom of the nation?] "Mr. Hayley "might have recommended to his friend "this scene of Maria Theresa, as a fine sub-"ject for historical painting. The author "does not recollect that any use has been "hitherto made of it, either by the painter "or the poet."

"cottons," in which the French and Irish will now undersell us; "the tax "upon paper," which is a premium on books printed in Ireland for exportation to America; "the late tax on manu-"factured silver;" "the taxes on post-"chaises and stage-coaches," which operate directly as taxes on trade; "the "tax on bricks," styled partial, oppressive, and troublesome in the collection; "the duties on soap, candles, and lea-"ther," as materially affecting our exports; "the export duty on lead," which has lowered the price of ore; "the new duty on silk," which has prevented or lessened the exportation; "the taxes on bills and receipts," as troublesome and vexatious. To make up the deficiency, this manufacturer, for such he probably is, at least that he has neither house nor land, nor men-servants, would, 1. lay "one shilling "in the pound on the real rents of land "and houses," not considering how many shillings in the pound they pay already to government and parochial taxes, and that a great part of this burthen would fall on those who cannot relieve themselves, (as he supposes the land-owners and farmers may, by raising their rents and the price of their commodities,) viz, persons of small independent fortunes in the stocks, annuities, or limited incomes, who rent houses. But so little beyond their own noses do some men see, and if they did, so little do they care whom they load, if they can relieve themselves. 2. He would tax men-servants in proportion to the number kept. This has been done, though not in the same proportion, by an act just passed. Of taxing maid-servants he does not approve. He may keep perhaps one or two. 3. He wishes an addition to the malt-tax, and a tax on all grain distilled. Without further exposing the futility of his arguments, we shall only add that such interested and short-sighted geniuses as this, Mr. Spilsbury, Mr. Quid, and many more of the same stamp, who would repeal every tax that affects themselves, without being able to substitute others equally efficient, remind us of the two wives in Æsop, one of whom pulled out her husband's black, and the other his grey, hairs; and, in like manner, poor Britain, thus left unmercifully *combed*, thus left *bare* of her wonted resources, would not only be scoffed for her *baldness*, but fall a prey to the *bulls* and *bears* of the alley.

95. *A Letter to the People of Scotland, on the alarming Attempt to infringe the Articles of the Union, and introduce a most pernicious Innovation, by diminishing the Number of the Lords of Session. By* James Boswell, *Esq.* 8vo.

ANIMATED by his success with his countrymen last year, against Mr. Fox's East India Bill, Mr. Boswell has now taken up his pen (and with equal success) *ciere viros* against the innovation projected in parliament in the Scotch civil judicature, "by reducing the "number of the Lords of Session from "fifteen to ten, that ten may have "larger salaries." This attempt he charges home to "his Majesty's Ad-"vocate (Mr. Ilay Campbell), the At-"torney General of Scotland, Mr. "Henry Dundas (sometimes called "*Harry the Ninth*), and to that anoma-"lous personage whose *status* puzzles "the House of Commons, who is a "*lord*, but yet not *noble*, and to-mor-"row may descend to be only the ho-"nourable, or ascend to be the right "honourable, *gentleman*.

"Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,
"A being darkly wise, and rudely great."

Mr. Boswell's chief arguments against this dreaded innovation are, that there is "no grand jury in Scotland, and "therefore that the Court of Session is "a standing jury" for the whole kingdom; that it "has now remained, un-"diminished, for 253 years;" that, at its first institution by James V, in 1532, "the number of the judges was thought "small," &c.; that "to reverse the "*Decemviri* is ominous," &c. But, above all, this bold Tribune has entered his *veto* —— "*Nolumus leges* Scotiæ "*mutari*," the Court of Session, the *Quindecem Homines*, must remain, *unless by consent of the people of Scotland themselves*; the British Parliament cannot abolish it, because it was established by the Articles of the Union.—The equalising the land-tax (should this succeed) which "government," he says, "at present *dare* not" attempt, as "Scotland would rise to a man;" that snake (as it should seem) in the grass excites also "the apprehension" of this *præfervidum ingenium*; for this he calls on their Ucalegon (who *proximus ardet*) LOWTHER, to "come forth and "support" them — "*Come over to Ma-"cedonia, and help us!*"—What a British Parliament can or cannot do, or how far the Articles of the Union may resemble the laws of the Medes and Persians,

Persians, we presume not to say, nor is there occasion at present (as above hinted) to "moot" the subject, the point in question being given up, and, without diminishing the number of the Scotch judges, our rulers seem inclined only to augment their salaries, an "innovation" to which, we presume, their lordships themselves will not object, though this honest Aristippus * thinks "they have already very comfortable provisions," and has therefore pointed some of the artillery of this Philippic against that augmentation.—Among other digressive but entertaining particulars in this "Letter," we learn, that Dr. Johnson said of Lord Thurlow, before he was ennobled, "I honour Thurlow, Sir—Thurlow is a fine fellow: he fairly puts his mind to yours;" that the author "esteems and loves" his wife, "a true Montgomerie, after fifteen years, as on the day when she gave" him "her hand; that he has declared himself a candidate for Ayrshire, in the next parliament;" with anecdotes and characters of Messieurs Pitt, Fox, Burke, Wilkes, Lee, the Czar Peter, and, in short, of as many distinguished personages as a late famous *Apology*.

96. *An Historical and Chronological View of* Roman *Law. With Notes and Illustrations. By* Alexander C. Schomberg, *M. A. Fellow of* Magdalen College, Oxford. 8vo.

THE benefits to be derived from the Roman Law, which, different from all other systems of legislation, "is regarded as a Code of Universal Justice," as our author observes, are sufficiently obvious.

In the "Chronological View" he has displayed, with great exactness, "the origin and progress of *regal*, *consular*, and *imperial* Rome, from Romulus and Numa to A. D. 752, when the Roman law was finally extinguished," and has marked, as distinctly as the subject will permit, their various stages of revolution and reform during this long period. "The History of the Revival of the Roman Law," toward the middle of the XIIth century, "its connection with the Feudal and Canon Law, its Character and Influence in the different Courts and Academies of Europe, together with the Lives and Writings of its most eminent Professors," are reserved for a second part. The "Illustrations," which consist of notes on the History and Interpretation of the XII Tables, the most eminent Civilians among the Romans, the state of the Roman Law during the IId and IIId, the Vth and VIth centuries, are replete with judgment and erudition.

97. *Discourses on various Subjects. By* Thomas Balguy, *D. D. Archdeacon and Prebendary of* Winchester, *and formerly Fellow of* St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo.

THESE Discourses, as they are intended to support "the cause of Religion and Virtue," are very properly dedicated to the King, the great patron of both, among whose "repeated favours" the author acknowleges his "goodness in naming" him "to a high station in the church [a bishoprick], and in allowing" him "to decline it." The volume contains IX Discourses, VII Charges, and a *Concio ad Clerum*. The three first, "on the different characters of age and youth," from 1 Cor. xiv. 20, *Brethren, be not children in understanding: howbeit, in malice be ye children, but in understanding be men*; and Eccles. i. 18, *For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge, increaseth sorrow*, "on the vanity and vexation of our pursuits after knowledge," were preached before the University of Cambridge; the IVth, in 1763, on May 29, from 2 Sam. xix. 30, *And Mephibosheth said unto the king, Yea, let him take all, forasmuch as my lord the king is come again in peace unto his own house*; and the Vth, on the General Fast, Dec. 13, 1776, "on account of the American war," from Acts vii. 26, — *Sirs, ye are brethren, why do ye wrong one to another?* in the cathedral church of Winchester. In the former of these the preacher very appositely applies the words of Mephibosheth to the "overflowing of loyalty that prevailed among our ancestors on the return of their banished sovereign, Yea, let him take

* As a short summary of our author's philanthropic temper and principles, we will add the following: "I can drink, I can laugh, I can converse in perfect good humour with Whigs, with Republicans, with Dissenters, with Independents, with Quakers, with Moravians, with Jews. They can do me no harm. My mind is made up. My principles are fixed. But I would vote with Tories, and pray with a Dean and Chapter." p. 93.

"*take all, forasmuch as my lord the king* "*is come again in peace into his own* "*place.*" From which he proceeds "to "enquire what foundation there was "for that extraordinary joy, and to "make some reflections on the folly "they were guilty of in *expressing* it, "like him in the text, by *unlimited* con-"cessions." In conclusion, after hinting "at the inconveniences, let us not "(he says) forget the benefits arising "from this change of government; the "improvement of arts; the extension "of commerce; the steady administra-"tion of justice; the free exercise of "religion. Let us not forget that we "have a prince on the throne, who "makes it his boast that he is a NA-"TIVE of BRITAIN. May he long "continue to reign in the hearts and "affections of his subjects! May his "ministers serve him with fidelity and "prudence! and may such service be "ever repaid by the confidence and "thanks of an united people!" In his fast sermon the Archdeacon points out, "as the principal features of our "national character," *Dissensions, Disloyalty*, and *Irreligion*.——The VIth, preached at the consecration of Bishop Shipley, in 1769, from Hebrews xiii. 17, *Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves: for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account; that they may do it with joy, and not with grief: for that is unprofitable for you*, and the VIIth, at that of Bishops Hurd and Moore, in 1775, from 1 Peter ii. 13, *Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king as supreme; or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise of them that do well*; are both on church authority. And the VIIIth, "on the difficulties which attend the "study of religion," from Isaiah xlv. 15, *Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself, O God of Israel, the Saviour*; and the IXth, "of salvation through faith "in Christ," from Eph. ii. 8, *For by grace are ye saved, through faith: and not of yourselves: it is the gift of God*; were both preached at the Archdeacon's visitation in 1776 and 1782.——The Charges, which were delivered to the Clergy of his archdeaconry in 1760, 3, 6, 9, 1772, 8, and 81, are "on the "nature and end of the Christian Re-"velation; on Religious Liberty; on "the distinct provinces of Faith and "Reason; of subscription to Articles "of Religion; on the true value of "faith and morals; and on the Sacra-"ments."—The *Concio* was preached for the degree of D. D. in 1758, from Matt. vii. 16, *By their fruits ye shall know them.* These important subjects are treated, in general, with peculiar clearness and precision, and at the same time with such a liberality of sentiment, and spirit of candour and moderation, as is highly edifying, and would justify ample extracts. Our limits, however, will permit us to add only the close of Discourse I, addressed to academicians, and an extract from Charge I, in which he characterises the Hutchinsonian.

"As we ought to consult the interests of society in the *choice* we make of our studies, so also should we use our utmost caution to prevent the general ill effects of a studious and contemplative life; that it may neither render us unfit for the intercourse of the world, nor obnoxious to the dislike or contempt of those who are engaged in different functions.—Let us strive then to adorn the dignity of our profession with all the graces of refined and cultivated humanity. Let us temper the severity of a *philosophic* retirement with the innocent chearfulness of an *active* and *social* life. Let us smooth and soften the rigours of virtue by a prudent accommodation to the indifferent manners and customs of the age and country in which we live. Let us remember that we are citizens as well as scholars; and leave to monks and hermits the fond persuasion, that they shall merit heaven by tormenting themselves, and persecuting their brethren. Be it our task to extend the bounds of science, to vindicate the honour of our holy religion, to form the minds of the rising generation to every private and every social virtue. While these employments are discharged with fidelity and prudence, they can never expose us to disgrace and censure; nay, they will justly entitle us to protection and favour. And happy it is for us that, living as we do, under the influence of a wise and good government, we have no surer method of obtaining protection than by deserving it."....

"Religion is actually in danger of suffering from the neglect of it; of degenerating into enthusiasm and folly. By applying themselves abruptly to sacred learning, without the necessary aids of human reason, men have been engaged in the most vain and fruitless researches; have learned to pronounce confidently and uncharitably on points not intelligible, or not useful, or not capable of any rational determination; and to treat with contempt the most *essential* parts of religion. After much labour and *profound* meditation, they have been able to find, in the word of GOD, every thing but, what they *should* find, an authentic rule of faith and manners.—A proper cultivation of the

the understanding would have made it impossible for that whimsical mixture of vain philosophy and unintelligible divinity which has been propagated, of late years, with so much warmth and vehemence, ever to enter the minds of men.—It is not that this system, absurdly called *Mosaical*, contains false and hurtful doctrines.—It is a sufficient misfortune, that it contains nothing; that it leads men to an unhappy waste of time and thought; that it teaches them to corrupt the simplicity, and debase the dignity, of religion by childish etymologies and trifling allegories; that it engages them in all the rancour of theological hatred, not in defence of laws or doctrines, but of empty and unmeaning sounds."

Considering Dr. Balguy as a scholar, and as a minister of the gospel, all who know him, either by his life or his writings, must regret that one whom *the King* so justly *delighted to honour*, should have been disabled, by his "infirm "state of health," for that "high station," which, by his acceptance, would rather have received than conferred honour.

98. *An authentic Narrative of the Treatment of the* English *who were taken Prisoners on the Reduction of* Bednore, *by* Tippoo Saib, *from the 28th of* April, 1783, *to the 25th of* April, 1784, *near Twelve Months Confinement, under a continued Series of unrelenting Acts of Cruelty. Also, an Account of those who perished during that Period. By Captain* Henry Oakes, *Adjutant-General to the Army under General* Matthews, *on that Expedition, a Fellow-Sufferer and Spectator of the horrid Scenes which he describes. With an Appendix, by Lieutenant* John Charles Sheen, *of the* Seapoys, *on the same Service.* 8vo.

99. *Additions to Captain* Oakes's *Narrative of the Reduction of* Bednore. 8vo.

MUCH too shocking are the cruelties here related for us to abridge, or recapitulate. Enough has been said of them in vol. LIV. p. 949. May they never be repeated! or (which alone perhaps can prevent them) may they never be provoked by those of whom, as more is given to them, more is required! What occasioned these horrid barbarities Capt. Oakes has not told us, but Lieut. Sheen says, that they were founded on principles of *retaliation*.

The "Additions," published separately, contain a list of the officers and privates who fell into the hands of Tippoo Saib, and who survived the hardships and cruelties that he inflicted upon them.

100. *Thoughts on Executive Justice, with respect to our Criminal Laws, particularly on our Circuits. Dedicated to the Judges of Assize, and recommended to the Perusal of all Magistrates, and to all Persons who are liable to serve on Grand Juries. By a sincere Well-Wisher to the Public.* sm. 8vo.

101. *Appendix to "Thoughts on Executive "Justice," &c. Occasioned by a Charge given to the Grand Jury for the County of* Surrey, *at the* Lent *Assizes,* 1785, *by the Hon. Sir* Richard Perryn, *Knt. one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer.* sm. 8vo.

"THE principal arguments in the "first of these publications," to adopt the author's own words, "may be col-"lected into the short compass of the "following syllogisms:

"I. That system of police is the least likely to prevent crimes which holds forth an *uncertainty* of punishment.

"But our present system of police, by the ill-timed lenity of our judges, holds forth an *uncertainty* of punishment.

"Therefore our present system of police is least likely to prevent punishment.

"II. That system, &c. is the most *merciful*, which is most likely to prevent the commission of capital offences.

"But that system, which holds forth a *certainty* of punishment is the most likely to prevent the commission of capital offences.

"Therefore that system, &c. is the most *merciful*.

"These are illustrated by various anecdotes, by way of examples; and the conclusion to be gathered from the whole is, that that very police itself must sink into contempt, the whole kingdom be overrun with banditti, and the lives and properties of the sober, industrious, and virtuous part of the community, be left in the hands of those who are the declared and avowed enemies of every principle of law, justice, and even of common humanity."

This pamphlet has met the ideas of most of its readers, and has been generally thought well worthy the attention of those who only can remove the grievance. But Mr. Baron Perryn, in a Charge to the Grand Jury of Surrey, having animadverted on it, and endeavoured to justify the mistaken mercy of the Bench, the author, in an Appendix, has entered fully into all the Baron's arguments, and, in our opinion, has clearly confuted them, shewing that the frequency of reprieves is an encouragement to offenders, and therefore is really, though it might wear the semblance of mercy, the highest cruelty to all who are thus "encouraged to of-"fend;" and that "reprieves and par-"dons

"dons have brought more to the gal-"lows than they ever saved from it."—"If all the *wild beasts* in the Tower "were to break loose, and *twelve sol-"diers*, armed with loaded muskets, and "having it in their power to destroy "them, did not, nothing can be clearer "to me, than that they would be an-"swerable, before God and man, for "all the mischief which should happen "from their neglect."

The history of some reprieves, even of old offenders, or rather of their consequences, in which Patrick Madden is not forgotten, and Kennedy might have been remembered, is really shocking. A soldier, for burglary and robbery of two old poor men, with every circumstance of terror at midnight, was condemned, but *reprieved*—a highwayman was *thrice* condemned, but *reprieved* each time—and Patrick has been *five* times capitally convicted, but is not hanged yet.——"There are so many "chances *for* us," said an old offender when convicted, "and so few *against* "us, that I never thought of coming "to this. First, there are many chances "against being discovered—so many "more that we are not taken—and if "taken, not convicted—and if convict-"ed, not hanged—that I thought my-"self very safe, with at least twenty to "one in my favour."

In conclusion, the writer draws a striking contrast between the tendency of the *Beggar's Opera* and *George Barnwell*; and shews that the imaginary reprieve of Macheath to the real reprieve of a convict at the assizes must have the same effect.

202. *A System of Chronology. By* James Playfair, *D. D. Member of the Antiquarian Society of* Scotland. *Imp. folio.* 1784.

THIS very useful and laborious compilation, which is the completest System of Chronology that we have seen, contains, "I. An Explanation of the Prin-"ciples of this Science, together with "an Account of the most remarkable "Epochs, Æras, and Periods, the ex-"act Dates of which are ascertained.—"II. A Chronological History, which "exhibits a connected View of the "Time, Mode, and Circumstances of "the Origin, Progress, Decline, and "Fall of every considerable Kingdom, "from the earliest Period to the pre-"sent.—III. A List of several Eclipses "before the Christian Æra, observed "by Astronomers, or recorded by His-"torians, and of all Eclipses from A. "D. 1 to A. D. 1900, with an expla-"natory Preface.—IV. A Chronologi-"cal List of Councils, in which the "Date, Place, and Subject of every "Council are specified.—V. Chronolo-"gical Tables and Charts from B. C. "2300 to A. D. 1784, adapted to a "Scale, and ascertaining the Duration "of the Lives and Reigns of the most "eminent Personages of all Ages.—"VI. A List of Remarkable Events "and Occurrences relating to every "Kingdom and Nation, from the ear-"liest Ages to the present Time; with "the Dates of many celestial Phæno-"mena.—VII. Supplemental Tables, "illustrating the present System.——"VIII. A copious Biographical Index, "in which the Dates of the Reigns of "Kings, and of the Lives of remarka-"ble Men in all Ages, are inserted, "and concise Characters of both are "occasionally given."

This work fully answers the design for which it was compiled, and does great credit to the attention, industry, and exactness of the compiler. The Biographical Charts are on the plan of Dr. Priestley.—As the character of the present King of Prussia is generally known, we will select the concluding paragraph of the Chronological History of that kingdom, as a specimen of the writer's style:

"Such are the outlines of the public life of this extraordinary personage, who supported, for above twenty years, a successful war against the greatest part of Europe; who exceeded in his escapes, his enterprises, and his conquests, the most splendid exploits of ancient heroes; who, disdaining the trammels of ministerial servitude, has uniformly conducted the affairs of his state, as he directed the tide of battle, by his own abilities; and who, not contented with establishing, in his own example, a standard of military conduct, and with giving a new form to the system of military operations, has improved, by his genius, the arts of peace as well as of war, and raised himself to an elevated rank among poets, legislators, and philosophers, as well as among heroes."

It is observable, that Dr. Playfair styles this prince (p. 115) "Frede-"rick II," a small mistake, as his father was Frederick II, son of Frederick I, the first king of Prussia, and consequently the present sovereign is, as he always styles himself, Frederick III.—M. de Court (not "de Cour," p. 139,)

p. 139.) was the French admiral off Toulon in February 1744.—Admiral Vernon did *not* take Carthagena (p. 286), but the ports only. But these are very slight spots indeed in a sun of such magnitude and such lustre, which we cannot behold without admiration, or without being dazzled.

103. *A Letter to the Earl of* Coventry. *By* Philip Thicknesse. *Containing some extraordinary Letters of the Noble Lord's to the Author, written in the Years* 1780 *and* 1782. *With an Appendix, containing a still more extraordinary Note of the Noble Lord's, written in the Year* 1785.

OF this letter nothing can be more true than the first sentence: "It has "been said, and it will be said again, "that I am a captious man, and fre-"quently engaged in disputes." At the same time it is true, that Mr. Thicknesse is a benevolent man, of nice honour, ready to serve his friends, and generous perhaps to a fault.—The noble botanist here addressed, being desirous of having some choice seeds and bulbous roots from the mountain of Montserrat, in Catalonia, applied to Mr. Thicknesse, for his interest with one of the residentiary monks, Pere Pascal, who, at his request, employed the apothecary of the convent to collect them. But, instead of seven or ten pounds, expended on this business, all the return Mr. Thicknesse received from his Lordship's liberality was the subscription of a guinea to his "Year's "Journey," and of half a guinea to Mrs. Thicknesse's "Sketches," &c. and Lord C. paid a guinea into his bookseller's hands. "For what?" says our author. "To re-imburse Pere "Pascal his eighteen *pecettoes* (shil-"lings) [for postage of letters], to re-"ward the apothecary for traversing, "in the ho autumn of a sultry climate, "a mounta n sixteen miles in circum-"ference, and for sending two boxes, "completely packed up, filled with "seeds and flower-roots of various "sorts, from Montserrat to Barcelona "[forty miles], and from Barcelona to "Great Britain." This guinea Mr. Thicknesse, "astonished," he says, at the receipt of it, indignantly gave to a poor Spanish prisoner, and now publishes this pamphlet partly to defend himself and his Spanish friends, whom Lord C. has charged with sending him nothing but "docks and weeds," and partly to raise, from this publication, somewhat to remit "to the injured "Monk at Montserrat." Had the noble Lord attended Mr. T.'s "awkward "cause in the House of Lords," much more had he differed in opinion with Lord Apsley; or had his lady, son, and family, subscribed to his "Year's Jour-"ney;" or had his lordship ever asked him to dinner, or sent him a bit of mutton, &c. all had been well; this pamphlet, he tells us, would not have appeared. Yet, in conclusion, the Earl, it seems, has offered to "enquire into "and adjust his demands," and to pay him "ten guineas;" and, though the first offer, being made through the medium of "a Scotch hosier," was rejected with scorn, the money, if paid "into "the hands of the Spanish secretary, "for the use of the injured monk and "arraigned apothecary," will be accepted, and "this paltry business" finished, on which our readers will make their own comments, though, if we have fairly stated it, they will, as we augur, be more favourable to the plebeian than to the patrician.

104. *Translation of* Huntingford's *first Collection of Monostrophics.* 8vo.

THIS translation is prefaced by a letter to Mr. Huntingford, which, in very modest and unassuming language, bespeaks and merits the candour of the publick.—We shall select the following as specimens of the performance.

"ON A ROSE.

"What beauty has the rose!
But ah! how soon it flies!
How very soon it dies!
The life of man thus flows.

"While youth and vigour meet,
He revels joyfully;
A few, few years pass'd by,
He's trodden under feet."

"TO THE SECOND ARISTOTLE; *viz.* LORD MONBODDO.

"Say, say no more, y' unletter'd tribe,
The name of Knowledge you disgrace;
The animal who dare describe
As equal to the human race.
A sam'd Lycæan thus express'd
His sage remarks your crew to teach:
"Does nought avail by man possess'd,
"By man alone the power of speech?
"What, but that power, could man advise
"To quit his deep-dug mountain cell?
"What, but that power, made cities rise,
"Bade Order Error's clouds dispell?
"By that mankind the Arts have sought
"T' improve, and various works prepare;
"The Muses sang; the Sapient taught
"To honour God with fervent prayer,

"That

"That Soul Divine, by whom are given
"Laws, from which all blessings spring;
"Thou, holy Lord, art King in heaven,
"Man above all on earth is king."

Mr. Huntingford's Monostrophica, of which the work before us is a translation, were reviewed in our Magazines for November and December 1782, and specimens given. **

105. ΙΣΑΙΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝΕΚΛΟΥΣ.

THIS oration, of which a few copies only have been taken, is now printed (not published) for the first time, from the only MS, probably, that is extant. The editor is a man of rank as well as learning.

Isæus, as we learn from Plutarch * and Photius †, was a native of Chalcis, and lived in the 410th year of Rome. He came to Athens, where he was a disciple of Lysias, and was much esteemed for his merit and his eloquence. He had also some illustrious scholars, of whom Demosthenes is the most celebrated. Isæus composed sixty-four orations, of which only ten remain.

Menecles having a son, and living twenty years afterwards, his brothers claimed his estate. But one Philonides gave evidence that their claim was ill-founded, as Menecles left a son. The brothers charged him with perjury, and, in answer, the young man here undertakes his defence.—Though the questions here elegantly discussed are little interesting at present, this is a curious remain of antiquity, as exhibiting the manner in which such causes were then conducted.

106. Apologia Secunda: *or, A supplementary Apology for Conformity. By a Layman.* 8vo.

WE do not indeed approve of works of this nature. The light anapœstic measure is not a proper vehicle for religious subjects, or for any thing appertaining to religion. In justice, however, to the author, we must add, that his intention seems very remote from offering any insult or injury to the cause of truth. **

107. Chiropodologia; *or, A scientific Enquiry into the Causes of Corns, &c. By* D. Low, *Chiropodist.* 8vo.

WE earnestly recommend this little treatise, which seems the result of considerable researches and experience, to the publick; nor will a serious attention to the contents of it, minute as they may seem to a superficial observer, be found unwise or unnecessary; for as the period of life may be determined by "a fly, a "grapestone, or a hair," so the possession of it may be embittered by the growth of a nail, or the formation of a corn. Though some may regard the writings of a corn-cutter with supercilious derision, it should be remembered, that he who suggests the means to prevent or cure the least of the evils which affect the human frame, confers a greater benefit, and better deserves the gratitude of mankind, than the writer of an Epic poem. **

108. *The Patriot: a Tragedy; from a Manuscript of the late Dr.* Samuel Johnson: *corrected by himself.* 8vo.

Credat Judæus Apella!—So far from writing, Dr. Johnson would not have read it.

109. *The* Hastiniad; *an Heroic Poem. In Three Cantos.* 4to.

OF this Epic, not the battle of Hastings (as we conjectured), but Mr. (or rather Mrs.) Hastings, is the subject; and though "three cantos" are announced, one only is given. We are satisfied, and desire no more.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

July 1. Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.
2. Maid of the Mill—A Mogul Tale.
4. Jealous Wife—Agreeable Suprise.
5. The Suicide—The Son-in-Law.
6. Spanish Barber—Hunt the Slipper.
7. Two Connoisseurs—Agreeable Surprise.
8. The English Merchant—Peeping Tom.
9. *Turk and No Turk*—Nature will prevail.
11. Ditto—Mayor of Garratt.
12. Seeing is Believing—Turk and No Turk
13. Hamlet—Harlequin Teague.
14. Turk and No Turk—Beggar on Horseb.
15. Ditto—Peeping Tom.
16. Jealous Wife—Hunt the Slipper.
18. English Merchant—Agreeable Surprise.
19. Young Quaker—Flitch of Bacon.
20. Manager in Distress—Gretna Green—Harlequin Teague.
21. Turk and No Turk—The Author.
22. Summer Amusement—Mayor of Garrat
23. Turk and No Turk—Deuce is in Him.
25. Ditto—Harlequin Teague.
26. All's Well that Ends Well—Green-Room—Gretna Green.
27. Turk and No Turk—Harlequin Teague
28. All's Well that Ends Well—Ditto.
29. Chapter of Accidents—The Fool.

ELEGY

* *Oratorum Vitæ.*——† *Bibl. Cod.* 64 *et* 263.

ELEGY
ON AN
INFANT NEPHEW.

"How many fall as sudden, not as safe!"
Dr. Young.

'TIS done! the painful conflict is no more!
See where out-stretch'd the beauteous cherub lies;
Pale is that cheek where vigour bloom'd before,
Eternal darkness sits upon his eyes.
Where are thy frowns, O Death! thy horrors where!
How winning are thy looks! how amiable thy air!

Thus some young lily, that began to raise
Its silver pyramid, and scent the groves,
Cropt by the reaper's cruel scythe, displays
A languid beauty which ev'n death improves;
Though prostrate on the plain its honours fade,
Still it regales the smell, and beautifies the glade.

Thou pensive Muse, whose cheek's expiring bloom
In fair suffusion ceaseless tears o'erflow,
Come, with thy cypress wreaths adorn his tomb,
Pathetic mistress of the strain of woe;
Let the sweet tones of thy theorbo mourn,
And with melodious tears bedew his clay-cold urn.

See, Melancholy with dishevell'd hair,
Disorder'd vest, and attitude of grief,
To the rude winds lays her chill'd bosom bare,
And bars connubial fondness from relief;
Slowly she moves from her sepulchral gloom,
And smites her livid breast, and rends her sable plume.

Fly then, the debt of sympathy to pay;
Pluck Sorrow's shaft from the pierc'd bleeding breast,
Tinge with celestial Comfort's orient ray
The joyless shades surrounding the distrest,
Build Truth's imperial mausoléum high,
On just Affection's shrine offering the pious sigh.

Insensate Fate, regardless of our prayer,
Veil'd in Cimmerian night our smiling morn.
How bright a day did it presage, how fair!
Death, viewing our fond schemes of bliss with scorn,
A dart from the full quiver at his side
Snatch'd, the pierc'd victim sunk—he languish'd, and he died.

Short was his sojourn here—just sent to raise
Our towering hopes, then leave us to deplore
Their airy fabric fall'n! the meteor-blaze
Dazzled a moment, and was seen no more!
Thus (transient pomp) nocturnal visions glare
In dreaming Fancy's eye, then mingle with the air.

Such was the smile, so charming, so serene,
Which still in life o'er his lov'd features play'd;
The same his looks, the same his gentlemien,
Though in Death's icy arms forever laid!
Still the driv'n snow yields to that spotless skin,
Fit emblem of the soul that lately lodg'd within.

But, lo! divested of its cumbrous clay,
Angels escort th' immortal spirit's flight,
Where stars nor sun e'er sent their piercing ray,
To realms of bliss, and worlds of endless light.
Why then, since milder Reason whispers peace,
Must Nature still prevail, and her soft griefs increase?

Now rais'd to heights of extasy divine,
Our plaintive accents with regret he hears,
Thinks us unkind thus seeming to repine
At his blest change, and wonders at our tears.
When ages without number disappear,
His joys are but begun, his heaven no change shall fear!

Invested with a coronet of light,
In amaranthine groves, and fragrant bow'rs,
He quaffs nectareous currents rolling bright
From jasper rocks through never-fading flow'rs;
While from Heaven's Organ bursts the peal sublime,
And fills with Jubilee the fair delicious clime!

Thrice happy infant! what a doom is thine!
Far worthier of our envy than our tears!
Destin'd so soon thy burthen to resign!
So soon translated to thy native spheres,
Where, all transform'd, a pure etherial mind,
Thou mingleſt with the blest, an angel with his kind!

Oh! while around the Throne of Light he moves,
Conducted by some guardian Seraph's hand,
With lutes, whose strain the bliss of heaven improves,
Regal'd and welcom'd by th' angelic band,
Exult, parental Love; nor here below
Bend weeping o'er his urn, and feed upon thy woe.

'Twere impious to lament his glorious lot:
Is it no bliss to be remov'd on high,

W. ...

Where every human sorrow is forgot,
Above the starry regions of the sky?
Where torrents of immortal pleasure roll,
Joy rushing upon joy, unconscious of controul!

The vast delights of the divine abodes
What emphasis of language can pourtray!
See! round th' Eternal, in adoring odes,
Angels with angels join'd, their zeal display;
Immortal palms high-waving in their hands,
With voice sublimely tun'd the glittering cohort stands!

From the convulsive pang * forever free,
The victim of acute disease no more,
From all the miseries of mortality
Releas'd forever, on the heavenly shore
He rests secure, and triumphs o'er the storm
Which with such rage on earth assail'd his feeble form!

Let this lov'd thought exert its soothing sway,
Through the torn heart infusing balm divine,
While we commit to its congenial clay
His mortal part, and dust to dust consign.
Your wings o'er the cold relics ever dear,
Bright Cherubim, expand, and guard his mournful bier!

Nor long the captive of all-conquering Death
That pallid mouldering body shall remain;
Quick-rous'd by the last trumpet's awful breath,
All vigorous, it shall break its yielding chain,
And, bursting the dark caverns of the tomb,
Arise divinely fair, flush'd with celestial bloom!

Hark! how his infant voice in hymns of praise
Now joins triumphant the seraphic choir,
Grand Halleluiahs and sonorous lays
Flowing, melodious, from each heavenly lyre!
Loud, and more loud, swells the majestic sound,
While from th' empyreal arch the lofty strains rebound.

But though meek Duty cries, "forbear to mourn,
"Is he not blest?" yet the spontaneous tear
Of erring Fondness wishes his return,
And would detain him a frail prisoner here,
Where visionary forms of bliss decoy,
Deep seas of lasting care swallowing one transient joy!

Replete with fragrance, crown'd with Eden's bloom,
How gaily did the tender flower arise!
But fairer now, it scatters new perfume,
Expands and blossoms in congenial skies;
Transplanted safe to a far happier clime,
Ne'er shall its vivid foliage feel the rage of Time!

Still, as eternity pursues its round,
Its odours shall increase, its charms improve;
Its blossoms no corrosive worm shall wound
In the blest realms of purity and love:
There shall it blow, still flourishing and fair,
There no rude blasting storm shall its bright bloom impair!

Orb'd in a lucid cloud, from yonder skies,
See, blest Religion comes, with aspect bland!
Before her smile the gloom of Sorrow flies,
Serene she speaks, waving her graceful hand.
Straight lightsome vistas lengthen, on our ears
Celestial music bursts, and Heaven itself appears!

From her soft lips consoling language flows,
She bids us with submissive reverence bear
The sad vicissitudes and numerous woes
That wait each pilgrim in this vale of care;
Tells us the skies reluctantly reprove,
And what correction seems is but parental love.

Come then, sweet Patience, placid Cherub, shed
That sovereign cordial which can grief compose,
Just breathe the requiem o'er the guiltless dead,
And meekly the last solemn office close;
Warm with seraphic hopes Affliction's breast,
Each rebel murmur sooth'd, each fruitless sigh suppress'd.

Dulwich College. J. N. PUDDICOMBE.

* He expired in a convulsion fit.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF DR. BURTON.

BY THE PRESENT MASTER OF WINCHESTER.

ADDRESSED TO HIS SCHOLARS.

BATHE not for me, dear youths, your mournful lays
In bitter tears: o'er blooming Beauty's grave
Let Pity wring her hands. I, full of years,
Of honours full, satiate of life, retire,
Like an o'er-weary'd pilgrim to his home;
Nor at my loss repine. Yet the last prayer
That from my struggling bosom parts shall rise
Fervent with you: May Wickham's much-lov'd walls
Be still with science, fame, and virtue blest;
And distant times and regions hail his name!

INSCRIP-

INSCRIPTION
FOR
WARWICK CASTLE.

BY THE LATE MR. GARRICK.

WHEN Neville the stout Earl of Warwick liv'd here
Three oxen for breakfast were slain;
And strangers were welcome to feast and good chear,
Nay invited again and again.

But his nerves are so weak, and his spirits so low,
This Earl with no oxen will feed 'em;
And of all the former fine doings we know,
Is—he gives us a book, and we read 'em.

BY THE REV. MR. ARDEN.

SOME strollers, invited by Warwick's kind Earl,
To his castle magnificent came;
Prepar'd to respect both the owner and place,
And to give them due honour and fame.

The chambers, the cellars, the kitchen they prais'd;
But, alas! they soon found to their cost,
That, if they expected to feast at his house,
They reckon'd without their great host.

He shew'd them Guy's pot, but he offer'd no soup—
No meat would his Lordship allow;
Unless they had gnaw'd the blade-bone of a Boar,
Or the rib of the famous Dun Cow.

But as you 're my friends, quoth the complaisant Peer,
I'll give you a new printed book,
Which may to your taste some amusement afford
By the hist'ries of Greville and Brooke.

Since your Lordship 's so civil, well-bred, and polite,
Pray pardon one oath from a sinner;
For your breakfast I thank you, my very good Lord,
But a plague on your family dinner.

ΑΔΗΛΟΥ.

ΚΡΑΝΙΟΝ ἐν τριοδοῖσι καλοικομεῦν τις ἐσαθρῶν
Εἰκονα τὴν κοινὴν ὠκ ἐδακρυσε βιῳ.
Δεξίκερῃ δ' ἐρρῡψεν ἐπι κθονα· και λιθον ἡκεν,
Κωφον μὲν δοκεοῦν, ἀλλα πνεοῦλα Δικης.
Οἷον ὡς γαρ ἐπληξεν, ἀφελαῖο· και τον ἀφεῦλα
Πηρωσι, γλυκερῳ βλεμμαλος ορφανισας.
Και παλιν εις Αἴδην εκολαζ'λο· τὴν ἰδιωνδε
Ἐλαυσειν χειρων ἐυξοχον ἀφροσυνην.

Ἀεθολ. Α.

Mendum in septima linea suspicor: at quomodo corrigendum nondum inveni: pro ἰδιων autem ἰδιων posui; ne foret duplex ἐπιθέτον.

Exanimi calvam adspectans forte viator
Communem vitæ spreverat effigiem.
Sublatum dextra abjecit; saxoque secutus:—
Indidit at saxo justa animam Nemesis.
Nam capiti illisum, resilit: qui miserat ipsum
Perculit, atque usum luminis eripuit.
Manibus has reddit pœnas! lususque nefandi
Pœnitet; et certam tunc habuisse manum.

C. L.

Mr. URBAN,

FROM the attention with which you are known to distinguish all Curiosities of a literary nature, I am certain you will gladly receive the underwritten, if you do not already possess it. BION.

EPIGRAM,
BY MR. TYRWHITT,
ON A TEA-CHEST OF MRS. HEBERDEN'S,
MADE OF OLIVE-WOOD WHICH WAS FOUND AT ATHENS BY MR. STUART.

Παλλαδος ἦν πολὺ δενδρον ἐπ' Ἐιλισσοιο ῥεεθροις
Καρπῳ ἀσαλλομενον και λιπαρῃ ψεκαδι
Τεμνει δε μ' ὁ γλυπτης και αποξεσι, νυν δε θειανης
Δαιδαλεῃ λαρναξ Ἰνδικα φυλλα φερω
Χαιρ ὦ Κεκροπος αστυ πανυσταλον, οὐδ' ἐπιθυμῶ
Σωκρατικης τ' ὀχθη γλαυκοφιλου τε θεας.

TRANSLATED,
BY ANONYMOUS.

IN Attic fields, by fam'd Ilissus flood,
A tree to Pallas sacred once I stood;
Now, torn from thence, with graceful emblems dreft,
For Mira's tea I form a polish'd chest.
Athens, farewell—nor yet do I repine
For my Socratic shades and patroness divine.

WRITTEN IN AN ARBOUR.
APRIL, 1785.

NOW the beauties of Spring fresh appear,
And vi'lets and primroses peep;
What sweet entertainment is here
For those who would holiday keep.

Far retir'd from tumult and noise,
Our moments in pleasure we spend;
And in silence experience joys
That arise from a well-chosen friend.

Lovely Nature, her charms to display,
Spreads a fragrance of woodbines around;
She courts the arrival of May
That paints the diversify'd ground.

Dexterk

Dearest month! most delightfully drest,
Enraptur'd thy beauties I view;
Sure no pen e'er thy splendor exprest
No pencil thy effigies drew!

Stratford. J. HUNT.

IN REPLY TO E. B's VERSES, ON SEEING MISS BRAHAM's PAINTING, IN OUR LAST MONTH's MAGAZINE.

THAT your verses are flattering I cannot deny,
They have puzzled my brains much to make a reply,
For how should I live if Dame Nature should die?
Each day have I labour'd and rack'd my invention
To study her Ladyship's works with attention,
But with all my endeavours, in pencil, and paint,
My roses by hers are but dull, flat, and faint.
She visits your house with an int'rested view,
As all she meets there is both solid and true,
There, Genius receives her with welcome most hearty,
And Benevolence too always joins in the Party.
No wonder that when she observ'd my attempt
To copy her works, she should frown with contempt,
And, feigning to speak of my flowers as her own,
By rallying *my* folly might make it more known;
But, if she will suffer her scyons to grow,
And give me health, and spirits to watch how they blow,
When bleak Winter comes on, and hers are no more,
My resemblance, tho' slight, may be held in some store:
As my greatest delight is to copy her beauty,
In giving me leave, she's but doing her duty.

July 18.

EPITAPH,

ON THE S. E. WALL OF THE CHAPEL OF WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL IN LEICESTER.

P. M.
S.

PARUM tacende, nec premende pulveris
Cæco cubili; gratiâ (Clarki) tuâ
Vocalis, ecce! paries fio, gestiens
Pium tibi nomen eloqui perennius.
In te uno desideratissima quæque amisimus,
Theologum quam scientissimum,
Nec loquentem tamen, sed viventem magna:
Civem, vicinum, amicum, ope, consilio, fide,
Nemini non utilem.
Porro, quodcunque tibi contigit lateritium,
Cum Cæsare, marmoreum reliquisti.
Hoc sensit Hertingfordburiensis pagus;
Hoc templum ibidem, hoc ædes rectoriæ,
Hoc et homines sensêre;
Nec sensit minus hoc ipsum ptochotrophium,
Cui orando, augendo, in omnibus
Benefaciendo, operam impendisti maximam.
Cum te omnes plorent, tum omnium maxime
Charissima conjux Anna, ex inclytâ Harrisonorum
De Balls apud Hertfordienses familiâ oriunda;
Quæ, memoriæ ergo, quam colit sanctissime,
E marmore me indicem fecit.

OB. XIX OCT. AN. SAL. REP. MDCLXXXIV. ÆTAT. LII.

RONDEAU,

SUNG BY MRS. WEICHSELL, AT VAUXHALL.

MILDER than the summer season
Is the temper of my dear;
His the feast of sense and reason,
Tender thoughts and words sincere.
Not the dupe of pride or fashion;
Rolling years his faith improve;
Strong and lasting is his passion;
Time is sure a friend to love.
While we smoothly glide in pleasure,
Be each moment like the past;
Life our hope, and love our treasure;
Love and life should ever last!

THE SAVAGE.

Occasioned by the bringing to Court a wild Youth, taken in the Woods of Germany, in the Year 1725. *From Poems collected by Mr. J. Wesley, vol. II. p.* 177.

YE Courtiers, who the blessings know
From sweet society that flow,
Adorn'd with each politer grace
Above the rest of human race;
Receive this youth unform'd, untaught,
From solitary desarts brought,
To brutish converse long confin'd,
Wild, and a stranger to his kind:
Receive him, and with tender care,
For reason's use his mind prepare;
Shew him in words his thoughts to dress,
To think, and what he thinks express;
His manners form, his conduct plan,
And civilize him into Man.
But with false alluring smile
If you teach him to beguile;
If with language soft and fair
You instruct him to ensnare;
If to foul and brutal vice,
Envy, pride, or avarice,
Tend the precepts you impart;
If you taint his spotless heart:
Speechless send him back again
To the woods of Hamelen;
Still in desarts let him stray,
As his choice directs his way;
Let him still a rover be,
Still be innocent and free.
He whose lustful, lawless mind
Is to reason's guidance blind,
Ever slavish to obey
Each imperious passion's sway,
Smooth and courtly though he be,
He's the Savage, only he.

A

A Writer in the Public Advertiser of July 11, *under the signature of* A Briton, *having mentioned a very singular Anecdote of* Dr. Franklin's *changing his dress just before he signed the late Treaty of Peace, it has drawn forth the following authentic Refutation from* Mr. Whitefoord, *which we lay before our Readers for their perusal, together with the Anecdote which gave occasion to it.*

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment been reading a letter, printed in your paper of the 11th of July, under the signature of *A Briton.*

It is not my intention to enter into an argument with the Author of that letter on the merits of the Peace: but for the honour of truth, and in justice to Dr. Franklin, I take the earliest opportunity of assuring your Correspondent, *A Briton*, that he has been egregiously imposed upon, in the *pretended* account of Dr. Franklin's having changed his dress just before his signing the Treaty of Peace; and also in the Reasons assigned for his so doing.

This absurd story has no foundation but in the imagination of the inventor. Until I saw your correspondent's letter, I did not know that the story had already appeared in print. It is true, indeed, that I have frequently heard it repeated in conversation, and have always treated it with the contempt it deserved: but your Correspondent, *A Briton* (whose abilities *as a writer* I respect) has, by admitting it into his letter, given it a degree of consequence, to which it is not otherwise entitled. From my opinion of him *as a man*, I am also disposed to believe, that he will not persist in circulating a falsehood, knowing it to be such.

Mr. Oswald, the British Commissioner, being dead, I am the only person who can give your Correspondent official information on this subject:—I am ready to meet *A Briton* whenever he pleases.

In the mean time, give me leave to assure him (having been present, officially, as Secretry to the British Commission for treating of Peace with America, during the whole time), that no such words as those mentioned in his letter, of this day, were spoken by Dr. Franklin; neither did he leave the company, or change his dress.

The inventor of the story *supposes* that the act of signing the Peace took place at the house of Dr. Franklin. The fact is otherwise: the conferences were held, and the treaty *was signed*, at the hotel of the British Commissioner, where Dr. Franklin and the other American Commissioners gave their attendance for that purpose. The Court of Versailles having at that time gone into mourning for the death of some German Prince, the Doctor of course was dressed in a suit of *black cloth*; and it is in the recollection of the writer of this, and also he believes of many other people, that when the memorable Philippick was pronounced against Dr. Franklin in the Privy Council, he was dressed in a suit of *figured Manchester velvet.*

I am, Sir, Your very humble servant,

C. WHITEFOORD.

Craven street, Monday evening.

Anecdote, copied from the letter signed A Briton.

"The scene of the signature was, it seems, to be at Franklin's house. For, just as the great Deliverer of the colonies from their enslavement to the notorious tyranny of Great Britain appeared in act to set his august hand to the blessed instrument of a Peace of his own dictating, he stopped short on a sudden; checked, as might be supposed, by a secret remorse at the horrid crime he was about to perpetrate. Nothing like it—He begs of the parties present to retire for a few minutes. He leaves the room, and presently returns; when having asked them whether they could guess the motives of his short eclipse, and being answered in the negative, the traitor, with such a malignant grin as may be imagined of a fiend of hell, on his having accomplished some mischief worthy of a damned spirit, satisfied his hearers in these or the like terms:

'Gentlemen, I beg pardon for having detained you; but mark this coat.'—'*We do, and observe it is not the same in which you left the room*!'—'No, it is not; but at the point of my dissevering the British empire, I could not refuse to myself the plenary enjoyment of my triumph on the glorious occasion. Accordingly, I now sign these decisive articles of separation in the very coat that I wore at the time that Mr. Wedderburn abused me at the Council Chamber: an indignity which I rejoice thus to revenge on his master, and the whole British nation.'

"He then exultingly signs that detestable instrument of the mortal wound to his own country, by a dismemberment of both parts of it from each other."

A Briton's *Retraction of the Charge against* Dr. Franklin.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IT is, in truth, much to the honour of humanity, and to his own, that Mr. Whitefoord has, by his candid and uncontrovertible evidence, invalidated the imputation of Dr. Franklin contained in a BRITON's letter, published by you on the 11th instant. The horror of such a procedure as that of the Doctor, could only be exceeded by that of wilfully attempting to fix on him such a a calumny. For a calumny it must be confessed it is, on the faith due to a gentleman who is, I firmly believe, incapable of a falsity.

This retraction is purely in honour to truth; I wish I could add to innocence. But, on this occasion, Dr. Franklin has not the smallest right to complain, since the

guilt of his conspiracy against his country was already of so black a complexion, that no circumstance could well deepen the dye. Or could a culprit, of whom, if human justice could have reached him, the limbs ought, without a doubt, to have quivered under an executioner's quartering knife; could such a one, I say, complain of any *comparatively* trifling accessary having crept into the charge? What was such a calumny on him, compared to his calumny on his country here, of having projected, by the most horrid breach of trust, to deprive the Colonists of their LIBERTY? By the influence of which execrable falsity, yes, to the Doctor's own perfect knowledge, a falsity, he had operated the revolt of the Colonies, their inslavement to his villainous accomplices, and their fatal dismemberment from their own ever affectionate country, till such incendiaries had too effectually consumed the bonds of unity, in the flames of an infernal discord.

Perfectly sure of never having given so much as a single line to any party bias, against which I have been ever armed, by a most cordial contempt for all parties, of which I knew too well the miserable grounds; for party there exists no country; the very word excludes country. Clear-spiritedly then I trust to Mr. Whitefoord's candour for exculpating me of any intentional error in that story, which, for very defensible reasons, I made no difficulty of believing, and most heartily thank him for the undeception. A BRITON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ON the 4th of June, her Imperial Majesty set out from Czarsko Zelo, attended by some of the principal officers of the court, on a tour in the provinces of Novogorod and Twer, to visit a navigable canal situated in the province of Twer, a work of the highest importance to the Russian commerce in general, and particularly to that of this capital, as, by uniting the rivers Mista and Twertz (the latter of which falls into the Volga), it establishes a complete water communication between the several provinces of this empire, from the shores of the Caspian Sea to those of the Baltic. The head of this canal is at a place called Vischnii Vobotchok.

This great Sovereign, who has celebrated every year of her glorious Reign by acts of universal philanthropy, is supposed to have given her assistance to the league, which, it is now no longer a doubt, has been forming among the principal members of the Germanic Body, for the maintenance of their rights, and for preserving the balance of power in the Empire. It was to her Czarish Majesty that, during the late war, the Treaty of Neutrality was set on foot, to which all the maritime powers were invited to accede, and to which none hardly dared to refuse their concurrence. A treaty, therefore, for the preservation of peace in the Empire, cannot fail of meeting her full approbation; as the means to preserve a consistency of character in her political conduct, which she appears to have too much magnanimity to sacrifice, and, with respect to the present confederacy, too much humanity to counteract.

On the 28th of *May*, his Imperial Majesty set out from Vienna, accompanied only by Compte Kanrik, for Mantua and Pisa in Italy, where he is to meet the King and Q. of Naples.

On the first of *June* his Majesty arrived at Mantua, and was met by the Archduke his brother and the Archdutchess. Next day their Sicilian Majestys arrived. On the 6th the Emperor made a tour to Verona, and was present at a bull-fight. The order that had been given for illuminations was countermanded; and the money given to twelve new-married couples.

Their Sicilian Majesties set out from Mantua for Parma and Turin on the 10th; and his Imperial Majesty, together with the Great Duke of Tuscany, departed the next day for Cremona, Lodi, and Pavia, on their way to Milan.

Letters have been received from Constantinople, with accounts of the deposition of the Grand Vizir, at the secret instigation of the Captain Pacha; and that Ismael Bey succeeds to that important post; and that 12 millions of piastres, which were found in his coffers, have been confiscated to the use of his Sublime Highness. Although deprived of all his possessions, he was not permitted to retire to the government to which he was exiled; for, whilst he was on the way, he was overtaken by the Capigi Bachi, who by order of the Grand Signior presented him with the fatal cord; his head was brought to this city, and, after being as usual presented to the Grand Signior, was publickly exposed upon the gate of the seraglio, with the following inscription under it:

"This is the head of Halil Hamed Pacha, late Grand Vizir, who deservedly incurred his punishment for betraying the interests of the state and religion, by managing affairs contrary to the sovereign will of the *Great Master of the Universe*; he acted like a tyrant, having from his sordid avarice been guilty of frequent and public oppressions of the people of God."

On the 10th of May the New Grand Vizir was installed, and confirmed in his important office; and in a few days some changes in the subaltern departments of government took place, which seemed to forbode a considerable change in the higher offices to be at hand, and indeed this took place

the 15th, when every remaining
nt in during the last administration
placed.

28. The description received from
rinople of the new Grand Vizir is
ry favourable one; he is depicted as
deformed man, and blind of one eye,
ry rigid severe disposition, and alto-
more fit to conduct an army than to
at a council board.

executions have taken place among
osed ministers of the Turkish Monarch.
mail, heretofore Secretary of State,
lly Governor of Belgrade, was re-
on the 12th of last month, and
d. Three days after, the death of
ufti was declared, and there is no
at it was of a violent nature.

he 15th of May a Capigi-Bachi, the
rho, by order of the Sultan, brought
stantinople the head of the deposed
Visir, performed the same operation
d Bassa, late Governor of Servia;
he executed on meeting him by
on the road near Widdin. This
Bachi afterwards seized the valuable
ns of the said Governor, estimated at
ls of two millions, consisting solely of
and valuable moveables; this Pacha
precaution to send, as it is presumed,
son at Constantinople all his ready

ers from Trieste of the 11th of June
"That the Bashaws of Scutari
osnia are in full rebellion against the
Seignior, and are marching at the
f a considerable army; and that, by
notions they seem to carry devastation
ver they go."

Governors of other provinces are in
rebellion against the Sublime Port,
less than ten heads already adorn
alls of the seraglio.

e the above revolt, 4000 Bosnian
s have deserted from the Turkish army,
resented themselves on the Austrian
ers; which seems to have embarrassed
overnor of Smelters not a little, as not
ng how to provide for, or dispose of
Orders from the Emperor were there-
npatiently expected when this account
written.

the 22d of June the Barons de Wasse-
and Leyden, deputies from the States
al to the Imperial Court, set out from
ague to the Imperial Court at Vienna,
to settle the terms of peace.

our Magazine for May, p. 398, we
notice of a challenge circulated through
e to M. Louis Le Favre by the Compte
rdorff. but omitted the offer of 100
made by the Compte to M. le Favre
r his charges to any place that he le
should appoint for meeting. To this
nge M. le Favre has since published
llowing answer:

"*Filbourg*, 28 April, 1785.

"I hasten, M. Le Compte, to answer your "circular letter inserted in the public prints. "Our interview, if you think proper, shall "be at B—— le D— (probably Bois le "Duc in Dutch Brabant). As I am in the "neighbourhood of the city, I do not want "much money to carry me thither; and I "thank you sincerely for the 100 Louis "which you offer me. I have the hon-"our, &c. L. Favre."

The Compte in his replication pleads indisposition: but the parties at length met, and never was there such a farce of a fight. Their seconds measured the ground at 15 paces; the heroes took their stations; they fired a pistol or two each; their seconds commended their bravery; the Compte forgave the secretary; and there was an end of the combat.

It now appears, that the unfortunate people, who were massacred in the island of Hiero on the 25th of December last (See p. 392), were convicts, 92 in number, shipped on board the Dublin the 17th of the preceding month. They were become mutinous; and, on their making Fierro, absolutely insisted on their being landed there, with which the Captain in his own defence, was obliged to comply. It seems, the gaol distemper prevailed amongst them, which the Spaniards took for the plague; and were therefore in some measure justified, though humanity recoils at the brutality of the action.

American Intelligence.

Henry Hamilton, Esq. Lieut. Gov. of Quebec, issued a proclamation, May 9, in the words following: "Whereas it has been represented to me, that an illicit commerce has of late been carried on between the subjects of the neighbouring States of America and the inhabitants of this province, injurious to the trade of Great Britain, and contrary to law; I do therefore, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, publish this proclamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all such illicit commerce; and notifying to all it doth or may concern, that the several acts of parliament in force in this province, for regulating and restraining the plantation trade, will be put in execution, according to their intent and meaning, against all persons who shall presume in any way to contravene the same. And I do hereby require all persons, as well foreigners as subjects, to regulate themselves accordingly."

St. George's, Bermuda, Feb. 26. His Excellency the Governor issued a proclamation, allowing the importation of salt provisions (for the necessary consumption of the inhabitants only) in British-built ships, belonging to British subjects, and navigated according to law, from the United States of America, or elsewhere, for the space of six months.

On the 20th of *May* his Excellency Don Diego de Gardayni arrived in Philadelphia as Minister Plenipotentiary from his Catholick Majesty to the United States: he took up his residence at the house of the Hon. Don Francisco Rendon, who is appointed Secretary to the Spanish legation.

A project is on foot, and encouraged by the States of Virginia and Maryland, to open, by subscription, an inland navigation by means of the river Potoumuck. On a meeting lately held for that purpose, it appeared that 40,000 l. had already been subscribed, which is more than sufficient for the purpose.

Notice has been given by the Secretary of State for the Province of S. Carolina, for persons, who were citizens in arms of the Sister States, and banished therefrom, and have not received certificates of re-admission, that they are to depart from thence in one month after this notice.

And farther, that all persons who have been banished this State, and have returned under the Treaty of Peace, are indulged three months longer than by the treaty they are allowed; after which period they are immediately to depart. By his Excellency's command, dated March 11, 1785.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The shop-keepers at *Bath*, on the 15th inst. (the day the tax on their shops took place), in contempt of the tax, hung their doors and windows with mourning. Some covered their compters with velvet palls; others hung out weeping willows, and most of them had inscriptions expressive of their detestation of their once favourite minister. *No Pitt, no partial Tax.* A widow, in Northgate-street exhibited, under a sable canopy, in her window, the following lines;

Ill bodes the day, O PITT! severe thy laws,
When injur'd Widows join their Country's cause,
Mourn thy dire statutes--and consign thy name
To realms of darkness, for thy field of fame.

Miss Pitcairn, at the Tapioca shop, in the Grove, erased for the day the first syllable from her name, and the following Hudibrastics appeared on her shutters:

The name of PITT's so odious grown,
Tho' that made up one half my own,
That lo! I do renounce it truly
On this detested fifth of Ju-ly!
And know from hence (tans hoca poca),
That *Agnes 'Cairn* sells Tapioca.

At *Bristol*, the shops were all shut, and hung with emblems of mourning; inscriptions appeared in all parts, expressive of the most indignant contempt of the author of the tax, and the bells at the several churches were rung muffled on the occasion.

At *Norwich* the effigy of the Minister was conducted through the town on horseback, attended by six executioners, and a vast multitude of people; and, after receiving the most disgraceful treatment, was led to Mousshould Heath, where a gallows was erected on the very spot where the Rebel Cade built a castle, and there hanged and burnt in effigy. In almost every town in England this odious tax was marked with disgrace.

A little shop-keeper, in the parish of *Deptford*, near Warminster, whose returns do not often exceed forty shillings per week, pays a duty for a licence to deal in hats, for another in medicines, for another in tea, for another to ride an horse, and for another to keep a cart, and, sixthly, his little hut is now assessed to the shop-tax!

At *Petworth*, in Sussex, a storm of hail and thunder, or rain, suddenly raised the river, by which considerable damage was done to the farmers, by carrying off great quantities of hay from the meadows, and lodging the corn.

On the 27th of June, a farmer in *Rothbury Forest*, near Newcastle, casting peat incautiously, set fire to a part of the heath, to get more easily at the moss, which by the dryness of the season spread, and more than 150 acres were consumed. After this, the heaths on the adjoining hills, called Symondside-beacon, took fire, and more than 1000 acres of sheep-ground were rendered totally useless. On the 29th, the writer of this account says, he walked to the top of a rock, from whence the prospect was dreadful beyond conception. A large surface of fire appeared in the valley below, and the surrounding hills being in flames, exhibited a picture equally horrible and beautiful.

At *Fordham*, near Newmarket, not less than 230 sheep are said to have died out of the town flock, which consists of 2000, owing, it is supposed, to a violent hail-storm on the 16th of June (see p. 480).

At *Bury* assizes, before L. C. Baron Skynner and Sir W. H. Ashhurst, knt. on Saturday, July 16, the five following prisoners received sentence of death, *viz.* Tho. Clark, Tho. Carty, and John Deane, for feloniously shooting at, and dangerously wounding, Tho. Marsh, on the King's highway, near Yoxford, and robbing him of 178 Spanish dollars, and 4s. 6d. and his sister, Sarah Marsh, of a quantity of wearing apparel; Robert Woods, for stealing a canvas purse and sundry pieces of money out of the dwelling-house of John Smith; and Robert Gooding, for stealing a cow, the property of Mr. Richard Andrews, farmer, at Weybread.—— Before the judges left the town, the two last were reprieved; the others were left for execution at Ipswich. During the trial, the conduct of Clark was singularly audacious, as he openly acknowledged himself to be the person who shot at the prosecutor, saying "he did so in order to acquit his comrades," although it appeared, from the strongest evidence, that they were all present.

At

"At the same assizes came on, before Sir W. H. Ashhurst, knt. and a special jury, a great ejectment-cause, to obtain possession of an estate called Lowdham-hall, situated there, and at Elmeswell, Eyke, &c. in the county of Suffolk, wherein Mr. Tho. Breton, Geo. Wrighte, esq. Mr. Wm. Morris, Mrs. Anne Mason, and several others, were plaintiffs, and John Revett, esq. Dame Sarah Chapman, Mr. Josiah Robarts in right of his wife, and several tenants, were defendants. The cause was opened by Mr. Woodrosse, and depended on the plaintiffs proving themselves the RIGHT HEIRS of Robert Onebye, esq. of Lowdham-hall, who died in 1753, and under whose will the late Sir W. Chapman had possession till his death; when, all the limitations in Mr. Onebye's will being spent, the right heirs became entitled. The plaintiffs, by their counsel Messrs. Partridge, Graham, and Le Blanc, produced pedigrees, authenticated by a chain of well-connected proofs. The case, on the part of the defendants, was taken up by the Hon. Mr. Erskine, who was brought from London for this special purpose, and who, with all that eloquence of language for which he is so deservedly famous, in a speech of two hours and a half (a speech almost sufficient to have made "the worse appear the better cause*,") exerted himself in behalf of his clients, and was supported by Mr. Adair and Mr. Wilson.—The reply was made by Mr. Partridge, in a manner which reflected on him the highest honour, both as a gentleman, and as an able dispassionate pleader.—The learned Judge, who had patiently attended for more than 13 hours, summed up the evidence with the utmost candour; and the jury withdrew to consider of their verdict, which, after due deliberation, they delivered for the PLAINTIFFS." *Bury Post.*

SCOTLAND.

The Court of Session determined a very important and nice question in Literary Property. The proprietors of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, a work in 10 volumes 4to. lately published at Edinburgh, had inserted in that publication a very considerable part of Dr. Gilbert Stewart's Historics of Scotland, and of the Reformation in Scotland, by the one party called a *sixth*, by the other a *third*.

The Court found, by a considerable majority, that the defenders had incurred the penalties of the statute, and remitted to the Lord Ordinary to modify the same.

The city of Glasgow has for some time been in a religious ferment, being brought together by the preaching of Moses Levi, a late converted Jew, who now assumes the name and title of Dr. Hydic. Dissenters of all denominations, as well as the Kirk clergy, have been his constant hearers, approving his admirable talents in expounding the Hebrew text; and exciting the curiosity of the multitude by the novelty of his doctrines.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

At about a quarter after seven in the morning, the 15th of June, M. Pilatre de Rozier and the Sieur Roman ascended in a balloon, intending to cross the British Channel; for the first 20 minutes they appeared to take the best possible direction; for a few seconds they seemed to vary their direction; and at length seemed for a moment stationary; but in less than ten seconds the whole apparatus was seen in flames, and the unfortunate adventurers came to the ground from the supposed height of more than a thousand yards. M. de Rozier was killed on the spot, his belly burst, and his breast-bone broken; the Sieur Roman survived about 10 minutes; one of his thighs was broken, and nearly separated from his body; before he expired, he waved his hand, in sign of being sensible. It is not certainly known, says the writer, whether the balloon was actually set on fire by a montgolfier, or, being over-rarefied by the heat beneath, burst, and by that means the inflammable air was set in a blaze. It is said, that M. de Rozier had some presages of his impending fate, which made him less sanguine, though resolutely predetermined to attempt the voyage. Previous to his ascension he made his will. He has left a wife and two sisters in the deepest affliction. The machine in which M. de Rozier and his friend ascended, consisted of a balloon filled with inflammable air of a spherical form, 37 feet in diameter; under this balloon a montgolfier, or little fire balloon, was suspended, 10 feet in diameter; the gallery which suspended the aeronauts, was attached to the net of the upper balloon with cords, which were fastened to a hoop rather greater than the montgolfier, and descended perpendicularly to the gallery. The montgolfier was intended to promote and prolong the ascension, by rarefying the atmospheric air, and by that means gaining levity. This unfortunate adventurer was the first who explored the regions of the air, accompanied by M. d'Orlandas at Paris, in the presence of the first personages in France for rank and literature (see vol. LIII. p. 795); M. Montgolfier, who was the first inventor, never having trusted himself off *Terra Firma*.

M. Pilatre de Rozier dined at Lord Orford's, on Blackheath, in company with M. Blanchard, on the King's birth-day, and left London with the Marquis de la Maison-

* For the unexpected compliment paid to "The Gentleman's Magazine," and to "The History of Hinckley," the writer of this note is more indebted to the honourable barrister who made it, than probably he intended. "Let the galled jade winch; our withers are unwrung."

for, whom he had promised should accompany him in his expedition across the Channel; but, on his arrival at Boulogne, M. Roman insisted on a prior promise of ascending with him; and thus the Marquis may thank his better stars that he has escaped this horrid disaster. A monument, we hear, is to be erected at Boulogne, in memory of this too dreadful catastrophe.

May 31.

This day Wm. Curtis Esq. late an eminent biscuit-baker in Wapping, was chosen alderman of Tower-ward; and two days after, Benj. Hammet, Esq. banker, was chosen for Portsoken ward.

June 19.

This day a duel was fought near Grosvenor-gate, between the Rt. Hon. the Earl of A—— of the kingdom of Ireland, and Mr. F—— M—— of the same kingdom. The affair happened from a punctilio of honour. After they had taken their ground, both attempted to fire at the same time; but his Lordship's pistol missing fire, and Mr. M——'s shot not taking effect, the affair ended to the satisfaction of all parties.

June 24.

About two o'clock in the afternoon Col. Fitzpatrick ascended alone in Mr. Sadler's balloon at Oxford; and, having satisfied his curiosity, descended near Kingston Lisle, opposite the White horse Hills, in Berkshire, to which place he was followed by Mr. Sadler; and, being conducted to Wantage, he took some refreshment, and immediately set out for London.

June 25.

Came on in the Court of King's Bench Westminster, before Mr. Justice Buller, and a special jury, a cause on *scire facias*, the King against Richard Arkwright, grounded on complaint that the said Richard Arkwright was not inventor of certain machines for preparing cotton for spinning, which he had obtained a patent for under the name of a preparing machine, and also that he had not specified the construction. This interesting trial of the engines commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at half past 12 at night the jury, without going out of court, gave a verdict for the King, whereby the right of monopoly claimed by the defendant becomes extinct.

June 29.

Mr. Lunardi's balloon was launched from Arnold's rotunda in St. George's Fields; but, not being able to carry three persons, only Mr. Biggins and a Mr. Sage ascended in it. It took its course to the Westward; and the day being fine, it made a most beautiful appearance.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

This day, counsel was called to the bar of the House of Peers, to be heard on the writ of error, the King against Atkinson; when, after hearing Mr. Bearcroft and Mr. Wood for Mr. Atkinson, and the Attorney and Solicitor General on behalf of the Crown, the following question was put to the Judges present: "Whether there be any error in the record of judgment?" The Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer delivered the unanimous opinion of the Judges, "That there is no error in the record of the judgement." The Lord Chancellor then moved, "That the judgment of the Court of King's Bench be affirmed;" which, upon the question being put, was ordered accordingly.

Monday 4.

At a meeting of the shop-keepers of Westminster, held in Westminster-hall, Mr. Hoggard, chairman of the committee for opposing the shop-tax, stated the several measures that had been taken to prevent the said tax from passing into a law, which, he was sorry to say, had all proved ineffectual. An idea had then gone forth, for addressing the throne, which he did not hesitate to say, had met with the disapprobation of the committee; he then put the question for presenting a petition early next session, praying a repeal of the said act, which was unanimously agreed to.

Tuesday 5.

The Commissioners of the several duties on houses, window-lights, &c. in the city of London, met at Guildhall, in pursuance of a special summons for putting in execution the late shop-tax, when Mr. Deputy Dixon was voted into the chair. On a motion, that the consideration of the said act be adjourned to the last day of Sept. next, a conversation took place, tending to shew the impropriety of any commissioner taking the oath appointed by the act, who, in his conscience, believed the said act to be partial, oppressive, and unjust; and as the act did not compel any commissioner to qualify, he, who should be hardy enough to come forward, would shew himself a volunteer in the service, and become a favourer of that tax, which was universally exploded. It was said, that every moderate measure had been taken that could be taken to prevent the act being passed, but without success; and it now remained with the commissioners to declare, by their conduct, whether they would voluntarily undertake to carry the act into execution, or, by agreeing with the motion, convince the Minister that commissioners were not to be found to assist in laying his galling yoke on the shoulders of the London shopkeepers. Upon putting the question of adjournment, more than 50 hands were for the adjournment, and only four against it; whereupon the Chairman declared the question carried in the affirmative.

Wednesday 6.

This morning the following malefactors were executed before Newgate, viz. John Ivemay and John Honey, for robbing Edward Gray, Esq. on Ealing-Common, of a watch and two seals; Peter Shaw, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Edwin Francis Stanhope,

Stanhope, Esq. in Curzon-Street, May-Fair, two gold boxes, six watches, a quantity of medals, &c. and Joseph Brown, for breaking into the dwelling house of Mrs. Goddin, at Hampstead, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c.; and Robert jackson, for forging a letter of attorney from Benj. Bell, late a seaman on board the Carysford, with intent to defraud Samuel Danton, and Isaac Clementson. They were all young men, in the prime of life. What pity!

Friday 8,

Previous to the intended commencement of the review, by his Majesty, of the artillery, the following experiment was made in Woolwich Warren. A range of five-inch timbers being erected to resemble the side of a ship, behind them were placed eleven-inch, and lastly nine-inch timbers, the whole bolted and keyed together so as to form a compact body of oak. Against these timbers five red-hot four-and-twenty pounders were discharged from the distance of 200 yards, and they making a clear passage through the whole, lodged in a bank of earth thrown up behind; but the sixth shot penetrated about five inches, and set fire to the timber, which in less than an hour was entirely consumed.

Saturday 9.

His Majesty reviewed the artillery, as above premised, when the experiment was again repeated on the supposed gun-boat; but no person permitted to be present, except the officers, and those who were the immediate attendants of his Majesty. After the review, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, ordered a grand entertainment to more than 20 officers, who were actors on the occasion; but, as his Grace did not honour them with his presence, it did not meet the expectations of those whom he had ordered to be invited.

Sunday 10.

A man was taken out of the New River drowned, with a loaded pistol, tinder-box, and matches, in his pocket. On examining the body, two wounds with small bullets were discovered, by which it was supposed, he was one of the fellows that was shot at in attempting to break open Capt. Harris's house at Islington a few nights before.

Tuesday 12.

At a Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, Mr. Powell presented a report from the Committee for compleating Blackfriars Bridge, relative to the petitioning the House of Lords, for an act for laying a Sunday duty on the Black-friars Road, for keeping the said bridge in repair; when the same was agreed to, and a petition ordered—The same has since been presented.

Advice was received of the safe arrival of the Fowls and Europa Indiamen in Margate Roads.

Wednesday 13.

Advice was received at the India-house, of the safe arrival of the Belborough and Valentine Indiaman.

This morning a fire broke out at a tallow-chandler's in Holborn; but, as it only burnt down six or seven houses, in this incendiary year, it is scarcely worth recording.

A fire at Biggleswade, has nearly burnt down the whole village.

A number of persons were gathered together at Blanchard's late Aerostatic Academy, by a Sadlers Wells tumbler, who pretended he could let himself down from a prodigious altitude, by means of a parachute, and fiddle all the while. He had actually prepared some machinery, by which he might have ascended 45 feet; but his heart failed him before he had got to the height of 20 feet; he then spread out his parachute, and descended by the help of his machinery and the cords with which it was held together, till he was about 20 feet from the earth, when down came tumbler and fidle together. The parachute was broken in the fall, and so was the fiddle; but the tumbler, however, had the good fortune to get off with whole bones, though with some difficulty.

This afternoon Blanchard made his first aerial ascension from the garden of the Old Court near the Hague, accompanied by M. de Bralpont, captain of dragoons in the French service, and M. de Honenbansan, an officer of the legion of Maillebois. They descended, or rather fell, in a field at Zovenhuis (a little village a few miles from Rotterdam) belonging to a Dutch boor, who, instead of receiving them with kindness, brought round them a set of fellows, who with sticks began to demolish the boat, and with their forks to prick holes in the balloon; and were prevented from destroying the whole, only by a promise of money. Mr. Blanchard made them to understand that he had no money about him, but would give a bill, to be received at the Hague. The paper he gave was written in French, to this effect:

"I certify that I descended at nine o'clock "in a bye field belonging to a man, who, "though not in the least hurt by it, has "demanded ten ducats of me, after helping "to plunder me, and partly to destroy my "car and my globe.

"July 12. Signed, BLANCHARD."

Thinking he had got a good bill, the man were then very officious, and gave them every assistance to forward them to Rotterdam, from whence, after taking some refreshment, they returned to the Hague, and were kindly received by the Prince.

Monday 18.

The report of the Committee on the Irish Resolutions was brought up in the House of Lords, when the debate was opened by Ld. *Fitzwilliam*, who called upon Ld. Sydney, the minister in that House, to perform his promise, and explain to the House the necessity of adopting something similar

to the plan contained in the resolutions that had been the subject of their Ld's Deliberations for a considerable length of time.—This gave rise to a long debate, in which the Ld. Chancellor took a decided part on the impropriety of calling upon any noble Lord to speak, when there was no question before the House. As soon as that matter was accommodated, Ld. Fitzwilliam proceeded to state his opinion to the House, on the whole of the system, which he considered, not as coming from the Parliament of Ireland to that of England; but as a proposal of the Minister of England to the Irish Parliament. This idea was generally adopted by opposition; but denied by the friends of government, who contended, that the Irish Parliament, in their address of 1784, had stated the necessity of such an adjustment as now proposed, and complained that nothing had been done towards it. After one of the most solemn debates that perhaps were ever agitated in that house, or any other assembly, the question was put for recommitting the report, when the numbers were

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Majority 54.

The Resolutions were then read one by one. Lord Viscount Stormont and Lord Carlisle moved various amendments as they proceeded, which were all negatived. Ld. Sydney moved two which were agreed to. The whole being read through, the Ld. Chancellor put the question, that this House will, to-morrow, demand a conference with the Commons, and state to them; that they have agreed to the resolutions with various amendments. ORDERED: And it being half after three in the morning the house broke up.

Tuesday 19.

In consequence of the above order, a conference was held in the Painted Chamber, and the same managers were appointed (see p. 483). The Duke of Chandos acquainted the managers for the Commons, of the Lords having fully considered the Resolutions, and made several amendments, to which they desired their concurrence. The conference then broke up.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt moved that the Irish propositions, as returned by the Lords, should be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Another meeting of the commissioners of the house and window taxes was held at Guildhall, when a number of gentlemen in the interest of government endeavoured to prevail on the respectable body of commissioners to act, but were out-voted three to one.

This day at 50 minutes after two in the afternoon, Mr. Crosbie took his departure from Dublin in a balloon for Holyhead. Sorry we are to say that no account of his landing has yet been received in England.

Thursday 21.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors was read a second time in the House of Peers, and the question being put, that the bill be committed, the *Not Contents* had it. The bill is therefore lost for this year.

Friday 22.

The amendments made by the Lords in the Resolutions, relating to the Irish Propositions, were taken into consideration, and warmly debated.

Mr. *Eden* objected to the several amendments made by the Lords in a part of the Resolutions, for imposing pecuniary burdens on the people, which is the sole privilege of the Commons House. The objection being allowed, a mode was found to accommodate those articles to the satisfaction of the House. After which the Resolutions were sent up to the Lords.

A bill prohibiting the exportation of hay passed the Commons House in one day. There is such a demand for hay abroad that it fetches any price; 12l. a load at Paris; and 20l. at Brussels!

Monday 25.

The Lords having agreed to the amendments, as sent up by the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty. This was as violently contested as any question that had yet been agitated. The result was, that the question was carried, as was that which followed, "for leave to bring in a bill for finally regulating the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland on permanent and equitable principles for the benefit of both kingdoms."

Wednesday 27.

The bill for laying a toll on all horses and carriages passing on a Sunday through any turnpike at or near the Circus in St. George's fields, towards increasing the fund for watching, lighting, cleansing, watering, and repairing Black-friars bridge, was put off for *three months*.

Saturday 30.

The Chancellor's prizes at Oxford were this year adjudged to Mr. Blackstone, A. B. Fellow of New College, for a prose Essay on Dramatic Composition; and to Mr. Benwell, scholar of Trinity, for Latin Heroics, on the destruction of Rome, by Alarick, King of the Goths.

*** *The Address of the Council at Calcutta to Gov. Hastings, at taking leave, shall be inserted in our next.*

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

One of the most important discoveries that has occupied the attention of chemists from the earliest ages, viz. the art of fixing mercury, has at length been effected by a woman at Vienna of the name of Orbelin. She invites the curious to be eye-witness to her rendering mercury fusible like other metals, and to her hardening it again, without the intervention of any other metallic substance, the principle of its volubility being absolutely destroyed.

Mr.

Mr. William Smith, an eminent Quaker of Stockton, in the county of Durham, has lately constructed a windmill, which is worked with six sails. It is sixty feet high, and stands upon an eminence within half a mile of the town of Stockton, and promises to be of great advantage to the neighbourhood. On the eighth of June last it was set to work, and performed to admiration. The friction was so small, as hardly to be perceivable.

AUTHENTIC PAPERS.

Copy of the Petition presented to the House of Commons, by the Sheriffs of London, from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, against the Attorney General's Bill for regulating the Police, &c. See p. 485, in col. 2, l. 33, for *employers* r. *employed in it*.

"THAT the Petitioners are greatly, and, as they conceive, most justly alarmed, at a bill depending in Parliament for the further prevention of crimes, and for the more speedy detection and punishment of offenders against the peace, in the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and certain parts adjacent to them; and they think it a duty incumbent upon them, as magistrates, who are materially concerned in the administration of justice, in so considerable a part of the district proposed to be the object of that bill, to take the first moment that offers for expressing their apprehensions of the mischievous and dangerous effects of a law, which, under colour of correcting abuses, overturns the forms established by the wisdom of our ancestors, for regular administration of justice, and goes to the entire subversion of the chartered rights of the greatest city in the world, and the destruction of the constitutional liberties of above a million of his Majesty's subjects; and that the Petitioners forbear to state any of the numerous and weighty objections which occurred to them, to the particular clauses and provisions of the bill; because the principle of the bill establishing, in defiance of chartered rights, a system of police altogether new and arbitrary in the extreme, creating without necessity new officers, invested with extraordinary and dangerous powers, enforced by heavy penalties, and expressly exempted from those checks, and that responsibility, which the wisdom of the law has hitherto thought necessary to accompany every extraordinary power, appears to them so mischievous, that no amendment or modification can, or ought, to reconcile the nation to such a measure; and therefore most earnestly praying the House, no longer to entertain, or give countenance thereto, but by an immediate rejection of the bill, to quiet the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and relieve them from the dread of being reduced under the scourge of such a system."

Some friends and protectors of the sciences having formed a design to erect a monument in honour of Leibnitz, Sulzer, and Lambert, his Prussian Majesty has been pleased to assign a scite in Berlin for this testimony of the public approbation. The following is a copy of the answer given by Frederic the Great to Professor Muchler on this occasion.

"The monuments erected in honour of great men were in ancient times a stimulus to the emulation of posterity. A Baron de Leibnitz, a Sulzer, a Lambert, deserve no less than the sages of antiquity that their memory should have the same honours, and their merits be transmitted to the most distant ages. Perhaps likewise those marks of distinction may rouse in some a spirit to rival them in their own way. In this hope, and in hope to gratify your request of yesterday, I grant you permission to raise a trophy to their honour, adorned with statues and medallions of them. The most proper place for this purpose appears to me to be in the middle of the square facing my great library. I therefore permit you to erect it there. In consequence you may apply to Lieut. Gen. Mollendorf, Governor of Berlin, who will receive from your gracious Sovereign the necessary orders for expediting that permission.

Potsdam, April 24, 1785.

(Signed) FREDERIC."

MEMORABILIA.

Vivay, near the Lake of Geneva, June 7. A late event here has occasioned the utmost consternation in this neighbourhood. One of the houses belonging to the Sieur Sauveur was this morning about five o'clock engulphed by the waters of the lake; at the same time a large building in the lower court of M. Triquet, and a part of the house of the Sieur Jeannot disappeared, and not the smallest trace of these buildings is to be discerned. The number of persons drowned is not known.

The whole number of deaths in the parish of Askham, Westmoreland, from the 1st of October 1783, to the 1st of October 1784, amounted to *twelve*; two of these were a young woman (of 22 years) and her infant child. The ages of the other ten amounted to 808, viz. 69, 84, 93, 91, 91, 85, 70, 62, 71, 92. This is perhaps as remarkable an instance of longevity as ever appeared in any particular parish or township in the kingdom; for (excluding the infant) it averages 75½ years to every person who has died in the parish; and, excluding the mother and infant, it avarages for *ten* out of the *two* 80¾ years. It is further remarkable, that of ten in the number who died, 4 attained to more than 90 years; 2 to more than 80; 2 to more than 70; and 2 to more than 60.

A macaw, in the possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford, at Erisswell, lately hatched two young ones, which she feeds with the utmost tenderness. An instance of this kind does not come within our recollection, and may afford subject of enquiry among the naturalists.

P. 402, for Remagle, r. Reinagle.
P. 404, for Haddick Hill, r. Haycock Hill.
The reference of fig. 1, in the plate, to p. 217, should be 277.
P. 418, col ii. l. 34, r. Watercrook.
P. 466, col. i. l. 52, r. Aruconi Verecund.
Note, l. 4, r. in his honour.
P. 467, col. i. l. 2, r Sueones.
P. 490, r. Mr. John Wickenden.

Particulars relative to the birth of the Duke of Normandy, see p. 323.

On March 27, the Queen of France feeling indications of approaching labour, the Princess de Lamballe, superintendant of her Majesty's household, gave immediate orders to apprize Monsieur, Madame, the Comte and Comtesse d'Artois, and the Ladies Adelaide and Victoire, and to request that they should attend the Queen; the Princess also sent to announce the event to all the other Princes and Princesses of the blood.

The Keeper of the Seals, and the Cabinet Ministers, assembled in the Queen's apartment, which was soon crowded with the lords and ladies of the court. Her Majesty, after a short travail, was, at a quarter past seven in the evening, happily delivered of a Prince, and of the most promising healthy appearance.

His Majesty, who attended by the Queen during the whole time of her travail, gave her every proof of tenderness, and on the birth of his son was touched with the liveliest and most affectionate joy; after having paid the first attentions to the infant, the King announced to her Majesty that she had brought forth a Prince; the Queen desired to see him, and he was presented to her by the Duchess de Polignac, assisted by three sub-gouvernantes. The Prince was carried to his apartment by the Duchess, escorted by the Duke d'Ayen, captain of the gardes-du-corps then on duty, and who had been ordered to quit his service on *the presence*, in order to attend the Prince.

The same evening the Prince was baptised by the Cardinal Prince de Rohan, Grand Almoner of France, in the presence of the Sieur de Brokuevieille, Curate of Notre Dame —his sponsors being Monsieur, and Madame Elizabeth in the name of the Queen of Naples The Prince was named Louis-Charles. The Prince being re-conducted to his apartments, the Sieur de Calonne, Minister of State, Comptroller-General of the Finances, and Grand Treasurer, carried to him the Cordon, and the Order of the Holy Ghost, agreeably to the orders he had received from the King.

His Majesty and all the Court assisted, after the baptism, at the Te Deum, the composition of the Sieur Giroust, superintendant of the musick, and which was performed by the choir of the chapel royal.

As soon as the Queen was delivered, the Comte de St. Auaire, Lieutenant of the K.'s body guards, set off to Paris, to announce the happy event to the city guard, who were assembled by the King's orders.

The Comte de Vergennes dispatched messengers to the ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts, who all set off the next morning at half past nine.

The next day the Princes of the Blood had the honour to pay their court to the Queen; and on the same night there were very grand fireworks, of which the King was a spectator from his apartment, and a general illumination took place throughout the city.

Mr. Richard Atkinson, see p. 407, may be adduced as one of the many instances of good sense and persevering industry, well-directed, in a commercial country, like England, rising from the bottom of society to the summit of affluence. Mr. A. when he came from the North, was a mere adventurer, unsustained by any inheritance, by few family friends of any power, and by no acquisitions which education imparts, but common penmanship and arithmetic. Thus circumstanced, he came to London, and, passing through different compting-houses, and experiments in trade, accumulated that prodigious wealth of which he died possessed, and which he had long enjoyed. For Mr. A. was by no means a miser. His ordinary habits of constant expence, his occasional liberalities, were all upon as large a scale as could be expected from his station with all his good fortune. Nay, at times, particularly in the *quærit omnia* of love, he was inventive after occasions to be magnificent. Thus to Lady A. Lindsay, whom he had long admired, he once, in the gaiety of an after-dinner table-talk, offered to employ 10000l. of her fortune with his own capital in trade, and, as far as it went, to share and share alike. The offer was of course with thanks accepted; and in three years her ladyship received her original 10000l. with the comfortable addition of 90000l. more. This may be called city-gallantry in its best manner. It was fair, not otherwise than gentleman-like; though very weighty, it failed however of being winning. Lady A. continued inexorable.——Aggregating the different articles of Mr. Atkinson's property, his 35,000l. to Lady A. Lindsay, his 45,000l. to his nephews and nieces, his 5000l. a year to his eldest nephew (at twenty years purchase), with his other effects, the total may be computed at three hundred thousand pounds.

Births.

April 24. AT Quebec, the lady of Tho. Ainslie, esq. a son.

June 27. The wife of Mr. Henry Field, a son.

July 15. The lady of John English Dolben, esq. a daughter.

Marriages.

TWO noblemen in France were imprudent enough to enter into the state of wedlock a few months ago, at very advanced ages; but the event of their marriages will not

not encourage many persons to follow their example. One was the Duke de Boutteville, the head of the illustrious house of Montmorenci, premier baron and premier Christian baron of France: he was *bold* enough to take a wife at the age of 87 years and 8 months; and he lived just to complete his 88th year. —The other was Lieut. Gen. the Marquis de Tourville, who followed the Duke's example in taking a wife; he was 82 years and 9 months old when he married, and he died at the age of 83, after having been married only three months. These two lords died within these three months, and did not survive each other seven days.

June 19. By special licence, in Dublin, Capel Molyneux, esq. eldest son of Sir C. P. bart. to Miss O'Donel.

27. Sir William Cunyngham, bart. M.P. for Linlithgowshire, to Miss Udney.

28. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Robert Morris, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Prichard, of Swansea.

29. Mr. B. White, jun. of Fleet-street, bookseller, to Miss White, dau. of Tho. W. esq. of South Lambeth.

Mr. John Bowman, of Clement's-inn, to Mrs. Deverse.

30. At Bexley, Kent, Capt. Miller, of the navy, to Miss Todd, of Greenwich.

July ... Mr. Gillum, of the India-house, to Miss S. Rennard.

Sam. Tooth, esq. timber-merchant, to Miss Noise.

W. Terry, esq. of Malaga, to Miss Power.

1. A. Eubank, esq. to Mrs. Hallswell.

2. At St. James's church, Westm. R. Carr Glyn, esq. son of the late Sir R. G. bart. to Miss Plumptre, only daughter of John P. esq. of Fredville, co. Kent, formerly M.P. for Nottingham.

4. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. of Killerton, co. Devon, to Miss Hoare, only dau. of Richard H. esq. of Barn Elms.

W. Webb, esq. merchant, to Miss Margaret Mackenzie, sister to the late Earl of Seaforth.

Robert Deane, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Eliza Earle, eldest daughter of Alexander E. esq.

5. Rev. Thomas Harvey, of Red Leaf, co. Kent, to Miss Batcheler, of Hackney.

Gerard Montague, esq. of Marlesford-hall, Suffolk, son of Edward M. esq. master in chancery, to Miss Doughty, of Leiston.

8. Rev. Mr. Beath, rector of Cheam, co. Surrey, to Miss Jane Sanxay.

9. Matthew Montagu, esq. of Portman-sq. to Miss Charlton.

John Hay, esq. banker, to the hon. Miss Mary Forbes.

11. Thomas Ship Bucknall, esq. to Miss Wyndham.

14. Lieut. col. Pigot, to Miss Fisher.

At Charlton Horethorn, Somersetsh. James Smith, esq. of Corsley, Wilts, to Miss Banger.

16. W. Clayton, esq. M.P. for Great Marlow, to Miss East, only daughter of Sir W. Ebart.

Rev. Bartholomew Lutley Sclater, rector of Drumconrah and Almoritia in Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Bristow.

19. Thomas Wiman, esq. to Miss Locke.

20. W. Popham, esq. of Charges-street, lieut. col. in the East India service, Miss Thomas, only dau. of the late Sir W. Thomas, bart.

26. By special license, Sir James Tylney Long, bart. to Lady Catherine Windsor, sister to the present Earl of Plymouth.

W. H. Crowder, esq. to Mrs. Brome, from the East Indies.

Hon. Mr. Barnet, nephew to the Marquis of Buckingham, to Miss Moulin.

Deaths.

LATELY, at Mount Juliet, the seat of the right hon. Earl of Carrick, the right hon. Harriet Viscountess Mountgarret, and Baroness Kells, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Carrick, and niece to the Earl of Shannon. Her ladyship was born August 11, 1750, a twin with the hon. Pierce Butler, and married October 21, 1768, to the right hon. Edmund Lord Visc. Mountgarret and Baron Kells; by whom she has left issue one daughter, Charlotte, and four sons, Edmund, Somerset-Hamilton, Henry-Thomas, and Pierce.

At Brae Mar, in Inverness, Mary Cameron, aged near 130 years. She retained her senses to the last, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She remembered the rejoicings at the Restoration of Charles II. Her house was an asylum to the exiled Episcopal Clergy at the Revolution, and to the gentlemen who were proscribed in the years 1715 and 1745. Upon hearing that the forfeited estates were restored, she exclaimed, "Let "me now die in peace; I want to see no "more in this world."

Mr. Ellis, formerly of Cambridge. His death was occasioned by a fall from the mainmast of a ship at Ostend. He was on his way to Germany, where the Emperor had engaged him on advantageous terms to go on a voyage of discovery. Mr. Ellis accompanied Capt. Cooke in his last voyage; and, soon after his return, published an account of it in two octavo volumes.

May 10, 1784. At Paris, M. Comte de Gibelin, the celebrated author of the "Monde "Primitif comparé au Monde Moderne."—He was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and was born in 1725, at Nismes, which place his father quitted on account of his religion, and went when his son was very young to reside at Lausanne. He was seven years old before he began to speak distinctly; but before he was twelve he was considered as a prodigy, as he was master of several languages, was acquainted with geography and history, had a taste for music and drawing, and imitated with great facility and elegance the characters of the most eminent languages.

His father, who was become "pasteur d'un "eglise" at Lausanne, intended him for the church, but he chose rather to devote himself wholly to study. Natural history, mathematics, the dead and living languages, mythology, ancient monuments, statues, medals, gems, and inscriptions—his industry and his genius embraced all these. After the death of his father, he went into France, and fixed at Paris, where he soon became known to the literati. At length the plan of his great work, "Le Monde Primitif," made its appearance, after he had employed upwards of ten years in digesting the materials. M. d'Alembert was so struck with it, that he asked with enthusiasm, "Si c'étoit une societé de 40 "hommes qui étoit chargée de l'executer?—"Non, c'est Gibelin seul—mais Gibelin ne "vaut-il pas autant qu'une tonte d'ecrivains re-"unis?" The French academy were so well satisfied with this undertaking, that they twice decreed to him the prize of 1200 livres, which they give annually to the author of the most valuable work that has appeared in the course of the year.

The disease which occasioned his death is attributed to his eagerness to complete this great work.

He was extremely disinterested, and availed himself of the credit he had with persons of rank, merely to assist and relieve the unfortunate. He used to spend whole days over his books, contenting himself with a crust and a draught of water. He read rapidly, and he copied with wonderful quickness. Among the friendships he contracted, those of two respectable ladies must not be omitted. One of them, Mademoiselle Linote, who died a few years ago, and whose death was a source of great grief to him, learned to engrave, merely that she might be able to assist him; and lessen the expence of his work, many of the plates of which she engraved. The other, Mademoiselle Fleori, who is still living, advanced 5000 livres towards printing the first volume. As a Protestant, he could not be buried in Catholic ground. His remains were therefore removed to the gardens of his friend and biographer (from whose account these anecdotes are extracted) the Comte d'Albon, at Franconville, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, with this inscription, *Passant, vénères cette tombe.... Gibelin y repose.*

Apr. 21. At St. Helens, William Applegarth, esq. commander of the ship Europa.

May 3. The celebrated Gabriel Bonnot de Mably, better known by the name of Abbé de Mably. He was born at Grenoble, in March, 1709. He has left behind him two MSS. one intituled, "Du Droit et des devoirs "du Citoyen;" the other, "Du Beau et des "Talens," which are in a state fit for the press, and are said to be in no respect inferior to his "Observations sur l'Histoire de la "Grece," or his "Entretiens de Phocion sur "le Rapport de la Morale avec la Politique," or his "Principes de la Legislation," which are considered as his master-pieces. He is said to have been a man of agreeable manners, of great ingenuity, and an "enthusiaste "de la liberté, mais ami de l'ordre. Quoique'il "eut moins de 2000 ecus de rente, il n'ex-"igea jamais pour ses ouvrages d'autre retribu-"tion qu'un petit nombre d'exemplaires pour "se amis."—His "Treatise sur la Maniere "d'ecrire l'Histoire," is the work by which he is best known in England.

June ... At Taunton, Somersetshire, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Fuller, relict of the late Joseph F. esq. of Aston Tirrold, Berks.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, John Jeffreys, esq. late major of the 1st troop of horse grenadier guards.

After a lingering illness, the rev. Thomas Edwards, D.D. vicar of Nuneaton, co. Warw.

At Peterborough, rev. John Stevens. He had been lately presented by Earl Fitzwilliam to a rectory of 150l. a year, of which he did not live to take possession.

3. At Paris, Comte de Villefranche, brother to the Prince de Carignan and the Prince de Lamballe.

16. At Lisbon, hon. lieut. col. Brodick, of the Coldstream reg.

20. At Somerton, Mr. Jonathan Randolph, aged 107.

21. Robert Houlton, esq. of Bristol.

24. Capt. John Balneavis, of the late 74th reg. of foot.

26. Mr. Abraham Delville, tobacco-merchant.

28. This day, at 11 P.M. the remains of Robert Colebrooke, esq. formerly of Chilham castle, Kent, (who died May 10, 1784, at Soissons, in France,) and those of Miss Harriet C. second daughter of Sir George C. bart. were deposited in the magnificent mausoleum adjoining to Chilham church, belonging to the family of Colebrooke.

29. Aged 74, W. Langdon, esq. rear-adm. of the white.

Suddenly, Thomas Foxcroft, esq. late post-master general of Philadelphia.

In Aldersgate-street, Richard Clugh, esq. merchant.

Tho. Heathcote, esq. lieut. col. of marines.

30. At Clapham, aged 84, Mrs. Mount, relict of the late W. M. esq.

Mr. Michael Clark, late chymical operator at Apothecaries'-hall.

July ... Aged 77, the right hon. Dorothy Viscountess Dowager Powerscort. Her ladyship was the daughter of Hercules Rowley, esq. and was married to Richard 3d Viscount P. April 13, 1727. She was mother to the last and to the present Viscount.

1. At Cranham-hall, co. Essex, General Oglethorpe; of whom the kindness of a correspondent (see p. 517) has already enabled us to give an account; to which we may now add, that the family was very anciently situated at Oglethorpe, in Yorkshire; and one of them was actually reeve of the county (an office

office nearly the same with that of the present high sheriff) at the time of the Norman Conquest. The ancient seat at Oglethorpe continued in the family till the civil wars, when it was lost for their loyalty; and several of the name died at once in the bed of honour, in defence of monarchy, in a battle near Oxford. William Oglethorpe, the late General's great grand-father, was born in 1588; and married Susannah, daughter of Sir W. Sutton, knt. and sister to Lord Lexington. He had two children, Sutton, born 1612, and Dorothy (who afterwards married the Marquess of Byron, a French nobleman), born 1620. Sutton Oglethorpe had two sons, 1. Sutton, born 1637 (who was stud-master to King Charles II. and had three sons, 1. Sutton, page to King Charles II.; 2. John, cornet of the guards; and, 3. Joseph, who died in India); 2. Sir Theophilus, the General's father, who was born in 1650. He was lieut. col. to the Duke of York's troop of his Majesty's horse-guards, and commissioner for executing the office of master of the horse to King Charles II.; dep. lieut. and in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey; M.P. for Haslemere in several parliaments temp. Gul. III. et Annæ (as his three sons successively were after him, temp. Ann. et Geo. I. et II.) He was first equerry and major gen. of the army of King Jas. II. He married Eleanora Wall, of a considerable family in Ireland, by whom he had 7 children (as mentioned in p. 518). The story is well known, and was once much spread by the Whigs, who believed the foolish tale about the warming-pan, that one of those children was the person introduced. The late General is known to have been aid de camp to the Earl of Peterborough in 1713, with whom Dr. Berkeley, his lordship's chaplain, was fellow-traveller in going express to the ambassador in Italy. He had a considerable interest in Haslemere, which he sold to the late Philip Carteret Webb, esq.; he had a house just by Godalming; he was the senior officer in the army, being a general, the date of his commission February 22, 1765; he was appointed one of "the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America," by charter, dated June 9, 5 Geo. II. The papers furnish stories of his shooting snipes in Conduit-mead, *bodiè* Conduit street, Bond-street, &c. and of his being an ensign in the army when the peace was proclaimed in 1706, but it must have been either 1702 or 1713. He was always very unwilling to tell his age; perhaps he was not certain about it: he was remarkably tall and thin, and had an exceeding shrill voice, which could be heard in the lobby when he was speaking in the House. The General married, in 1744, Elizabeth only surviving daughter and heiress of Sir Nathan Wright, of Cranham-hall, cousin to the lord keeper. He left no issue; but had two nephews, sons of a sister or sisters.

Another correspondent dedicates the following lines to his memory:

"ONE HUNDRED Two! Methusalem in age,
A vigorous soldier, and a virtuous sage:
He founded GEORGIA, gave it laws and trade;
He saw it flourish, and he saw it fade!"

2. At Stationers' hall, Mr. John Wilkie, treasurer to the company of stationers.

Mr. Jacob Neilson, aged near 80, at Vauxhall Gardens, as he was preparing his kettle drum, on which he had been for 50 years esteemed a first rate performer. He was a curious comparative observer of nature in conchology and the fossil world, of which he has left a very good collection. He retained his memory and chearfulness to the last, insomuch that in almost any conversation he would introduce a quotation of several pages, and repeat it verbatim. He was of Scotch extraction; but his father and himself having been for near a century inhabitants of London, it is not known that he has left any relation.

3. In Lincoln's-inn, Balthazar Benman, esq.

Suddenly, at Bingley, co. York, the rev. Thomas Hudson, M.A. rector of Toft, and vicar of Hardwicke, co. Camb. curate of Idle, near Bradford, master of the free grammar-school at Bingley, and formerly fellow of Christ's college.

4. John Secker, esq. first clerk to his Grace the Duke of Chandos, steward of his Majesty's household, &c.

William Gibson, esq. late town-clerk of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

5. In Upper Harley-str. aged 84, the right hon. Charles Colyear, Earl and Baron of Portmore, Viscount Milsinton, and Baronet, Knight of the most noble and ancient order of the Thistle. His lordship was born August 27, O. S. 1700, was twice returned one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, and was married to Juliana, daughter of Roger Hele, esq. of Holwell, co. Devon, relict of his Grace Peregrine Duke of Leeds, by whom he had issue two sons, David Viscount Milsinton, who died January 16, 1755, in his 18th year, and William-Charles, who succeeds his father in his titles and estates; and two daughters.

Sam. Way, esq. of Southampton Buildings.

In Clerkenwell-close, Mrs. Emonson, widow of the late Mr E. printer.

At Wotton-Undercedge, co. Glos. in her 84th year, Mrs. Compeer, relict of Stephen C. esq.

6. At Epsom, Miss Elizabeth Hecknell, of Threadneedle-street.

7. In Wimpole-street, the right hon. Lady Abigail Hay, sister to the Earl of Kinnoul.

At Wickham, Hants, Miss Fielding, eldest daughter of the late Adm. W. F.

Major George Grove, of the royal artillery.

Aged 67, at his son's, at Tutbury, co. Staff. after a decline of some months, Herbert Croft, esq. receiver of the Charter-house.

At Hull, in his 86th year, William Chambert,

bers, M.D.; in whom acknowledged professional skill, united with humanity to the lower, and unremitted attention to every class of patients, made him, during sixty-one years extensive and successful practice, esteemed in proportion as he is now lamented.

8. Mrs. Jennings, wife of the rev. Mr. J. of Highbury-place.

9. In his 71st year, William Strahan, esq. joint printer to his Majesty, and member in the two last parliaments for Malmesbury and Wootton-Bassett, both co. Wilts. He was born in Scotland, in April 1715; and was apprenticed there to the profession which he pursued through life. He came early to London, where his capacity, diligence, and probity raised him to great eminence. The good humour and obliging disposition, which he owed to nature, he cultivated with care, and confirmed by habit. His sympathetic heart beat time to the joy or sorrow of his friends. His advice was always ready to direct youth, and his purse open to relieve indigence. Living in times not the purest in the English annals, he escaped unsullied through the artifices of trade, and the corruption of politics. In him a strong and natural sagacity, improved by an extensive knowledge of the world, served only to render respectable his unaffected simplicity of manners, and to make his truly Christian philanthropy more discerning and more useful. The uninterrupted health and happiness which accompanied him half a century in this capital, proves honesty to be the best policy, temperance the greatest luxury, and the essential duties of life its most agreeable amusement. In his elevated fortune none of his former acquaintance ever accused him of neglect. He attained prosperity without envy, enjoyed wealth without pride, and dispensed bounty without ostentation. His ample property he has bestowed with the utmost good sense and propriety. After providing munificently for his widow and his children, his principal study seems to have been to mitigate the affliction of those who were more immediately dependent on his bounty; and to not a few who were under this description, who would otherwise have severely felt the drying up of so rich a fountain of benevolence, he has given liberal annuities for their lives; and, after the example of his old friend and neighbour Mr. Bowyer, has bequeathed 1000l. to the Company of Stationers; the interest to be divided, in annuities of 5l. each, amongst infirm old printers; of whom one half are to be natives of England or Wales, and the other half of North Britain.

At his seat at Mapperton, near Ilchester, in his 90th year, Thomas Lockyer, esq. many years M. P. for the said borough, which in the last parliament was represented by his son-in-law Samuel Smith, esq. now representative for Worcester. The bulk of his great fortune, except what he has left to his young widow, whom he married about five years ago, is divided between Mr. Smith and J. Philips, esq. M. P. for Camelford, who married another daughter of Mr. L. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. Toulson, an East India captain, who, in satisfaction for a debt from a friend, received that valuable collection of medals which was sold by auction on the death of his elder grandson Joseph Toulson Lockyer, esq. who died member for Ilchester, April 5, 1765; whose brother John died April 8, 1763, and John's widow, Jan. 5, 1765.——Mr. L. was the youngest of three brothers, of whom the eldest enjoyed the paternal estate in Somersetshire, which descended at last to the third brother.

At his brother's house on Bush-hill, near Enfield, in a decline, the wife of the rev. Nicholas Clayton, D.D. late one of the ministers of the Octagon chapel at Liverpool, and Divinity Professor in the late academy at Warrington.—Mrs. Clayton's sister died at Liverpool just before her.

10. In Albemarle-street, the hon. Anne Powlett, M.P. for Bridgewater, and brother to Earl P.

Mrs. Young, wife of Midford Y. esq. a very eminent attorney, and now under sheriff.

Right hon. Matthew Lord Fortescue. His lordship married Anne, sister of the late Price Campbell, esq. whom the Duke of Grafton made one of his coadjutors at the Treasury board. His lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Hugh, now Lord Fortescue, born in 1753, and married in 1782 to the hon. Hester Greville, daughter of the late right hon. George Greville, and sister to the present Marquis of Buckingham; who being M.P. for Beaumaris, a vacancy is made for that place.—And on Thursday the 21st his remains were deposited in the family vault at Fillaigh. This nobleman's character, both in public and private, was truly amiable; he had always the interest of his country warm at his heart; as an husband and father, he was affectionate and tender; an indulgent and generous master; though happily raised above feeling want, he had compassion for those who did; continually employed in discovering fit objects for his bounty, it was his greatest happiness to relieve them: and he might with the most strict regard to truth have said, "Homo sum, nil humani a me alienum puto."

At Sandridge Lodge, near Melsham, Lady Audley. Her ladyship was third daughter of Lord Delaval; and has left three children.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Morgan, aged 108 years and 6 months.

11. Rev.—— Hind, A.B. rector of Bradford, co. Somerset. He was found dead in his bed; and had officiated at Bradford and Bishop's Hull the preceding day.

12. At Cambridge, Mrs. Archdeacon, wife of Mr. John A. printer to the university.

13. At Greenwich, Capt. W. Nesbit, aged 96, many years in the Straits trade.

14. In child-bed, Mrs. Ker, wife of David K. esq.

15.

15. At Lymington, Hants, William Sutherland, esq.

16. At Walcot-place, John Law, esq.

17. In Carlisle-street, Soho, W. Wright, esq. in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, many years treasurer of the Middlesex hospital, and treasurer of the society of patrons of the anniversary meeting of the charity schools.

At Bulstrode, co. Bucks, in her 71st year, the Most Noble Lady Margaret Cavendishe Harley, Duchess Dowager of Portland. Her Grace was the only daughter and heir of Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by his countess, the Lady Henrietta Cavendishe, only daughter and heiress of John Hollis, esq. She was born Feb. 11, 1714; and married to the late Duke in 1734. By her death the present Duke receives an addition to his income of 8,000l. per annum. Her grand museum, in which she expended so much of her fortune, it is expected will be sold.

At Amesbury, in his 65th year, Edward Younge, esq. of Little Durnford, near Salisbury, waggoner to his Majesty, and own brother to the late Lady Rochford.

19. At Oxford, aged 82, John Nicholes, esq. senior alderman, and father of that city. He served the office of mayor in 1752, afterwards fined for that office, and was elected alderman in 1757.

24. At Brighthelmstone, Mr. Jas. Stracy late wine-merchant on College-hill.

27. In the Fleet prison, where she had bee confined for debt, the Countess Charlotte Po tocka, a native of Poland.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Place, LL.B. Skelton R co. York, *vice* Joseph Bridges, dec.

Rev. W. G. Auriol Drummond, M. A Doncaster V. *vice* Mr. Hatfield, dec.

Rev. Francis Rufford, M.A. Lower Sap R. co. Wore. *vice* Rev. Edward Seward, de who had been 53 years rector.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

EDwin Francis Stanhope, esq. a com sioner of Duties on Salt, *vice* Sir Joh Gresham, bart.

Henry Boult Carey and John Vivian, esqr barristers at law, Solicitors of Excise.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Edward Benson, Auditor to th Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Rev. —— Naylor, Upper Master of th King's school at Canterbury.

Rev. W. Chasy, Lower Master of ditto.

Mr. —— Ramus, First Clerk to the Lor Steward of the Household, *vice* Mr. Sewar dec.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 13, to June 18, 1785.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	4	3	2	7	2	7	2	3	3	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	3	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	10
Surry	5	2	0	0	3	3	2	4	4	4
Hertford	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	4	1	11
Bedford	4	8	3	0	2	9	2	3	3	6
Cambridge	4	4	2	6	0	0	2	1	3	1
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
Northampton	4	10	2	4	2	6	2	3	3	9
Rutland	5	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	4	0
Leicester	4	11	2	11	2	7	2	1	4	2
Nottingham	4	10	2	10	2	7	1	11	3	7
Derby	5	9	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0
Stafford	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	8
Salop	5	5	3	8	2	9	2	5	4	2
Hereford	5	3	0	0	3	7	2	4	0	0
Worcester	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	3
Warwick	4	10	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	6
Gloucester	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	7
Wilts	5	1	0	0	2	10	2	4	4	5
Berks	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	5	3	11
Oxford	5	0	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	7
Bucks	4	11	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	7
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	3	9	0	0	2	9	2	0	2	1
Suffolk	4	2	2	7	2	3	2	0	3	
Norfolk	4	5	2	2	2	5	2	0	0	
Lincoln	4	8	2	10	2	5	1	11	3	
York	5	4	3	1	3	2	1	11	3	
Durham	5	4	3	9	0	0	2	0	3	1
Northumberld.	4	6	3	2	2	4	1	8	3	
Cumberland	5	5	3	4	2	9	1	8	3	
Westmorland	6	0	3	11	2	9	1	9	0	
Lancashire	6	2	0	0	3	4	2	1	4	
Cheshire	5	8	3	7	2	8	1	11	0	
Monmouth	5	4	0	0	2	10	1	8	0	
Somerset	5	5	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	
Devon	5	10	0	0	2	8	2	0	0	
Cornwall	5	4	0	0	2	11	1	9	0	
Dorset	4	10	0	0	2	5	2	3	4	
Hampshire	4	9	0	0	2	10	2	2	4	
Sussex	4	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	4	
Kent	4	4	0	0	2	7	2	5	3	
WALES, June 6, to June 11, 1785.										
North Wales	5	5	4	3	2	9	1	6	4	
South Wales	5	7	4	1	3	0	1	5	3	

Bill of Mortality from May 31, to July 28, 1785.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males 1533	2105	Males 1560	3029	Between	2 and 5	305	50 and 60 2
Females 1572		Females 463			5 and 10	114	60 and 70 2
Whereof have died under two years old 1007					10 and 20	113	70 and 80 1
					20 and 30	233	80 and 90
					30 and 40	277	90 and 100
					40 and 50	298	

Peck [illegible] 2s. 2½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1785.

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29		57 1/4	58 1/8 a 1/2	74					136		2 s. dif.									3 1/4 if	13 13 0
30	118 1/2	57 1/8	58 1/8 a 1/2	74 1/8							3						91 7/8				13 13 0
1	118 3/4	57 1/4	58 1/8 a 1/2	74 1/8						53 3/4	3		56 7/8			7 1/8					13 12 6
2		57 1/4	58 1/8	74							2					7	91 3/4				13 10 0
3	Sunday																				
4		57 5/8	58 1/2 a 3/8	74							2					7	91 5/8				13 8 0
5	118 1/4	57 1/4	58 1/8 a 1/2	74 1/8							1					7	91 1/8				13 8 0
6	118 3/4	57 1/4	56 1/4 a 1/8	74		17 3/8		12 1/8			1						89 1/2				13 8 0
7	119	57 3/4	57	74 1/8		17 1/8					1					7	89 1/4			4	13 6 0
8	119 1/8	58	57 1/4	74 1/4		17 1/8		12 1/8			1						89 1/2				13 6 0
9		57 7/8	57 1/2	74 3/4		17 1/2			132		3					7 1/4	8[illegible] 1/2				13 6 0
10	Sunday																				
11		58	57 1/8 a 3/4	74 3/8		17 1/4		12 1/4									89 5/8			1	13 5 6
12		58	57 1/8	74 1/8		17 1/4		12 1/8			3						89 1/2				13 4 6
13	119 1/4	57 7/8	57 a 56 7/8	74 1/4		17 1/8		12 1/8			3						89 1/8				13 4 6
14	119	57 7/8	56 3/4 a 7/8	74 1/8		17 1/8					3						89 1/4				13 5 6
15		57 5/8	56 3/4	74		17 1/8		12 1/8			3						89 1/4				13 5 6
16			56 3/4 a 7/8	74 1/8		17 1/8					3						89 1/4				13 7 0
17	Sunday																				
18	119 3/4	57 5/8	56 3/4 a 7/8	74		17 1/4		12 1/8					66 1/4			7 1/8	89 1/8				13 6 6
19	119 1/2	58	56 1/2 a 3/4	74		17 1/8		12 1/2	132 3/4		2						89 1/2				13 6 0
20	119 1/4	57 5/8	56 3/4 a 7/8	74 1/8		17 1/8		12 1/8			2						89 1/8				1 6 0
21																					
22	119 1/2	57 3/4	56 7/8 a 57 7/8	74 3/8		17 1/4		12 1/4			4						90 1/8				13 7 0
23		58	57 1/8 a 3/4	74 1/2		17 1/8		12 1/2			4					6 3/4	90 1/8				13 8 0
24	Sunday																				
25		58	57 1/8 a 1/4	74 1/4							6					6 5/8	90 1/8				13 8 0
26	120	58 1/8	57 1/4 a 1/8	74 3/4		17 5/8		12 1/4			6					6 1/2	90 1/8				13 7 0
27		58 1/8	57 1/2 a 1/8	74 1/8		17 1/2		12 1/8			5					6 1/8	90 1/8				13 9 0
28	120 1/4	58 1/8	57 1/2 a 1/8	75 1/8		17 5/8					6									6	13 9 0

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For AUGUST, 1785.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Sept. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	28	12	56	N		gloomy and ſtill.
2	28	18	55	E		fair and pleaſant.
3	30	2	58	W		bright, warm, and ſtill.
4	30	1	58	E		fog, fair, ſtill, and warm.[1]
5	30		60	E		fog, fair, hot, and ſtill.
6	30	1	59	W		bright and hot.[2]
7	30	1	62	W		fog, ſtill, hot, hazy ſunſhine.[3]
8	30	2	61	E		fog, ſtill, and hot, hazy ſunſhine.[4]
9	30	1	63	E		fog, ſtill, and hot.[5]
10	30	2	60	N		overcaſt, ſtill, and mild.[6]
11	30	2	56	W		bright and hot, ſtill.[7]
12	30		62	W		bright, hot, and ſtill.[8]
13	29	16	64	W		bright, hot, and ſtill.
14	29	17	61	E		overcaſt and cool.
15	29	18	56	E		fair, clear, and pleaſant.
16	29	18	56	E		fog, fair, and ſtill.
17	29	18	56	E		fog, fair, and ſtill.
18	29	16	58	S		fog, fair, and ſtill.
19	29	10	59	E		bright, warm, and ſtill.
20	29	5	62	SE	.47	rain, mild, and ſtill.
21	29	14	50	W		bright, ſtill, and cool.
22	29	14	59	W	.32	rain and wind.
23	29	8	60	W	.14	rain in ſhowers.
24	29	14	60	S		clouds and wind.
25	29	12	60	SE	.46	clouds, ſun, & wind, haſty ſhow.
26	29	6	59	S	.26	clouds, ſun, &wind, wm. air, rain.
27	29	10	53	W		thin clouds and ſun, briſk wind.
28	29	10	54	W		overcaſt and ſtill.
29	29	14	55	NE		fair and ſtill.
30	29	16	45	NE		fair, ſtill, and cool.

OBSERVATIONS.

[1] Black grapes change colour.—[2] Therm. at 1 o'clock 70.—[3] Therm. at 1 o'clock 76.—[4] Therm. at 1 o'clock 77.—[5] Therm. at 1 o'clock 80.—[6] Therm. at 1 o'clock 76.—[7] Therm at 1 o'clock 74. Wheat in the fields, and ſome unreaped.—[8] Therm. at 1 o'clock 78.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Auguſt 15, to Auguſt 20, 1785.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	4	6	2	9	3	0	2	2	3	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	1	2	6	3	2	2	5	4	1
Surry	4	10	3	8	3	3	2	5	4	4
Hertford	5	1	4	4	2	8	2	5	4	1
Bedford	4	11	3	2	2	9	2	5	3	8
Cambridge	4	5	2	9	0	0	2	2	3	4
Huntingdon	4	6	0	6	0	0	2	1	3	6
Northampton	5	5	2	9	2	10	2	5	4	6
Rutland	5	6	0	0	3	1	0	0	5	0
Leiceſter	5	8	3	4	2	11	2	4	4	5
Nottingham	5	1	2	10	2	10	2	0	3	7
Derby	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	0
Stafford	5	9	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	1
Salop	5	8	3	9	3	2	2	5	4	2
Hereford	5	1	0	0	3	8	2	10	0	0
Worceſter	5	9	3	7	0	0	2	8	4	10
Warwick	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	8
Glouceſter	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	0
Wilts	5	5	0	0	3	2	2	7	4	10
Berks	5	2	4	5	2	11	2	7	4	6
Oxford	5	3	0	0	3	1	2	6	4	4
Bucks	5	1	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	4	8	0	0	2	8	2	5	3	6
Suffolk	4	1	2	7	2	5	2	0	3	3
Norfolk	4	6	2	10	2	7	2	4	0	0
Lincoln	5	2	2	10	2	7	1	11	3	1
York	5	8	3	4	3	2	2	0	3	11
Durham	5	1	3	7	0	0	2	0	3	5
Northumberld.	4	6	3	2	2	6	1	9	3	0
Cumberland	5	6	2	4	2	10	1	9	3	10
Weſtmorland	6	0	3	6	2	11	1	11	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	3	0	0	3	4	2	1	5	0
Cheſhire	6	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0
Somerſet	5	2	3	10	3	1	2	5	4	11
Devon	5	3	0	0	2	9	2	0	0	0
Cornwall	5	4	0	0	2	10	1	8	0	0
Dorſet	4	11	0	0	3	1	2	6	4	8
Hampſhire	5	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	10
Suſſex	4	2	0	0	2	3	2	3	4	1
Kent	4	1	3	0	3	2	2	5	3	6
WALES, Auguſt 8, to Auguſt 13, 1785.										
North Wales	5	7	4	5	2	11	1	10	4	6
South Wales	5	6	3	9	3	1	1	11	3	5

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For AUGUST, 1785.

BEING THE EIGHTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART II.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Aug.* 18.

I HAVE just now received the following letter from a gentleman in Saxony, which gives a very satisfactory explanation of the small piece of sculpture in my possession, described in your Magazine for September last. By giving it a place in your next publication you will greatly oblige many of your readers, particularly

Yours, RICH. GREENE.

Meissen in Saxony, July 20, 1785.

"SIR,

"I have found in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1784, your letter to Mr. Urban, with a drawing, about which you desire the opinion of his learned friends. As I have in my collection a diptychon made of ivory, and done, without doubt, by the same hand, I will take the liberty of sending you a draught of it, if you chuse it. It contains eight histories from the New Testament, *viz.* 1. the annunciation; 2. the visitation; 3. the nativity; 4. the wise men; 5. the circumcision; 6. the teaching in the temple; 7. the fustigation; and 8. the crucifixion. The figures are not in the least mutilated; and the nativity is almost represented like yours, except that there is a shepherd and some sheep on an hill behind the Virgin to be seen; and, therefore, I suppose that yours is a fragment belonging to a little diptychon. This ancient piece I believe to be about 1090 years old, perhaps older, for that kind of sculpture is very correspondent with that to be seen in the antient fabrics of that time. My diptychon consists of two pieces of ivory, which can be shut and opened like a book. Every piece is four inches broad, and six inches long, answering the description which Mr. Gesner gives of it in his "Thesaurus Linguæ et Eruditionis Romanæ;" saying, "Diptycha erant binæ tabellæ eburneæ, ita sibi junctæ, ut instar libri aperientur clauderenturque, habentes sculptas pro ingenis sacculi imagines, quales sub auspicia magistratuum dono mittere solebant. I am your most obedient humble servant,

C. S. ERNEST.

MR. URBAN,

THE *Letters of* Literature*, by Rob. Heron, esq. (which you have lately reviewed) have "let slip" such "dogs of hell," and have so invidiously worried the most established literary reputations, especially of the Latins, that in a great measure have stained and disparaged his own confessed learning and ingenuity, having miserably alloyed them by dogmatism and conceit. A few of his paradoxes give me leave to transcribe, which shall I entitle, in the fashionable phrase, *Beauties*, or *Deformities?*

"Plautus is not original, except in one or two plays. Those of Terence are mere translations. Lucretius was not altogether original. Cicero nor Cæsar CANNOT † be original in any view. Sallust is an evident imitator of Thucydides,

* Such a grammarian should surely have preferred "on" to "of."

† Rather, "Neither Cicero nor Cæsar can," &c.

and

and Livy of Herodotus. Virgil is the most pitiful imitator of the whole Roman writers (as our author discusses his merits, or rather demerits, in Lett. XVI. XXIII. and XXXIII.). Catullus is not original. Tibullus I set down as original. Propertius is not. If Horace be original in any of his Odes, they are his worst work. From his grand works of the Satires and his Epistles, put him as an original writer. But, like a Sabine puppy, he was impudent enough to prescribe an absolute rule of poetry (the duration of the drama) from his own skull. Ovid was doubtless original in his Metamorphoses and Fasti: but his originality is futile, and of no value. Celsus hath high merit in every view; and may, I believe, be even entitled to the praise of originality upon the whole*. To Phædrus the merit of being original cannot be denied. Juvenal and Persius have each an original style in their satires. Lucan is original, but it is the originality of Ovid; an originality of no price; as a poet, I agree with Heinsius and Corneille, that he is infinitely superior to Virgil. The Natural History of Pliny is an original of vast design and masterly execution. Quintilian is the only sensible critic of antiquity, but he cannot be called original. Statius, Martial, Valerius Flaccus, Silius Italicus, have no claim to originality. To Tacitus let us bend the knee as the greatest of the original Roman writers; as the first historian who wrote with philosophy for his guide; as one whose judgement and talents are infinite, and shall never be rivalled. Boëtius, the last Roman writer, has a fair claim to originality, and that not of the meanest kind. Such is the list of the *more* † eminent Latin writers. Among them we have only *eight* original (and in this order); namely, TACITUS, TIBULLUS, JUVENAL, HORACE, PLINY the Elder, CELSUS, PHÆDRUS, BOETIUS."

Such indeed, says Mr. Heron, are the few original Latin writers. Among the English authors the merit of being original shall be allowed to some *Letters of Literature.*

Now for modern writers. "Gray is the first and greatest of modern Lyric writers; nay, I will venture to say, of all Lyric writers; his works, though few, (alas, how few!) uniting the perfections of every Lyric poet, both of present and former times." "Boileau, a writer of meaner talents, whose genius was imitation, and whose taste was envy." "The Basia of Secundus; two, or, at most, three odes of Casimir [see my P. S. p. 581], and the Fable of Commire ‡, constitute all the modern Latin poetry that merits preservation." "The only writings of Mr. Addison, worthy to be considered as pieces of criticism, occur in the Spectator." This view of his critical errors, restricted to that work, is the subject of Letter XLIX.

By way of a *bouche bouche*, I will add one of Mr. Heron's political, and another of his religious, sentiments. With what decorum he hath treated both his sovereign and the sacred fables, let his readers consider.

"It is certainly fortunate that Scotland hath not been *free* above forty years; as to that circumstance we are indebted for its happy quiet, at a time when every province of the British empire evinces, in commotion, or in rebellion, the odious and most deplorable, but natural and unavoidable effects of those tory principles of government which have prevailed through this pitiful and miserable reign, and have made it one blot in the British annals."

"Those innocents who call such [literary] forgery criminal, forget that they are blaspheming their Saviour and their religion; for the whole parables of Jesus Christ, which are narrated with circumstances that most strongly imply them to be true, yet are allowed fictitious, fall under this head."

It may also be remarked, that he has given no more quarter to the sacred than to the prophane writers.

"*Let there be light, and there was light,*" hath been sung upon *usque ad fastidium*, owing to a forged addition to Longinus..... "*Clothed his neck with thunder,*" I will venture to pronounce the most consummate nonsense that ever was clothed with the thunder of bombast," &c. &c. *Sat superque.* This writer sneers at some scriptural phrases

* "A classic edition of him is much wanted. "The late Dr. Brisbane of Middlesex Hospital, author of the 'Anatomy of Painting,' had made large MS. collections with this view; which I happened to purchase of a bookseller, and, if you know any man of learning who would use them with their author's intention, they should be at his service."

† Why not "*most?*"

‡ "*L'Amour & la Folie,*" by the Pere Commire, published by Menage.

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extolled by Dr. Blair, but does not recollect that some sacred imagery, ridiculed by himself in Ezekiel, had been pre-occupied by Voltaire.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

P. S. The best ode of this Lyrical Pole I will beg leave to annex "and admire," with two specimens in English.

CASIMIR, Lib. II. Ode 3.

Ad suam Testudinem.

Sonora buxi filia fatilis,
Pendebis alta, barbite, populo;
Dum ridet aer, et supinas
Solicitat levis aura frondes.
Te sibilantis lenior halitus
Perflabit Euri: me juvet interim
Collum reclinâsse, et virenti
Sic temerè jacuisse ripâ.
Eheu! serenum quæ nebulæ tegunt
Repentè cœlum! quis sonus imbrium!
Surgamus. Heu semper fugaci
Gaudia præteritura passu.

The first of these is a translation by Mr. Heron, "upon a new plan, syllable for syllable, a little in the manner of Milton's translation of *Quis te puer gracilis sub antro.*" Let the reader compare.

To his Harp.

Sonorous daughter of the pliant boxen stem,
On the high poplar, O my harp, thou shalt depend:
While laughs the sky, and the gale
Softly revives the listless leaves.
The western wind will solicit with gentlest breath
The music of thy charming strings: I the mean while,
Lost in sweet ease, will recline
Along the green of this fair bank.
Alas! what sudden clouds invade the sunny sky!
What unexpected show'rs in sounding haste descend!
Let me be gone. Ah! how soon
Will happiness still pass away!

Testudinem (shell) *fatilis* (patched or sewed together, expressing it *pliant*), *sibilantis* and *collum*, he dislikes. "The last stanza (he says) is faultless."

The second is an imitation of the same ode by Mr. Say (in his poems, p. 47), who, with Grotius, much admired this modern Lyrist, though, with him, he does not always equal, and often surpass, Horace.

To his Harp.

Sonorous daughter of the box!
On this high poplar hang thy lyre,
While heaven thus smiles, and vernal airs
Play, wanton, with the leaves.
Thy trembling strings a whispering breeze
Soft shall attune; while I beneath
On this green bank supinely lie,
Thus carelessly diffus'd.
The rilling brook that murmurs by
Shall lull my thoughts, till gentle sleep
Seize me, with pleasing golden dreams
Of my Cecilia blest!
But ah! what sudden clouds above
Fly shadowing! how dark the air!
What sound of clattering hail I hear!
Rise, ruthless Damon, rise.
How soon, alas! thy joys decay!
How swift all pleasures pass away!

The XXIIId of Book IV, *Ad Cicadam*, being "likewise elegant," as Mr. Heron styles it, shall be given in your next, if you please, with two translations.

A SET OF RESOLUTIONS.

TO live and to die in the public profession of the religion in which one was born and bred. To avoid all prophane talk and intricate debates on sacred topics. To endeavour to get the better of the intrusions of indolence of mind and body, those certain harbingers of enfeebling age. Rather to wear out than to rust out. To rise early; and, as often as possible, to go to-bed before midnight. Not to nod in company, nor to indulge repose too frequently on the couch in the day. To waste as little of life in sleep as may be, for we shall have enough in the grave. Not to give up walking; nor to ride on horseback to fatigue. Experience, and a late medical opinion, determine me to ride five miles every day. Nothing contributes so much to the preservation of appetite and the prolongation of life. Cheyne's direction, to make exercise a part of one's religion, to be religiously observed. To continue the practice of reading,—pursued for more than fifty years, in books on all subjects; for variety is the salt of the mind as well as of life. Other people's thoughts, like the best conversation of one's companions, are generally better and more agreeable than one's own. Frequently to think over the virtues of one's acquaintance, old and new. To admit every chearful ray of sunshine on the imagination. To avoid retrospection on a past friendship, which had much of love in it; for memory often comes when he is not invited. To try to think more of the living, and less of the dead; for the dead belong to a world of their own. To live within one's income, be it large or little. Not to let passion of any sort run

away

away with the understanding. Not to encourage romantic hopes nor fears. Not to drive away hope, the sovereign balm of life, though she is the greatest of all flatterers. Not to be under the dominion of superstition or enthusiasm. Not wilfully to undertake any thing for which the nerves of the mind or the body are not strong enough. Not to run the race of competition, or to be in another's way. To avoid being jostled too much in the street, being overcome by the noise of the carriages; and not to be carried, even by curiosity itself, into a large croud. To strive to embody that dignified sentiment, "to write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble." Not to give the reins to constitutional impatience, for it is apt to hurry on the first expressions into the indecency of swearing. To recollect, that he who can keep his own temper may be master of another's. If one cannot be a stoic, in bearing and forbearing on every trying occasion, yet it may not be impossible to pull the check-string against the morosenes of spleen or the impetuosity of peevishness. Anger is a short madness. Not to fall in love on the precipice of threescore, nor to expect to be fallen in love with. A connection between summer and winter is an improper one. Love, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master. Love is death, when the animal spirits are gone. To contrive to have as few vacant hours upon one's hands as possible, that idleness, the mother of crimes and vices, may not prolong its visit. To be always doing of something, and to have something to do. To fill up one's time, and to have a good deal to fill up, for time is the material that life is made of. If one is not able by situation, or through the necessity of raising the supplies within the year, or by habit (for virtue itself is but habit), to do much ostentatious good, yet do as little harm as possible. To make the best and the most of every thing. Not to indulge too much in the luxury of the table, nor yet to underlive the constitution. The gout, rheumatism, and dropsy, in the language of the Spectator, seem to be hovering over the dishes. Wine, the great purveyor of pleasure, and the second in rank among the senses, offers his service when Love takes his leave. It is natural to catch hold of every help when the spirits begin to droop. Love and wine are good cordials, but are not proper for the beverage of common use. Resolve not to go to bed on a full meal. A light supper, and a good conscience, are the best receipts for a good night's rest; and the parents of undisturbing dreams. Not to be enfeebled by the flatulency of tea. Let the second or third morning's thought be to consider of the employment for the day; and one of the last at night to enquire what has been done in the course of it. Not to let one's tongue run at the expence of truth. Not to be too communicative nor unreserved. A close tongue, with an open countenance, are the safest passports through the journey of the world. To correct the error of too much talking, and restrain the loquacity of the approaching climacteric. To take the good-natured side in conversation. However, not to praise every body, for that is to praise nobody. Not to be too inquisitive, and eager to know secrets, nor be thought to have a head full of other people's affairs. Not to make an enemy, nor lose a friend. To aim at the esteem of the public, and to leave a good name behind. Not to be singular in dress, in behaviour, in notions, nor expressions of one's thoughts. Never to give bad advice, and to strive not to set a bad example. Seldom to give advice till asked, for it appears like giving something that is superfluous to one's self. Not to like or dislike too much at first sight. Not to wonder, for all wonder is ignorance, that possession falls short of expectation. The longing of twenty years may be disappointed in the unanswered gratification of a single hour. While we are wishing, we see the best side; after we have got possession, the worst. Resolved to attend to the arguments on an important subject in every view, and to hear every one against every one. The mind ought not to be made up but upon the best evidence. To be affectionate to relations, which is a kind of self-love, in preference to all other acquaintance. But not to omit paying the commanding respect to merit, which is superior to all the accidental chains of kindred. Not to debilitate the mind by new and future compositions—like the spider, it may spin itself to death. The thinking power, like the field, must have its fallow season. The leisure of the pen has created honourable acquaintance, and pleased all it has wished to please. To resolve not to be too free of promises, for performances are sometimes very difficult things. Not to be too much alone, nor to read, nor meditate or talk too much on points that may awaken tender sensations,

BENJAMIN MARTIN, *Optician*;

From an Original Portrait

tions, and be too pathetic for the soul. To enjoy the present, not to be made too unhappy by reflection on the past, nor to be oppressed by invincible gloom on the future. To give and receive comfort, those necessary alms to a distressed mind. To be constantly thankful to Providence for the plenty hitherto possessed, which has preserved one from the dependence on party, persons, and opinions, and kept one out of debt. The appearance of a happy situation, and opportunities of tasting many worldly felicities (for content has seldom perverted itself into discontent), has induced many to conclude, that one must be pleased with one's lot in life; and it occasions many to look with the eye of innocent envy. To resolve more than ever to shun every public station and responsibility of conduct. To be satisfied with being master of one's self, one's habits, now a second nature, and one's time. Determined not to solicit, unless trampled upon by fortune, to live and die in the harness of trade, or a profession. To take care that pity (humanity is not here meant) does not find one out in the endurance of any calamity. When pity is within call, contempt is not far off. Not to wish to have a greater hold of life, nor to quit this hold. The possible tenure of existence is of too short possession for the long night that is to succeed: therefore not a moment to be lost. Not to lose sight, even for a single day, of those good and proverbial doctors—Diet, Merryman, and Quiet. Lastly, not to put oneself too much in the power of the elements, those great enemies to the human frame; namely—the sun—the wind—the rain—and the night-air.

MEMORY.

Brief Memoirs of the late ingenious Mr. BENJAMIN MARTIN, *accompanied with a Portrait, elegantly engraved from an original Painting* *.

THE name and effigies of this useful and intelligent person are here introduced, rather to lament the want of materials for a life of him, than to give one. He was born in 1704; and became one of the most celebrated mathematicians and opticians of the age. After publishing a variety of ingenious treatises, and particularly a scientific "Magazine" under his own name, and carrying on for many years a very extensive trade as an optician and globe-maker, in Fleet-street, the growing infirmities of age compelled him to withdraw from the active part of business. Trusting too fatally to what he thought the integrity of others, he unfortunately, though with a capital more than sufficient to pay all his debts, became a bankrupt. The unhappy old man, in a moment of desperation from this unexpected stroke, attempted to destroy himself; and the wound, though not immediately mortal, hastened his death, which happened Feb. 9, 1782, in his 78th year. He had a valuable collection of fossils and curiosities of almost every species; which, after his death, were almost given away by public auction.

His publications, as far as they have occurred to recollection, are,

The Philosophic Grammar: being a View of the present State of Experimental Physiology, or Natural Philosophy. By Benjamin Martin, Φιλοτεχνος. 1735, 8vo.—A new, complete, and universal System or Body of Decimal Arithmetick, 1735, 8vo.—The young Student's Memorial Book, or Patent Library. 1735, 8vo.—Description and Use of both the Globes, the Armillary Sphere and Orrery, Trigonometry. 1736, 2 vols.—Elements of all Geometry. 1739, 8vo.—Memoirs of the Academy of Paris. 1740, 5 vol.—Panegyric of the Newtonian Philosophy. 1754.—On the new Construction of the Globes. 1755.—Supplement to the first edition of the Philosophia. 1759.—System of the Newtonian Philosophy. 1759, 3 vol.—New Elements of Optics. 1759.—Mathematical Institutions, *viz.* Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Fluxions. 1759.—Natural History of England, with a Map of each County. 1759, 2 vols.—Philology, and Philosophical Geography. 1759.—Mathematical Institutions, 1764, 2 vols.—Lives of Philosophers, their Inventions, &c. 1764.—Introduction to the Newtonian Philosophy. 1765.—Institutions of Astronomical Calculations, 2 parts, 1765.—Description and Use of the Air Pump. 1766.—Description of the Torricelliian Barometer. 1766.—Appendix to the Description and Use of the Globes. 1766.—Philosophia Britannica. 1778, 3 vol.—Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy, 3 vol.—Miscellaneous Correspondence, 4 vol.—System of Philology—Philosophical Geography.—Magazine complete, 14 vol.—Principles of Pump Work.—Theory of the Hydrometer.—Doctrine of Logarithms.—On the Property of Island Chrystal. N.

* The original picture will be given by its present possessor to the curators of any public repository who may think it worth preserving. EDIT.

Mr. Urban.

NEVER was there a more lively portraiture of the boasted candor and impartiality of some men, than that displayed by the hand of a master in p. 968-9, of your last Supplement. Truth he professes to respect; and yet he exhibits Mr. Davis as "a *vain* young man, confined and *illiberal* in his notions of religion and philosophy;" and arrogantly believes, the few passages there referred to "will direct the reader to *every* objection of consequence which applies to Mr. Gibbon's History" in his "Examination" of it. Surely candour must confess, that truth is not much respected in this direction. Is inaccuracy, is partiality, is misrepresentation, of no consequence? Has not Mr. Davis pointed out innumerable instances of each? Magna est Veritas, et prævalebit. With the *honor* of Mr. Gibbon, on the *piety* of Dr. Priestley*; I leave your bigoted correspondent to console himself; being myself still convinced, notwithstanding the insinuations in p. 924, that Mr. Travis maintains his ground; and that he and Dr. Horsley (see p. 561 of your Magazine for August 1784) prove themselves such antagonists as the shafts of the historians of the Roman Empire, and of the corruptions of Christianity, will leave unwounded. The considerably enlarged edition of Mr. Travis's "Letters to Edward Gibbon Esq," lately published in *octavo*, is "an additional and splendid proof of the talents and erudition of its admirable author," who has shewn himself "as honorable as he is intelligent." It is much to be wished, that the remarks on the general design of Mr. Gibbon's publications, beginning at p. 351 of Mr. Travis, could find a place in your truly valuable and impartial Miscellany; as nothing would tend more effectually to counteract the poison contained in them: "You have, Sir," (says this animated Writer), throughout the whole of your publications, seemed to snatch with avidity at every occasion, apt or unapt, of lessening the power of *Christianity* over the human mind:—you have endeavoured to effectuate your purpose by indirect machinations. You have, artfully enough, suggested ambiguous insinuations, where you durst not hazard a positive accusation. You have laboured to raise a sneer, where you durst not risk an argument." After producing evidence of these charges, he concludes thus: "If, sir, this delineation, the outlines of which have been sketched by your own hand, be a just representation of your mind, your creed is already known; and the present age may, future ages most certainly will, be at no loss to form their judgement of you accordingly. If it be not just, if either your own text or my comment hath wronged you, do justice to yourself. You have the remedy in your own power. Favor the Public with your systems of Theology and Morals. Delineate them at full length. Describe them at large; Stand forth in the open field. The world is weary of seeing you fight so long in ambush. Walk no more forth with your stiletto in the twilight. Seek your adversary honorably, with your naked sword, in the face of day. Aspire to the credit of *Toland* and *Tindal*, of *Chubb* and *Morgan*, of *Vanini* and *Spinoza*, by a direct attempt to break this "Yoke of the Gospel." Take to yourself the honors of *Rousseau* at least, and give us the Creed of *your Savoyard* Curate also. Assume the distinction of *Voltaire*, and favor us with *your Dictionnaire Philosophique Portatif*. Distinguish the grounds of your opposition to *Christianity* with plainness and perspecuity. Leave your readers no longer at liberty to confound, in you, modern Deism with antient Polytheism, or either of them with Atheism. If any of these *Baals* be God with you, tell us which of them you worship."

As a friend to truth, to virtue, and to decency, so manifestly violated by "the learned Historian of the Roman Empire," you are requested to insert these strictures by Yours, &c., Vindex.

*** *The former Letters will be used.*

* See also your *last* April Mag. p. 258, and p. 328. of that for May.

Mr. Urban,

IN p. 484, col. 2, l. 38, of your *last* volume Mr. Pennant was charged with the nonperformance of a promise; which is but an act of justice to remark that he has *now* performed. You have in pp. 680—683 of the same volume duly celebrated the admirable Life of Cranmer by the ingenious Mr. Gilpin. A few inaccuracies occurring in it shall now be pointed out: In p. 93. we should read "Thornden;" and in pp. 133, 134, "*Fage*;" and in the next page "Sleidan." P. 164 for "Whitebread" we should substitute "Whithead;" and, in two lines after, "politick" for "polite." Of this David Whithead an account may be found in A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 172, and in Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica. In p. 194 we should read "Oporin."

Antiquarius.

Pavlofsk, Jan. 1. *O. S.* 1785.

MR. URBAN,

AS I came from Kastinsk to this place, by the way of Ostrogoschk, I crossed several steppes, or deserts, which have been cleared and rendered very fertile. The Maloruffians have distinguished themselves highly in this sort of labour, by exerting, in an uncommon manner, every effort for procuring excellent corn-fields; and it gave me great pleasure to see how much they have been able to effect. I distinguished in these parts, among the plants that grow up with the corn, a kind of buglofs [*echium Italicum*], which the women on the borders of the Don make use of by way of fard, for giving a beautiful tint to their face. They rub their cheeks with the root of this plant, fresh plucked, which communicates to them the most agreeable vermillion that can be imagined. I examined this root as well as I could, and found it to contain such a great abundance of juice, of an exceeding fine purple, that its colourating parts deserve to be analysed with attention, to see whether the use of it could not be extended to objects of different and greater importance than fard. As this plant grows also with us in England (I say *with us* in England, Mr. Urban, because, whether on the banks of the Don, or on the banks of the Seine, it would be equally my pride and delight to bring an English idea to my heart, *super flumina Babylonis ibi sedimus, ibi flevimus, dum recordaremur Sionem* *); as this plant then grows also with us in England, and (as I find it noted in a book of botany) in Italy likewise, and the parts about Montpellier, on arid hills, it would be easily transplanted, and, its properties being once thoroughly known, it might soon become of general utility. That any of your correspondents, who are so inclined, may have an opportunity of comparing the buglofs I have been describing with what grows in England, I annex as good a representation of it as I could procure, plant, root, and flower. (*See the plate, fig.* 3.) M. M. M.

* Yet I must confess I felt myself somewhat flattered the other day by lighting on this passage in so excellent a writer as Justus Lipsius: "Humiles istæ et plebeiæ animæ domi resident, & affixæ sunt suæ terræ, illa divinior est quæ cœlum imitatur, & gaudet motu." *Justus Lipsius, in Epist. ad Philipp. Lanyum.*

Pavlofsk, Feb. 5, *O. S.* 1785.

MR. URBAN,

BEING still at this place, where I am like to continue some weeks longer, waiting for a brigadier, who promised to be here as soon as I, but who, I find, has not yet taken his departure from Voronetsch; and, as I have had no opportunity of forwarding my letter of Jan. 1 to my friend at Petersburg, I sit down to begin another, that may accompany it, when an occasion offers.—If one think fit to trouble people, the least one can do is to give them a reason for it. If you make no use of my communications, the receipt of them is a trouble to you; and whether you do or not, I cannot tell till your Magazines come out with the ships in the summer. Indeed, by that time, it is highly probable, I may be ordered either to Simbirsk, or Samara. My friend will in that case send them to me; but it will be some months before I receive them. From thence, perhaps, I must away to Yakutsk. I mention this to you chiefly that you may judge how I must please myself with the idea of having fallen on such a method of employing some of those moments my various warfare allows me as stands a chance of being acceptable to those of my countrymen who read your publication. If, however, you think fit to reject the trifles I send, through want of room for things so trifling, you may be assured that neither do I look on them as articles of so very high importance but that the improvement of the understanding and the cultivation of the heart may be pursued without them; and my observations in my cabitka will turn upon other objects. In the mean time, I shall follow my purpose till I find out the fate of those papers you must have already received.

There is a disease known in Russia, and in the Ukraine, under the name of the Volosetz, which they pretend to be occasioned by hairs found in abscesses and wounds. That, by some fault in nutrition, hairs may be generated in the different parts of the human body, when afflicted with malignant and inveterate ulcers, is a matter whereon the testimony of the most famous physicians, ancient as well as modern, leave no room for doubt. So that it is no difficult thing to imagine that such cases may exist in these countries. I have been enabled to make observations on this disease since I have been here, where

right to warr: and if soe, he has all the consequences of war, and, among the rest, *pignoraciones* and *represalias*, which is a power of granting letters of marque and reprisall.

Sec. Trenchard. This may bee true and law where a king is deposed: butt what if he is abdicated?

Dr. Oldys. If he did really abdicate, as the Emperour Charles the Fift, or the Queen of Sweden did, then he is noe otherwise than a private person, and cannott legally grant any commission. However, the question here is nott, whether King James has a power to grant such a commission or nott, but whether a privateer, acting by vertue of a commission *de facto*, granted to him by K. James, nott knowing that he had abdicated, whether such an error will excuse a *pœna delicti*, for that a reputable power is equivalent to a reall in such cases.

Sec. Trenchard. To cleare this poynt wee must examine the circumstances of the case, and see if they are such as might occasion or induce a common error: whereby many might.... (*obliterated*)

Dr. Oldys. 'Tis notorious to all the world that K. James was once a lawfull king, and 'tis acknowledged soe by all; that when his army deserted him, then he fled to his ally in France for.... (*obliterated*)..there; that the king him received as such, and furnished him with forces: then he went into Ireland to recover his kingdome, as his declaration setts forth. There he grants commissions. They that fought under those commissions and were taken, were nott used as theives and robbers, butt as prisoners of warr; whereby his clayme seemed to bee allowed by his very enemyes. And those persons who served under him in Ireland, were there treated as enemyes and nott as rogues: though, att the same time, they acted under K. James, and noe other, and by his commission. That upon theire returne to France they repaired unto him as theire king, and thought him as well empowered to grant commissions by sea as by land; and, upon receipt of commissions from him, came out *animo hostili, non animo furandi*, as privateers, nott as pyrates, as appeares by their commission. This colourable authority remaineing in K. James, will excuse those that acted under it from being pyrates; seeing the abdication was never published, nor soe much as heard of, in France. And since in pyracy, which deserves *ultimum supplicium*, if proved, soe all favorable allowance ought to be made; and the generall acknowledgment of false authority in a forreign country, where the commissions were taken, would free them from pyracy: for it is cleere K. James in France is owned and reputed as a king, and therefore, in this case, it is undoubted law, *communis error facit jus.*

Lord Devon. Whatt if Tourville should grant such commissions to Englishmen, were nott they pyrates that acted under them?

Dr. Oldys. Noe, though the power of granting such commission be excepted in his patent, yett by common intendment, as admirall, he could grant such commissions. And as it is not to bee presumed that a private man could look into his patent, soe neither ought they to suffer for not seeing it. It is sufficient that they are reputed to have such a power.

Lord Devon. Then, Doctor, if Pompone, or any other minister of state, should grant such commission?

Dr. Oldys. Why then it would not bee good; because, by common presumption, a secretary of state could grant noe such commission: that power being proper to admiralls.

Sec. Trenchard and Lord F. in very great heate. Pray, Doctor, let us deale a little more closely with you; for your reasons are such as amount to high treason. Pray what doe you thinke of abdication?

Dr. Oldys. My lords, that's an insnareing and odious question. However it may bee, I thinke of the abdication as you doe; for since it is voted, it binds, at least, in England. Butt these gentlemen were in a forrein country, and knew nothing of it; and though K. James bee no king here, yett the colour of authority remaineing in him, and the common acceptation of him as king there, excuses them, as I said before

Sec. Trenchard. What say you to the case of pyrates under Anthony king of Portugall?

Dr. Oldys. As to the case of Frenchmen under Anthony, the booke sayes, *tractati sunt non quasi justi hostes sed pyratæ, qui sub Antonio militarunt, pulso jam de regno universo, et regem agnito ab Hispanis nunquam.* The differences of these cases appeares in the reason. For there the Spaniards never owned Anthony as king. Here it is quite otherwise: for K. James was really and truly

truly a king, and owned to bee soe by us and all the world.

Dr. Newton and Dr. Waller doubting, desired time, and refused to give theire opinions then. Dr. Littleton said, that K. James was now a private person; wee had noe war with him, nor hee with us; and if he desired to have any with us, *ararium non habet*, he is not in a capacity of making war: he can neither send nor receive ambassadors; and those that adhere to him are nott enemyes butt rogues; and soe, consequently, these persons are noe privateers, butt pyrates. Dr. Tyndall was of the same opinion. Upon this Dr. Oldys was removed, and Dr. Littleton putt in.

MR. URBAN, *Nottingham, Aug.* 4.

WELL knowing your Magazine to be a repository of useful and entertaining knowledge, and believing the following topographical and antiquarian notes will prove acceptable to the generality of your learned friends, I transmit them to you for insertion.

R. D.

Curious Particulars relative to Lynd-Holm-House.

Lynd-Holm-House is situated in the parish and chace of Hatfield, about three miles south-east of Thorne, a small market-town in the county of York, remarkable (as tradition says) for having been the residence of a very gigantic person of that name, of whom many strange things are related. It is an ancient building, encircled with a morass, which renders it difficult for people, unacquainted with its situation, to gain a passage to it; and, however remarkable and incredible many of the atchievements attributed to this great man may be, some of which would only excite laughter if related. Certain it is, that, about thirty years ago, ——— Stovius, Esq. of Crowle, animated by the prodigies so often related, went to the place, with proper assistants, to search for his bones, which were said to be interred there; when, after a due search, bones of a very uncommon size were found, part of which were deposited in the hands of the afore-mentioned Mr. Stovius; and I believe he, or some of the family, now have the bones of the middle finger, which were collocated together, tipt with silver, and made use of as a tobacco-stopper. A few miles from hence lies Wroot church, to which (I am informed) the cathedral church at Lincoln was formerly tributary.

A short Account of the ancient and present State of the Morasses or Moors East and North-east of Thorne.

We are informed, by ancient authors, that, when Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, that part of the Brigantes now called Yorkshire, which is a morass or moor, was a very extensive forest, consisting of trees of most kinds, but more especially firs and oaks; in which the wild Britains took shelter, and from whence they sallied out in great numbers, taking the baggage, destroying the forces, and otherwise incurring the enmity of the Romans, who had a garrison at Danum, now Doncaster, and a standing army of Crispinian horse. The Romans, exasperated at such proceedings, fell upon them, destroyed their habitations, cut down the forest, and in time slew them also. The trees, lying such a number of centuries in so complex a state, sunk below the surface of the earth, which, I apprehend, would easily admit them, on account of its moisture, and consequently the leaves, boughs, fibres, &c. must imbibe and retain a very considerable quantity of wet, which continually increasing, and more firmly uniting, constitutes the texture it now exhibits. In many places a stick may be pushed down several yards, and when the surface is raised by the hand, &c. (which is very easily done), the water confined in the morass runs with a gentle noise, resembling the purling of a small cascade. There are several very large deep wells, or rather ponds, round which grow great quantities of ling and other small shrubs. The surface consists of a beautiful variegated moss, which spreads itself indistinctly over the whole moors, and makes a convenient covert for the ducks, geese, and other game, which frequent the moors. There are many vipers which breed in the tufts, or more elevated parts of the moss, and are frequently caught for medical purposes.——— In digging the many cuts or canals, which were made for the conveniency of different towns and places, were found gates, ladders, shoes, nuts, and some implements of husbandry; and the earth, which in some places is a fine clay, in others a light sand, was observed to lie in ridges and furrows as though it had been ploughed; and, a

little more than a century ago, the entire body of a man was found at the bottom of a turf-pit, about four yards deep, with his head northward; his hair and nails not decayed; the hand and arm to the elbow was given to Dr. Johnston, a learned Antiquary, (who then lived at Pontefract), which, by being softened in warm water, though otherwise like tanned leather, were so emolliated that he took out the bones, which were spungy. At different times Roman coins have been found of Domitian, Trajan, and other emperors. The fir and oak wood, which is dug up in great quantities, lies in irregular directions, some standing upright, others inclined to the east, and others with their roots fastened; some appear as though they were cut, burnt, or broken from the roots. I shall now close my account of these stupendous curiosities, and at the same time lament, that it is not in my power to give a more accurate account of them, and that they have never incited the attention of more able writers. A well-written treatise on the morasses in general in this kingdom, particularly this very extensive one, would much gratify many curious enquirers into matters of this kind.

Yours, &c. R. D.

Mr. Urban, *Manchester, July* 29.

As your valuable Magazine is always open to every hint or project which has a probability of being useful, I hope you will admit the following into some future number, and also join with me in requesting the assistance of your correspondents to improve it. I am, and have long been, master of a family; and as I never permit any part of it to ramble abroad upon the Lord's day, or to run out among bad company in the evenings, it is my endeavour to soften this determined regularity by instructing and amusing them at home. My first care is to teach them those few, plain, indispensible duties they owe to God, and then those which are due to their fellow-creatures and themselves. The Holy Bible is of course my principal directory: after it, *The Whole Duty of Man*, *Baxter's Call*, and *Doddridge's Rise and Progress*, make up the divinity part of my family library. A few books on moral and entertaining subjects, such as *The Pleasing Instructor*, &c. fill up another part. So far I can instruct both sexes in common; and as to arithmetic and accompts, I am amply assisted in teaching my men servants by any of the various editions of that useful book "The Young Man's Companion." Now this brings me to the subject and design of my writing to you. I want a "Young *Woman's* Companion," something upon the plan of that for young men, but cannot procure such a book as pleases me. Whether it be owing to the carelessness of my bookseller, or that no such work is extant, perhaps you can inform me; I am certain the numerous editions and extensive circulation of the other might have suggested the hint, and afforded sufficient encouragement to any printer to publish such a one as I speak of. But if no such thing has yet been attempted, might not the following proposal be found useful towards forming one? Suppose the first part contained a short comprehensive prayer for night and morning; rules for good-manners, modesty, cleanliness, &c. with extracts from the "Sermons to Young Women," "Advice to a Daughter," Mrs. Chapone's excellent and truly feminine "Letters," or any other works of a similar tendency; the whole forming a short plain system of morals, all possible care being taken to make it pleasing, interesting, and instructive. Then an abridgement of the explanation in Fisher's "Young Man's Companion," of stops, orthography, with a short spelling-dictionary. After this, his first four rules of arithmetic, followed by copious, correct marketing tables, with explanations. And, lastly, a collection of useful receipts for cookery, &c. &c. Let not any of your readers cast a contemptuous sneer upon this humble subject till they have duly considered whether it may not be of some service even to themselves. The first part of my plan I consider as absolutely necessary, and on no account to be omitted. It would be a very likely means to impress such virtuous sentiments upon the minds of young women as might make them more useful and valuable in the families they serve, and likewise guard them from the numerous snares which are laid for them, and by which, alas! such numbers of them suffer. I have seen too many instances of this, not to wish for a few friendly cautions of the kind referred to; and know many whose external elegance and amiable dispositions intitled them to a better fate, who yet have been deceived by the artful tales of unprincipled men, and afterwards abandoned by them to misery

ſery and diſgrace. But it is not neceſſary to enlarge upon this melancholy ſubject. I ſhall only, therefore, expreſs my wiſh, that there were fewer inſtances of ſuch diſtreſſes, and that the guilty ſeducer was more ſeverely puniſhed. In this wiſh all your fair correſpondents or readers will join with me, as I hope many of them alſo would, if ſuch a work was begun, by contributing their part towards improving the mind, underſtanding, and morals, of the inferior part of their ſex; thereby rendering them more happy in themſelves, and more uſeful to thoſe who employ them. Perhaps alſo they would be at the trouble of communicating ſuch receipts, &c. &c. as they know are valuable. The remaining parts, being chiefly compilations, would only require ſome little care in the ſelection. Excuſe this well-meant humble attempt to be uſeful, from your conſtant reader,

A Friend to Learning and Virtue.

MR. URBAN,

IF you will admit the following queries and miſcellaneous remarks into your valuable Magazine, you will oblige your conſtant reader, W. N.

IN a ſermon preached by Dr. Kennett in the year 1706, at the anniverſary meeting of the charity ſchools, the preacher in celebrating the reign of Q. Anne, among other things, ſays, "I mean that conſtellation of noble deſigns, the forming ſocieties for the reformation of manners, for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts, and for *erecting parochial Libraries*." Alſo in another ſermon upon the ſame occaſion, by Dr. S. Bradford, preached in 1709, there is this expreſſion, "by providing *parochial libraries* for the poorer clergy; a deſign encouraged by a late act of parliament*." I wiſh to know what the particular plan was; what act of parliament encouraged the erecting *parochial libraries*; how far this excellent ſcheme was carried; and why it failed, or has ceaſed?

It is not uſual for queries inſerted in your Mag. to remain ſo long unanſwered as thoſe have which appeared in the vol. for 1783, p. 1024. A ſlight anſwer was indeed given ſoon after to the firſt of the queries; but the ſecond and third yet remain unnoticed. Permit me to recall the attention of your correſpondents to them, and to requeſt an anſwer.

I am not in the leaſt ſurprized that Milton's political principles ſhould be obnoxious to profeſſor Warton (*vide* Gent. Mag. p. 291); but that he ſhould charge the pious Baxter with having "a reſtleſs wayward ſpirit," ſurprized me extremely. What the particular diſpoſitions were of the men the profeſſor has joined to him I know not, and therefore am inclined to follow the excellent direction of the old adage, *de mortuis*, &c. &c. But, from a long acquaintance with Baxter's practical writings, I venture to ſay the charge is unjuſt; and can join with Dr. Calamy, in his Life of this good man, in believing, that "truth and peace were the objects of his purſuits all his days, and that he ſpared no pains that might contribute to either." I cannot entertain a better wiſh for Mr. Warton, than that he may be as uſeful while living as Baxter was, and that his works may afterwards be as generally peruſed, and as beneficial to all ſerious Chriſtians, as Baxter's *now are*. I would, with all humility, requeſt the learned profeſſor, before he publiſhes a ſecond edition of "Milton's Poems," to inform himſelf a little better of the life, character, and uſefulneſs of this laborious miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, or at leaſt to look over his funeral ſermon, preached by the eloquent Dr. Bates, and then, perhaps, he will have no great objections to join the concluding pathetic wiſh of the preacher, "May I live the ſhort remainder of my life as entirely to the glory of God as he lived; and when it ſhall come to a period, may I die in the ſame bleſſed peace wherein he died; may I be with him in the kingdom of light and love for ever!"

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

HAPPENING the other day to look over the elegant and judicious "Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," which is univerſally aſcribed to Dr. Warton, I met with the following paſſage, page 269, 1ſt vol. 4th edit. where the learned Eſſayiſt, ſpeaking of the prologues of Dryden, ſays, "Many, and indeed the moſt excellent of them, were written on occaſion of the players going to Oxford; a cuſtom which was introduced by that polite ſcholar and ſenſible governor, Dr. Ralph Bathurſt, dean of Wells, and preſident of Trinity College, while he was vice-chancellor of that univerſity." Till I ſaw this anecdote, I was totally ignorant that players had

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* The act here alluded to is that of 7 Anne, cap. xiv, for promoting public libraries. EDIT.

had ever been permitted to act at Oxford; when, however, I had read it, I could not help lamenting that the same indulgence was not granted now. And yet I have never heard of any sufficient reason why it should not. A weekly concert has been established in Oxford some time; every itinerant conjurer (to use the vulgar expression) always obtains permission of the vice-chancellor to exhibit his tricks and deceptions; and yet I see no reason why a half-crown should not, with a greater degree of justice, be spent on the more rational amusement, as well as instruction, of the stage. If it should be urged, that the introduction of a company of players might be the cause of breeding many disturbances amongst the "gens togata," I answer, Why is not this the case in the music-room? Or why is it not as likely that a play of Shakspeare would be heard with as much attention as the finest piece of music whatever?

Nothing substantial then, Mr. Urban, can be urged against the introduction of players at Oxford; and every thing may be said for it. That it may speedily be accomplished, is the hearty wish of

Yours, PHILO-DRAM.

St. Catherine's Hermitage, near Bath,
MR. URBAN, *July* 5.

AS you have given your readers some account of my "Address to the earl of Coventry on behalf of the monk of Montserrat," p. 555, I flatter myself your Magazine will be the proper place to give the finishing stroke to a paltry story, which a man of less sense than the noble earl would, with a minute's consideration, have prevented. I therefore inform you, that the earl of Coventry did, at length, by the hands of Sir John Miller, offer me ten guineas; and on my refusing to receive it for my own use, the same gentleman carried it to Don Virio, secretary to the Spanish minister, for the use of Pere Pascal; and, in case of his death, to the apothecary who collected the *weeds*. The latter has received it; for, alas! poor Father Pascal is gone to that country where neither *weeds nor docks grow*, and gone too before he knew that some gratuity was obtained. The apothecary, in a letter too flattering for me to repeat, has acknowledged the receipt of ten British guineas; and, therefore, I take the liberty of sending you an extract from Don Virio's letter to me on the same subject. "Dear Sir, I received, six weeks ago, an answer from my friend at Madrid relative to the affair of Montserrat. He had delivered the ten guineas to an agent of that convent, with a particular charge that the same should be paid to the apothecary, as, unluckily, our good Padre Rodrigo Pascal is no more." Not satisfied with this answer, I wrote to my friend, to require a proper acknowledgement from the person that was to receive the money; and consequently, by a messenger just arrived, I received the inclosed letter, which, I dare say, will give you full information, &c. &c."

And now, Mr. Urban, I solemnly assure you, *captious as I may be deemed*, and many pounds out of pocket as I am, my resentment is at an end; nay, I will even increase the expence, for I have ordered a vase to be erected at the door of the Hermit's Hut, my present residence, "*To the memory of Pere Pascal, a monk of Montserrat.*" I hope, Mr. Urban, it is not a sin; for though he was a *papist*, a *monk*, and a *Spaniard*, yet he was one of the noblest works of God. Lord Coventry was pleased to tell me I could render him a service *which no other man in Britain could render*. I did render him the services he required, with all the zeal and good-will I ever rendered services to any man living. The public are now in possession of his conduct to me, and mine to him; and therefore, as you justly augur, they will determine whether the plebeian or patrician was the cause of so much noise about the introduction of a few *docks and weeds* from Spain to Britain; and whether, when I found that my friends at the convent could hardly believe that so little as *one guinea* was given for all their expences and trouble, it was not sufficient cause to rouze me to justify my own conduct. For what could have been more criminal, than to have with-held from those good men any part of the recompence for their readiness to advance their money, and to serve individuals of a kingdom with which theirs was then engaged in war? No rank, nor any condition of life, should, or ever shall, deprive me of justifying my conduct while I can call forth TRUTH as an evidence. Men are hanged daily for crimes of less magnitude than that of which I stood suspected among strangers who had received me kindly, entertained me with hospitality, and opened their purses to oblige me. PHIL. THICKNESSE.

P. S.

P. S. You will observe, Mr. Urban, the nice honour and exactitude of Don Virio. Not content with the first notice, though he had no doubt but that the money was paid to the apothecary, yet he would not write till he had matter to remove all doubts in me. It was, however, needless, for I knew by what UPRIGHT hands the money was conveyed.

Mr. Urban,

THE divine of Neufchatel, to whom Mr. Burke alludes in his speech of the 3d of June (see Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 913), is a Mr. *Petitpierre*, well known to some of the first families in England, from the circumstance of his having taught the French language in London. This gentleman, a native of the state of Neufchatel, was the youngest of four brothers, who were all brought up to the church. He was appointed minister of the church *Aux Ponts* in the year 1755, and had the satisfaction of being universally beloved by his parishioners; but, before he had exercised his religious functions four years, he was accused by the consistory of having preached against the doctrine of the eternity of hell torments. The parish *Aux Ponts* declared unanimously, that they were perfectly satisfied with the ministry, doctrine, and conduct of their minister. Mr. *Petitpierre* urged, in his own defence, the necessity he was under, in conscience, to preach the non-eternity of punishments in a future state. Upon which the assembly of clergy, before whom the matter was heard, exhorted Mr. P. in future to act with more prudence and circumspection. This mild sentence had the effect which toleration seldom fails to produce. All was peace and quiet. In the month of May, 1759, Mr. *Petitpierre* was unanimously appointed pastor of *La Chaux de Fonds*, a considerable parish in the mountains of Neufchatel, where, out of 1600 parishioners, 12 thought proper to renew the complaint of his doctrine. In the month of June, 1760, the matter came again to a hearing before the clergy of the district, when Mr P. read publicly his apology* for his conduct, which concludes with these remarkable words: "Whatever resolution this assembly may come to respecting me, I am determined to serve God faithfully according to the dictates of my conscience, either in the ministry, if I am allowed to exercise that function, with fidelity and truth, or out of it, if I am obliged to retire. Whatever may happen, I look up to the first cause, and not to secondary ones. I do most cordially embrace the doctrine of the scripture: *Commit thy way unto the Lord, and put thy trust in him, and he shall bring it to pass*; and am convinced with Jeremiah, that *it is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord.* My consolation, always superior to my trials, will be to apply to myself with St. Paul these words of the Psalmist: *I believed, and therefore have I spoken*; and may my conscience allow me to say to God with the royal prophet, *I have declared thy righteousness in the great congregation; lo, I will not refrain my lips, O Lord, and that thou knowest. I have not hid thy righteousness within my heart; my talk hath been of thy truth, and of thy salvation. I have not kept back thy loving mercy and truth from the great congregation. Withdraw thou not thy mercy from me, O Lord; let thy loving kindness and thy truth alway preserve me.* Amen."

Neither the apology of the person accused, nor the declaration in his favour presented by the consistory of *La Chaux de Fonds*, were of any avail. Thus we have an instance, in the 18th century, of a protestant minister being deprived of his benefice, because he would not submit to an injunction of silence on a point which he held to be of the utmost consequence, and which his adversaries never attempted to controvert. His parishioners, however, became clamorous at what they conceived to be an act of violence, which being represented to the king of Prussia, their sovereign, his majesty laconically answered, "Que les messieurs de Neufchâtel soient damnés éternellement."

Mr. P. came soon after to England, and by a short, but severe application, acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to teach the French, of which he was an excellent master; and, having undergone a 14 years drudgery in London, he returned to Neufchatel, where he now enjoys that serenity of mind which arises from a good conscience, and lives happily amongst his countrymen, who honour and respect his character. X. Y. Z.

Mr.

* See "Apologie de M. Petitpierre lue en Classe le 4 Juin, 1760," 12mo.

MR. URBAN, *St. Jago.*

MY former letters on the subject of Water-Spouts (vol. LI. p. 559, LIII. p. 1025), having met with a favourable reception; permit me to trouble you with some anecdotes concerning Whirlwinds; phænomena, which under the torrid zone, are too frequent for any one who has made his residence there for twenty years, as I have done, not to be pretty well acquainted with them.

Whirlwinds are by no means similar, in any respect, to spouts; which last are ever *nearly* fixed to a spot, finishing their existence at no *great* distance from the place where they begin. And from all I have myself observed, experienced, heard from others, or read of whirlwinds, they are confined to two essentially different kinds: the one always sportive and harmless, its progressive motion easy and gentle; and the other as constantly dreadful and destructive, swift, furious, and impetuous. Both have their degrees in motion; but so perfectly different and distinct from each other, that the sportive never wax turbulent, nor the destructive degenerate into pleasantry.

Dr. FRANKLIN himself, in Letter XXIX. very particularly describes a whirlwind of the first sort, which he met with in MARYLAND. But I must observe, that, though they take a variety of sweeps about the place from whence they rise, and, when high risen in air, sometimes take different sweeps, at other times journeying onwards (as he describes his) for a mile together, in a direct course; yet, as they most frequently are seen in calms, so they *most commonly* ascend and spend their motion *nearly* in a local and sort of perpendicular rise.

I have also met with a double whirlwind; that is to say, a common whirl carrying up light particles in its usual spiral rise; and that simple whirl, by another extraneous motion (as it would seem) in the air, was again carried about, as it rose, in the form of a cork-screw, or distiller's worm, and in the bounds of a few acres in the sweep.

As to the cause of such phænomena, I leave that to the presumptuous philosopher, who may also, perhaps, happily investigate *the reason of their existence:* and I will only add, for his assistance, a few more data, *viz.* they are not caused by any *partial rarefaction of air*, or, as when a calm sultry horizon is overshaded by deep-gathered clouds, and a single narrow break gives the sun-beams an extraordinary force upon a few roods or acres, as in a *coup de soleil*; for they are most common when the air is clear and the clouds on high, rather broken and dispersed, than low and heaped together; neither do they seem to be caused solely by *forced eddies of wind*, such as in streets of towns, or when the streight course of a breeze is broken by copse or thick clusters of trees in the way; nor by any *assisting declivity of curving hills or hollowed dales*; for they are so constantly attendants on dry, clear, sultry weather, and rather on dead calms than fanning airs, in so much, that they are sure prognostics with the experienced planter of a longer continuance of such dry and sultry weather. And, moreover, they more commonly take their rise in open, flat, champain grounds, than amongst streets or fields, where the regular air is by eddies apt to be interrupted. Again, these sportive whirls, according to their celerity and strength, carry up loose and light particles into the air, such as dry grass, cane trash, shavings of boards, chips, light dust in vast quantities, and the like; carrying them to such heights and distances sometimes that they are lost to the eye; and without these small particles, the whirl, if it were not felt, could not be seen, or known to have existence; unless, perhaps, it should pass by the easy bending branches of some tree in its passage. Moreover (excepting the disagreeableness of the small dust to the sight and breathing), when an observer happens to be in the vortex of such a whirlwind, he feels no other difficulty, and no other ease, in the action of respiration, from either plenum or vacuum, than at other times. And taking their rise gently, as we are sometimes situated in the very centre, as it were, of the vortex, no pipe, or tube-like appearance, is by any sign or means to be observed, not so much as even a less quantity of flying particles in the centre than in the circumference, but is every where seen to be scattered about in equal proportions.

But, besides this whirlwind, I have also mentioned another, caused by the rushing and contentions of contrary streams in a hard gale of wind; which is again always amazingly dreadful and destructive in its powers. For in this sort may be classed all the several winds called by the names of *exhydria, ecnephia, prester, turbo, typho*, and *travado*, which are all hurricane storms, with some variations in climate and appearance. Thunder mixed in one, heavy rains in another, whirlwinds dashing down in one place, carrying

carrying up in another, hurling forward there, and havock and destruction every where.

These, indeed, have little to do with our present investigation; but, willing to leave nothing unexplored which may throw light on the subject, I cannot help here animadverting a little on a passage in Mr. Falconer's "Marine Dictionary," on the article of water-spouts. Taking it for granted, that the Franklinian system is to be our oracle on this ground, he says, that "the wind blows every way from a large surrounding space to form a whirlwind;" than which nothing is more uncertain (unless he means a whirlwind of the hurricane sort); for the Dr. himself says, that "they generally arise" after calms and great heat (Letter XX. page 227): and constant experience declares, that neither before, nor during, the action of a whirlwind, are breezes felt from any quarter at all. Nor is the Dr. himself a whit mistaken in his intelligence, when he says also in that passage, that "we find it commonly less warm after a whirlwind;" because, as I have already observed, long experience has taught us (in the torrid zone, where they are most frequent) to dread them as a certain prognostic of a continuance of our dry and sultry weather. But Mr. FALCONER has misunderstood the whirlwind he meant to describe; and by means of Lett. XXI. communicated to Dr. Franklin from a friend of his at Antigua, he has, like the letter-writer, Dr. M——r, confounded a water-spout with a hurricane-gust. Nothing is more plain. For the progressive motion of this hurricane whirl, as it proceeded up St. John's harbour, being unequal, not in a streight line, but, as it were, by jerks and starts, ill befits the idea of a heavy, solemn, full-charged spout, yet perfectly well a fantastic, whirling gust of wind. And as to this whirl causing a circle of about twenty yards on the water, one would wonder indeed if it did not; and in the violent agitation of such a gust, some of the waves (the broken agitated tops especially) to be whisked about, and carried off in heavy spray through the air, is not more extraordinary than its effects when it reached the shore, carrying along with it shingles, staves, nay, whole houses by the lump. I wonder not at Dr. M—r when describing such a phænomenon *from memory* (as he expressly tells Dr. FRANKLIN, p. 241): and, considering the predilection *he* might have, and the preference *we all* naturally give on doubtful cases, to a popular philosopher's opinion; I wonder not, I say, that Dr. M——r should overlook some circumstances; make light of, or forget some; and, perhaps (to flatter a friend used to a little flattery), he might coax, warp, and high furbish other circumstances. But I cannot think this declaration so very decisive on the point, as to authorize the compiler of a DICTIONARY to make use of it in so incontrovertible a manner, as that the world are now to look on *a water-spout to be a whirlwind, which becomes visible in all its dimensions by the water it carries up with it.*

That deluging storms and destroying gusts are generated in the clouds, we have in our island of Jamaica seemingly a very strong proof; and, the greater the combination of heavy clouds, the stronger the tempest. In former days, when our island was overgrown with woods, their thick foliage and spreading branches served as so many attractive grapnels, first to impede the flight of clouds in their course over the lofty mountains; and then by degrees, as it were, to arrest them there; these so highly embanked the whole length of the island, that the succeeding clouds, stopped also by their retention, did so deeply overspread the lower grounds, that heavy falls of rain used to settle over the whole island for several weeks together, in such constant and dark pours, that I remember for several days on a stretch to have sat down at noon to the light of a candle. Then were the former and the latter rains certain over the whole island.—But now we are so cleared away below, and so much thinned by settlers aloft, that our seasons are become exceedingly precarious; and, when they come, are not only often of shorter continuance, but, at best, much more partial and inconsiderable. So, in former days, hurricanes were dreaded, and storms not uncommon: but now a short gust of wind is almost all that we know, unless, peradventure, the tail of a storm shall pass over us, after having visited some of our windward neighbours. By the by, I say not how far there may be truth in some part of the hypothesis of my old much-valued friend, the late Rev. Dr. STUKELEY, F.R.S. and F.A.S. concerning Earthquakes; but certain it is, that since the falling off from our former heavy and violent seasons, in which were usually mixed dreadful lightnings and thunder, our earthquakes also have been less frequent, at least much less alarming. But although I say

I say that the destructive whirlwind is most commonly generated in, or attendant on, clouds and stormy weather, yet nature must not be confined. Travados break suddenly forth, one knows not where, perhaps even from some fair-looking quarter, and, rushing furiously downwards, may be so reverberated by the resistance of the ocean, as to form such a whirlwind as Dr. M——r has described.

From these, I hope not unnecessary, observations on whirlwinds, permit me, Sir, to return again to the water-spout.

That there have been *falling spouts*, and of tremendous weight, history, voyages, and, if I forget not, even the "Philosophical Transactions," have recorded instances of disastrous consequences; and the sudden agitated and ruffled confusion of the sea, *in the midst of calms*, which immediately succeed such phænomena, is a constantly-to-be-met with proof, when such solid torrents (which, thanks be to God, are but rare), drop on the waters. But, with regard to the *rising-spout*, the proof is rather wanting and scanty. For it is *impossible*—perhaps this is too strong a word for *philosophy*—but *common-sense* and all experience will justify me, when I say on this topic, it is not *possible* that an eddy of wind, be it as fierce as fancy can picture, and fierce and strong it must be; and let the friends of this philosophy look to it, and reconcile it to plausibility; not only *strong* must the winds from *every* quarter drive, but *equally strong too* must it drive from every point, to form a tube sufficiently embodied to sustain *in vacuo* a rising pillar of solid water, and continue so to do for a considerable length of time; that this eddy, I say, shall spirally rush from every point of the compass, previous to the formation of such a spout (as it must be, to make good the Dr.'s principles), and yet that that vortex and whirl in the air, which, to be sure, can be of no inconsiderable breadth of base, shall make no remarkable change and operation upon the face of the deep—must not this strike an unprejudiced mind at the first blush? I challenge every voyager, and every philosophic observer, to say that it does. As I have already said, the gentle, sportive whirlwind, will rise in calms, and affect nothing without its own vortex, which is but of narrow extent: but a whirl, as Mr. Faiconer says, "which is formed by the blowing of winds from every quarter in a large surrounding space," to raise such a massive pile, must be of a much wider circumference. How wide that should be, I shall not guess; but it is well known to every voyager, that during calms, when the impatient crew are wistfully looking around over the glassy surface of the ocean for a friendly gale, that the softest breeze, a motion fit only to fan in the lightest sail, such as even the sportive whirlwind would flutter, will yet, on its approach, affect the smooth face of the ocean by a gentle ruffle (called by seamen a cat's-skin, or trolly-lolly), and which is not only seen from a considerable offing even miles, nay leagues, but, in all its motions, *from* and *to* whatever quarter of the compass, is distinctly to be traced. Surely then, and I repeat it, it is *not possible* that a whirlwind shall raise such piles upon the sea, 32 feet in height, and 15 or 20 yards in breadth (Letter XX. page 239); nay, drag them out of the deep too, by screwing and twisting and air-pumping too (if I may so express myself on a grave subject), and yet that sea itself remain calm and unimpressed. I will not say what change or impression there should be; but, whatever it is, no such natural, necessary, and corresponding consequences have ever yet been observed.

Indeed the Dr. (p. 227), in confirmation of his doctrine, "that wind blows every way towards a whirlwind from a large space round," gives us a nautical story, told him by a whale-man of *Nantucket*. His and two other ships in that trade, forming nearly a triangle in their situations to each other, as they lay distantly in a calm, observed a water-spout in the middle of this triangle: immediately *after this* sprang up a brisk breeze, when setting sail, each found the spout to leeward; *so that, in this particular, whirlwinds and water-spouts agree*: that is to say, that winds blowing from all quarters, and from a large space round, is the efficient cause both of the one and the other. Now, is it, because I am reading this story with my own spectacles, that I do not see the strength of the argument? For it appears to me, that if this *brisk gale* had risen *before* the appearance of the spout, it would have suited the Dr.'s purpose better. I will take no advantage of the competency of the New-England whale-man; the Dr. says he was intelligent; he shall be a philosopher too, if that will do the business. I will take no advantage of this *certain truth*, that ships frequently, near each other, and in the same fleet, have different streams of air during light easy weather and calms, without their meeting either

spouts

spouts or whirlwinds. But if these brisk gales, even as the Dr. has told the story, had any connection with the spout, it was, surely, that the spout caused the gales, and *not* that the gales *were the cause* of the spout; an effect of which I shall speak more fully in its turn.

Once more, Supposing spouts to rise *in vacuo*, "occasioned either by pulsion or suction (as the Dr. says), immaterial, which, to the height of 32 feet, or less, according to the perfection of the vacuum;" what then, let me ask, is to follow? The mercury, in a vacuum formed by art, will, in the solid tube, stand at its height to eternity, unless some accident admits the air, when it will rush back precipitantly into its bed again. But does this huge pillar of heavy fluid, 30 feet high, do the same? does it stand a salt pillar, like Lot's wife, till by chance some weak part of the embodied whirl, at the top for instance, not so strongly betwisted and bound together, as below, letting in the air, dissolves this miraculous pitcher? No; no such precipitate fall was ever yet seen, unless from the ridiculous accounts of another strange story-telling mariner, such as we are favoured with in p. 239, Letter XX.; or our ingenious Capt. Dampier's descriptions; which I shall consider, with some others, more particularly hereafter. What then? how is this mass expended? does the whirlwind continue to whisk it about and about (as in my plate,* fig. 2), till it has expended the whole magazine, like a *fire-wheel* at MARYBONE? No; nor that neither: it expends itself into a cloud. It seems then, that when this same whirlwind is to take its rise, or *sets itself to work* upon the waters, as they call it, to carry it up into the air, some 30 feet or so; the watchful Providence, which prepared the whale for JONAS, sends down at the instant, and in special readiness, a large cloud for its reception too, with some other unaccountably strange assistants, an apparatus of aerial chemistry; or, at least, some very supernatural exhalations, to disperse the ponderous and solid element; and with so amazing a degree of equality too, as to fall down soon afterwards in pleasant, gentle, dropping rains, to wash a few sailors jackets in the middle of the ocean. One may smile at this conceit; yet this must certainly be the case, if those spouts, we so frequently see, are rising ones; for no spout was *ever seen* in a clear and unclouded sky. No spout (unless such as the spouting of whales and porpoises, which do indeed mount the greatest part of 32 feet) was ever seen to break at that limited height, jet-d'eau like; which, methinks, would *sometimes* naturally be the case with rising spouts, rather than invariably be found attached to lowering and heavy-hanging clouds.

It is true that some of our narratives tell us of part of a cloud tapering into a long slender tube, which seems to descend to meet the rising one; and, after the coalition, the former turns tail, and both, with one consent, mount aloft into the skies. But those appearances must be carefully considered; there may be deceptions in a matter where the eye alone is to be the umpire, and the eye at a distance too. This appearance I will endeavour, presently, to make perfectly well correspond with a falling spout: but what connection a calm, still, hanging cloud, far and high from the reach of disturbances below, has with a whirlwind on the face of the deep, is, I profess, above my philosophy.

The last observation, with which I shall trouble you at present, is this:

The first accounts we had of water-spouts, seeing they more frequently happen at sea than ashore, must have been from sailors, and common sailors too; for we were long *drogging* traders on the ocean, before we became skilful conquerors beyond it. At this very day, although we have many gentlemen of family and liberal education in the navy and army, yet we boast more their bravery in the *royal seminary* (their second school), than their philosophic researches in the first. The rudiments and theory of the first they most commonly throw aside for what is more becoming them, the practical study of the last. What must we then expect from the unlettered and barbarous accounts of seamen some hundred years ago? Now, suppose a little, for argument sake, that in falling spouts, like heavy showers, they may fall light and thin at first, and that thereby the misty rising exhalations shall strike the notice, before the fall, growing heavier, shall be seen below; and, as very commonly more spouts than one are seen from the same cloud, or some other near at hand, and nearly at the same time of observation, when we consider the not-easy-to-be-got idea (by unlettered men) of solid water coming in full streams from the hanging clouds, we shall have little room left for wonder, that the vulgar opinion should prevail amongst that class of people, that the body of water which falls from one spout should have risen first out of the ocean itself by another.

* See our vol. LI. p. 539.

ther. And thus from the confident stories told and retold amongst them, of the wonderful, and hair-breadth scapes, from the dangers of these phænomena, which they have seen and felt, even at the distance of a *boat-hook's length*, or so near as to *catch a biscuit* into the driving element — sensible landsmen *may stare*, but *must not refuse* to credit them. Thus warped by prejudice, deceiving appearances have been so fixedly rooted, that, from their positively told stories, sensible men have been drawn in to believe a cloud to be an ouzle, or a whale, without taking time to reflect whether 'tis a Hamlet or a Polonius that has said so. And thus too, I suspect that Doctor Stewart has a been deceived in his description; and Doctor Franklin, taking his account for granted, has set his own ingenuity to work, to accommodate so preternatural a phænomenon to philosophic description, and to mathematical proof.

Yours, &c. J. LINDSEY.

MR. URBAN, *August* 9.

I shall be obliged to you to insert, when it is convenient, the inclosed observations on another tree.

T. H. W.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR Linnæi. The ASH. In Saxon *Æsc*.

THIS is one of the trees we alluded to in our account of the Holly, as not always according with the system of Linnæus, having hermaphrodite flowers on some plants, and on others only female, therefore he placed it in his perplexing class *Polygamia*. We have the satisfaction to find, that the objections we made to this class are confirmed by the practice, and experience, of *Thunberg*, who, in the preface to his *Flora Japonica*, (Lipsiæ, 1784), declares positively against it, as not only being intirely useless, but also as causing very great confusion in examining plants. The opinion of this indefatigable and accurate Naturalist is the more decisive, as he is one of the few who have had the opportunity of proving the utility of the Linnæan arrangement, while he was ascertaining the new, and unknown plants of several extensive regions. The various reasons which he afterward gives for rejecting this class seem to us unanswerable: Linnæus himself also was ingenuous enough to be desirous of discarding it totally from his system *, after he had lived to see his method become so general that no Botanist could correspond intelligibly without it, and at a time of life when few people choose to retract their opinions, or to reform their regulations, but from the strongest conviction. We do not therefore expect to see this class retained in any future botanical publication, whatever may be done with the classes *Gynandria*, *Monœcia*, and *Diœcia*; of course the ash comes under that of *Diandria*, where *Thunberg* has actually fixed it. It hath been asserted, that the flowering ash always bears hermaphrodite flowers; it is, therefore, like the yellow-berried Holly, placed with great impropriety in the class *Polygamia*, as no enquirer, from the appearance of its bloom, could possibly be induced to look for it there, and to separate it from the rest of the *Fraxini* would be offering great violence to that genus. The vegetable system of Linnæus, considering it is an artificial classification, agrees wonderfully, on the whole, with the apparent arrangement of nature; and this reform will bring it still nearer, by removing the *Holci*, *Ægilopes*, and several others, which are now so much misplaced, to the rest of the grasses, and other plants to their congeners. But as those that are now in the class *Polygamia* are irregular by varying in their sexes, it would be well to place them at the end of those which are regular in each class.

The fruitful ashes generally exhaust themselves so much, that their leaves are few, and their appearance unsightly. But the trees of this kind that bear no seed, which are probably those that have female flowers only, have much the fullest and most verdurous foliage, and lay some claim to the poet's high compliment, "*Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima*," tho' in our eyes the beech is peerless. A specimen of the ash has been lately found with a simple, or single, leaf; and this is the only different appearance it has put on in this country, for our island produces but *one* species. If Dr. Johnson, amid the variety of his reading, had deigned to look into the book of nature, he would not have inserted the following in his *Journey to the Western Islands*: "It is well shaded by tall ash-"trees, *of a species*, as Mr. James the

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* See the Supplement to the last Vol. of Gent. Mag. p. 970.

"fossilist

"fossilist informed me, uncommonly "valuable." Young, in his *Tour in Ireland*, has the following passage:" "In "every inaccessible cliff there is mountain ash, (*Fraxinus excelsior*)." The tree here mentioned is probably from the Mountain Ash, or Quicken-tree, the *Sorbus aucuparia* of Linnæus, which has not the least affinity with the *Fraxinus excelsior*, the tree now before us. But that gentleman's time has been much more beneficially employed than in minute botanical researches.

Though there is no reason from the places where the ash grows, nor from its name, to suspect that it is not a native, yet it sometimes happens that the bloom, and tender shoots, are so injured in the spring by late frosts, that no keys, or seeds, are to be found in a large district. If this be the case with an indigenous tree, we ought not to be surprised, or to repine at the disappointments of the same kind we meet with from our fruit-trees, which are all brought from warmer climates.

The leaves of this tree appear late, and fall early; it is therefore improper to plant for protection, or ornament. The timber is next in value to the oak, and in some places equal to it, and ought when it is sold to be measured to a much smaller girt than either that tree, or elm. We have shewn, in our remarks on the oak, the high estimation in which our Saxon ancestors held trees that bore mast; and it appears from the laws of *Howel Dda*, which were written about the middle of the tenth century, that the Britons looked on such trees in the same light: for the price of an oak, or beech, was one hundred and twenty pence; while the ash, though always so useful, or any other tree which furnished no food for swine, was valued only at four pence.

This tree supplied our ancestors with their weapons for war, whence a Saxon warrior was called Æſc-berend; as it did the Greeks, and Romans.

"Belli potura cruores
"Fraxinus." *Statius.*

With us it is much more beneficially employed in instruments for agriculture, and domestic purposes; but its property of exploding in the fire makes it dangerous for fuel. The first shoots from a stool are tough, and flexible; some coppices in Hertfordshire are particularly noted for wood of this quality. A person in Essex turned his hop-ground into a plantation of ash-trees, to the great amusement of his neighbours, who cultivated hops around him, but after a few years, when they came to purchase his poles, they perceived that the produce of his garden was full as profitable as theirs, without the expence, or uncertainty, to which they were liable. It is plain by the following remark, that formerly this was esteemed the propereſt tree for hop-poles. "Hops in time past were plenti-"full in this land, afterward also their "maintenance did cease, and now being "revived *, where are anie better to be "found? where anie greater com-"moditie to be raised by them? onelie "poles are accounted to be their greatest "charge But sith men have learned of "late to sow ashen keies in ash yards by "themselves, that inconvenience in "short time will be redressed." *Harrison's Description of England, prefixed to Holinshed. chap.* 19. *edit.* 1586.

The learned, who have enquired into the origins of nations, have formed different opinions concerning the *Celts*, and the *Goths*; some have declared them to be one people, as to their customs, manners, and religion; but others separate them: the *Celts*, they say, received their laws and religion from the Druids, while the *Goths* followed the institutions of Woden. As the lights are but very obscure by which both parties have been conducted, it may not be improper to observe, that the favourite tree of the Druids is well known to be the oak; whereas the *Edda* of Woden holds the ash in the highest veneration. The sacred ash *Yggdrasil* is displayed in a wildly sublime allegory †; and many words signifying strength, valour, or preeminence, are compounds of the Saxon word Æſc, and in the fifth fable man is described as being formed from the ash. Hesiod in like manner deduces his brazen race of men Ex Μελιων, *from the ash*, (Works and Days. v. 145.) and has in his *Theogony* Nymphs of the name of Μελιαι. On the other hand, the Roman

* This alludes to the terrible devastation made by the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the peaceable reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, the nation recovered itself, and began to procure again the conveniencies and elegancies of life.

† See Mallet's "*Introduction à l' Histoire de Dannemarc*;" or the English translation, called *Northern Antiquities*, Fable 8.

poets

poets seem to conform to the system of the Druids, when they represent mankind as produced from oaks.

"Gensque virûm truncis, et duro robore nata."
Vir. Æn. 8. v. 315.
"Homines qui rupto robore nati." Juv. Sat. 12.

It is probably owing to the remains of the Gothic veneration for this tree, that the country people, in the south-east part of the kingdom, split young ashes, and pass their distempered children thro the chasm in hopes of a cure. They have also another superstitious custom of boring an hole in an ash, and fastening in a shrew-mouse (*Sorex Araneus*: Linn.), a few strokes with a branch of this tree is then accounted a sovereign remedy against cramps and lameness in cattle, which are ignorantly supposed to proceed from this really harmless animal. We have seen trees that have undergone the latter operation, and others which have been much injured by the former.

Some writers assert, that Manna is an exsudation from our ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*); but others with greater accuracy inform us, that the manna-bearing tree is the *Fraxinus tenuiore et minore folio* of Bauhine, which is the *Fraxinus Ornus* of Linnæus, a native of the southern part of Europe, but unknown to this country in a wild state.

Ashen leaves have been used to mix with tea: poor people in some places made considerable advantage by collecting them; and it is to be regretted, that this practice should be prohibited as interfering with the revenue, since the poor can very ill afford to have any of their small pittances retrenched. We will also venture to assert, that the leaves of the ash are full as wholesome as those of the tea-tree, which, like most other ever-greens, is at least of a suspicious, if not a noxious, quality; not to mention the sophisticating arts of the fraudulent Chinese, to which the foreign teas are liable.

It has been affirmed, that the leaves of the ash give an ill taste to milk, and therefore in dairy-farms it is not suffered to grow. (Miller's Dictionary). But owners of land should not take it for granted; for this was the next tree after the elm that the Romans preferred for fodder (*frondes*); neither does the taste of ashen leaves countenance this assertion. We are far from recommending the encouraging the growth of any kind of timber in arable lands, as it destroys more corn than the trees are worth; but some should always be preserved in pasture-grounds, for shade, and shelter to cattle: for want of this provision, the advantage of the best months in the year for pasture is often lost, from the annoyance of heat, and the gad-fly. A cheap and expeditious method of raising a plantation to afford shade, and shelter to cattle in marshes, is well deserving a premium. On high grounds we can, from our own experience, recommend fir-trees the most preferable of which is that pine called the Scotch fir, as it thrives in every soil, and the timber is the most valuable *. A plantation of this kind will be eagerly resorted to by all sorts of cattle in preference to deciduous trees, as a protection from heat, cold, and offensive insects.

Mr. Urban,

In your last Magazine, (p. 547) I observe the following remark: "The famous line, adopted, with very little alteration by Theobald, in his Double Falsehood,

"None but himself, himself can parallel"

is in an epitaph on Col. Giles Strangeways, of Melbury Sampford, in Dorsetshire. And Sir Wm. Temple says of Cæsar, "that he was equal only to himself."—Theobald more probably owed this unlucky obligation to some of his predecessors in the dramatic line, more than one of whom have hazarded the same injudicious illustration. In Massinger's Duke of Milan it is said of a Lady, that

"Her goodness does disdain comparison,
"And but herself admits no parallel."

So also Beaumont and Fletcher in *The False one*,

"We talk of Mars, but I am sure his courage
"Admits of no comparison but itself."

If the thought were worth borrowing, one might suspect Sir Wm. Temple of taking it from hence; for it is applied,

* The timber of the Scotch-fir, growing in this country, has been brought into disrepute, by being cut improperly in winter; we apprehend it should be felled in summer, when it is fullest of turpentine: but, if any of your correspondents, from practice and experience, either here or in Norway, are enabled to communicate the proper season for felling it, their information would help to promote the cultivation of this exceedingly useful tree on barren and waste lands.

in

latter quotation, to the same per-
at he has complimented with it,
Cæsar. But I believe all that
n fairly conclude from the whole
of resemblances is, that it is an
matter to hit upon a false orna-
S. W. A.

Mr. Urban,

HAT our language abounds
with too many consonants, is an
universal remark of our most
nt writers. Why therefore those
nants should still be retained in
g, which have no sort of influence
e sounds of modern speech, ap-
an absurdity. They do but serve
rify foreigners with their rude,
c appearance, and render the Eng-
ronunciation to *them* more difficult
ain; and not only to foreigners,
re often a stumbling-block to our
ountrymen, particularly the Scotch
rish. This I have frequently been
s to, and have often seen those,
ave not had much opportunity of
g good speakers, ridiculously dis-
g their features in endeavouring
e, sound to the following combina-
f consonants, viz. *ng*, *kn*, *wr*,
, *gb*, *mn*, *chl*, *mb*, *gn*, *ght*, *tch*,
c. &c. &c. Now, whether the
d Letters had not better be re-
in the following and similar
, I wish to have the opinion of
of your learned correspondents;
own part, I see no reason why we
there to the old spelling of those
, which are remains of the harsh,
ral, and nasal pronunciation of our
ered ancestors.

ck, Coc*k*, Pic*k*, &c. Pi*d*geon,
, &c. *K*nees, *K*nave, *K*nife, &c.
g, *W*rapt, *W*rec*h*, &c. *G*naw,
&c. Dam*n*, Condem*n*, &c.
b, Clim*b*, Yach*t*, &c. Cat*ch*,
, &c. Kil*n*, Kis*s*, Mis*s*, &c.
ay not use the F universally in-
of *ph*, as denoting the Greek F?
ay use *gh* to sound *f* in the words
h, tough, &c? why preserve
at the end of the words through,
gh, dough, neigh, &c. &c.? or
ts, fight, &c.?

Why write the *b* before the words,
heir, herb, hostler, honour, humble
honest, humour, when it is not to be
sounded *? Yours, &c. B. I. B.

Mr. Urban,

YOU have obliged the public with various anecdotes concerning the late Dr. Johnson. Every minute circumstance concerning a man of his distinguished eminence meets with a favourable reception. Permit me, through the channel of your Magazine, to communicate a few remarks concerning some parts of his character which have not been generally attended to; and which, I apprehend, will be peculiarly agreeable to your religious readers. His piety and devotion appear in many of his miscellaneous papers. We have now a fresh and striking evidence thereof in his Prayers and Meditations just published, which I heartily wish to be read and attended to by the admirers of his other works, especially such as are of a sceptical turn of mind. They may possibly receive conviction from thence, that Religion is a matter not unworthy the attention of men of sense and science.

It appears to me a mark of the goodness of Dr. Johnson's heart, that he should have undertaken to write the Life of Dr. Watts; and the manner in which he expresses himself concerning the piety and devotion of that writer, affords a pleasing specimen of his own. Dr. Johnson has been generally considered as a strict churchman, and even a bigot to the national establishment. Be that as it may, he could distinguish true piety wherever he found it, and had candour and impartiality to honour it in those whose sentiments about modes and forms were the most different from his own.

Some few expressions in his Life of Watts may indeed be thought rather to savour of too much aversion to Nonconformity, which the Editor † of it has remarked in his Notes. But these expressions are so few and trifling, and the character he has given of the Dr. and of his writings so great, that they

* Many similar innovations are suggested in Mr. Heron's late "Letters." Edit.

† We know not to what edition of the Life of Watts our correspondent alludes. In all editions of the "Lives of the Poets" hitherto published, Dr. Johnson was his own editor. Has the Life of Watts been printed with notes, in any detached publication?—We take this opportunity of mentioning, that Dr. Johnson did not "compose the short speech Savage spoke" (see p. 497); nor was he even acquainted with him till some years after it was first. Edit.

might, perhaps, have been better overlooked. The following passage is a proof how much the piety of his spirit carried him above the prejudices of a party.

'I have mentioned his treatises of 'Theology as distinct from his other 'productions; but the truth is, that 'whatever he took in hand was by his 'incessant solicitude for souls converted 'to Theology. As piety predominated 'in his mind, it is diffused over his 'works; under his direction it may be 'truly said, Theologiæ Philosophia 'ancillatur, Philosophy is subservient 'to evangelical instruction. It is dif-'ficult to read a page without learning, 'or at least without wishing to be 'better. The attention is caught by 'indirect instinction, and he that sits 'down only to reason is on a sudden 'compelled to pray.

'Few men have left behind such 'purity of character, or such monu-'ments of laborious piety. He has pro-'vided instruction for all ages, from 'those who were lisping their first 'lessons, to the enlightened readers of 'Malbranche and Locke; he has left 'neither corporeal nor spiritual nature 'unexamined; he has taught the art of 'reasoning, and the science of the stars.'

What Dissenter could have dictated a higher panegyric, or what Divine could have penned a passage which should have expressed a warmer spirit of piety and devotion?

In the Notes subjoined to the New Edition of Johnson's Life of Dr. Watts, the writer refers (p. 17.) to Dr. Young's Fifth Satire, in which he supposes (as many others have done), that the Dr. alludes to Dr. Watts's attachment to Mrs. Singer, afterwards Mrs Rowe, in those lines, "Isaac, a Brother "of the canting train," &c. It has been said, that a friend of Dr. Watts complained to Dr. Young of illiberality in such a personal reflection on a man, whose muse never dealt in Satire; and that Dr. Young solemnly assured him, he had no reference to Dr. Watts, but that he had a view to a clergyman of a very different character. I have been informed, that in some editions of Young's works this passage is omitted, but I never saw any without it. Possibly some of your readers may be able to throw light upon this matter.

Yours, &c.

PIETATIS AMATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 2. 1785.

THE following may serve as a supplement to, and correction of, the account of Gen. Oglethorpe's family in your Mag. for July, p. 517, if you think it worth your while to adopt them.

Sutton Oglethorpe, the General's grandfather, being fined 20,000l. by the Parliament, his estates at Oglethorp, &c. were sequestered, and afterwards given to Gen. Fairfax, who sold them to Rob. Benson of Bramham, father of the Lord Bingley of that name.

Sir Theophilus, his father, fought under the D. of Monmouth in the affair at Bothwell-bridge, where an insurrection of the Scots was suppressed 22 June, 1679; and commanded a party of horse at Sedgmore fight, where the said Duke was defeated, 6 July, 1685. His attachment to the then reigning family continued after their abdication; and two different proclamations, on 12th of July 1690, and 8 May 1692, were issued for apprehending him, amongst other persons suspected of corresponding with them. He did not die in 1701, as his monument sets forth, but on the 10th, April, 1702; and consequently, being then 50, was born, not in 1650, but 1652. Member for Haslemere, 1698, and 1700-1. His children were,

1. Lewis. He did not die in the 22d year of his age, as we are told on his monument, but in his 24th; it being proved by evidence on oath before the House of Commons, 10 Nov. 1702, that he was born in February 1680-1. (See Carew on Elections, p. 265.) Member for Haslemere in 1702.

2. Theophilus, member for Haslemere in 1708 and 1710. On what authority is he said to have died before 1738?

3. Sutton, who died an infant in Nov. 1693.

4. James Edward the General: He was not of Chr church, but of Corp. Christi Coll. and married his wife, not in 1754, as in your Mag. p. 518; but, as in the Obituary, 1744, Sept. 15.

5. Ann, who died unmarried.

6. Eleanor, who married the Marq. de Meziers, 5 Mar. 1707-8, and died 28 Jun. 1775, æt. 91. s. p.

7. Frances Charlotte, who married the Marq. de Belleguard, and had issue, now living, viz. the present Marquis of that name.

8. Mary, who died single. N. G.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

IN an Essay on Punctuation, lately published, we have the following note: "The celebrated Chronicle of the Arundel marbles is said to have been engraved 463 years before the Christian æra.—But is there no room to question its authenticity?" A writer in your last Magazine, p. 530, wishes to be informed, "what foundation there is for this surmise:" The author of the Essay is at present engaged in some avocations unfavourable to speculations of this kind; but he will certainly take the first opportunity to pay a respectful attention to the request of your polite correspondent; and will, either in your miscellany, or in a separate publication, assign his reasons for this cursory enquiry. [See p. 628.] Yours, &c.

THE AUTHOR OF THE ESSAY.

MR. URBAN, *July* 10.

YOUR instructive Correspondent, Q. Q. Q. p. 328, of this year's Magazine, having met with no answer to his enquiry, about a plate of salt laid on the deceased; I will venture to inform him (after I have bid him recollect, that the seat of the interment was in church), that it was a custom in Leicester, and its shire, yet continued, to place a dish or plate of salt on a corpse, to prevent its swelling and purging, as the term is. To account for the partial corrosion of the pewter, that it prevailed chiefly on the margin of the plate, and so slightly in its calix, we may suppose it was protected by its saline contents from the action of the morbid matter; for the effluvia of salt may pervade or overflow its container or charger, as readily as magnetic virtue; and the lips of the plate possessing little or no preventive salt; the sanies was at liberty, *there*, to effect the greater impression. Yours, &c.

W. BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 4, 1785.

If the following account of Newton, in Glamorgan, additional to that in your last (p. 502.), may be thought worth the notice of your readers, the insertion of it, when convenient, in your entertaining Miscellany, will oblige a constant reader.

THE landscapes about Newton are diversified and very pleasing, altho' there is a scarcity of wood; but the soil is very good and healthy, and has a most beautiful turf of the finest herbage, on a lime-stone bottom; and in the quarries are found several sorts of very fine marble, of various colours, as black, black and white, a light chocolate with white, red, and purple veins; they all take a very fine polish, in but this unimproved country are seldom or ever used. In the black and white are great numbers of trochites, which, when polished, appear beautiful: the rocks between Newton Bathing-place and the *Ogmore*, or Bridgent river, seem to be only vast masses of trochites. Trochites are also found in great plenty in the earth detached from the rock. *Magnesi*, a mineral, said to be a principal ingredient in the finest sorts of glass, is dug here in great plenty; here are also some veins of lead and calamine. Vessels from the opposite coasts of Somerset and Devon carry from hence large quantities of stone for lime, which is the whitest I ever saw; and it is said to be of an uncommon fertilizing quality for ground. From Newton Down, northward of the village, you have very fine prospects both of the vale and mountains of Glamorgan, of the fine hills, woods, and park of Margam, the Knoles of Briton-ferry, the town of Swansey, 20 miles distant, and of Mumbles rocks still farther westward; and, over the Bristol Channel, delightful views of the romantic coast of Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall. Newton has all the requisites of nature to make it a flourishing place, being a sea-port in a rich country, abounding in all the productions of Great Britain, in the greatest plenty and perfection, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral. But the Welsh have no ideas of, or taste for, trade and commerce, a light hair-brained people, like their ancestors the Gauls, from whom, with the French (a similar people), they are chiefly descended; content with the necessaries of life which their country affords them very plentifully, they attend but little to what we call the elegancies of it; or what is, in some instances indeed absurdly enough, called the Comforts of Life. A particular neatness is, however, the character of Glamorganshire; they white-wash their handsome stone-built cottages without as well as within, three or four times a year; and the outsides of their outhouses, as barns, &c. and even their pigsties, with the walls of their courts, gardens, &c. And by most of these cottages you see good kitchen and neat little flower gardens; and, in the eastern parts of the vale of Glamorgan, every cottage almost has an orchard. The vale of Glamorgan extends from the town of *Aberavon*,

eleven miles west of Newton, along the Severn eastward as far as the river Rumney, which parts this country from Monmouthshire, in length about thirty-five miles, and, on an average, about ten miles wide, a very fertile track of country, for its fruitfulness called the Garden of Wales. The wheat is equal to the best in the kingdom; their oxen very large, and, being used in teams, their beef is remarkably tender, and marbled, and, in general, greatly superior in flavour to the forced and over-fattened beef of London; the same may be said of their fine-flavoured mutton: this uncommon goodness of provision is not, however, peculiar to Glamorgan, for the same may be said of all other parts of the kingdom where the soil is a lime-stone loam (as it is through the vale of Glamorgan), especially Gloucester, Somerset, Warwick, and Wiltshires. I forgot, in a proper place, to mention that Newton Down is famous for a small breed of sheep, whose fleeces are said to be the finest in Wales, and equal to the finest in England: this palm is, however, disputed by Ogmore Downs in the neighbourhood; Golden Mile, St Mary Hill, and Stallion Downs, in this county.

The northern parts of Glamorgan swell into high mountains, covered over with sheep and small black cattle, that, in winter as well as summer depend alone for food on the heathy and grassy surface of the mountains; these mountains, where a little cultivation has with difficulty penetrated, produce good corn, and exhibit proofs of sufficient fertility, were the natives sensible of the advantages accruing from proper cultivation; one obstacle to this, it must be owned, is their steep ascents, which makes it difficult for teams and carriages to pass and work; but it is well known what remedies for this inconvenience industry has found out in the mountainous parts of England. Probably the Welsh language, which is the vernacular tongue, and which has in it but few, if any books on commerce, agriculture, &c. may be the greatest obstacle to improvements amongst the Welsh, for they are in general an industrious people in their old ways; remarkably instanced in this, that, in most parts of the country, they think it the greatest disgrace imaginable to apply to a parish for relief in any distress, be it ever so great; and, sooner than do so, will attempt to acquire a scanty subsistence by labour, even when disease and death exhibit their horrid hues in their faces.

Some of the valleys between the mountains, in the northern parts of Glamorgan, are very rich in their soil, being manured by every considerable shower of rain, causing the waters to descend on them from the adjacent hills, saturated with the vegetable salts, and fine particles of earth, leaving over the surface of the lower grounds a thin covering or film of impalpable matter, which soon incorporates with the surface of the ground. These valleys are generally very beautiful, and, together with their fortifying hills, exhibit some of the finest landscapes in the world; the bottoms fine meadows, traced by clear rivers or brooks; the sides a diversified scene of sloping lawns, ascending woods, and hanging rocks, from whence trinkles many a clear and cascading rill, whilst from their upper regions are heard the songs and whistlings of genuine shepherds. These mountains abound in rich veins of coal and iron; and here are many furnaces for smelting the iron belonging to English companies, for the Welsh trouble themselves but little in these matters. Their coals are exported in vast quantities from the ports of Aberavan, Neath, Swansea, Bury, &c. A romantic passion for poetry prevails among the Welsh, and songs are written on every accident of life; and scarce a village but has its poet, who is generally a very great favourite with the young people of both sexes: he writes their love-songs, gives laws to their rural diversions, &c.; and I am told, that the English miser is generally a favourite theme of satire amongst them. Their miser is always an Englishman, has large ships, store-houses, books of accounts, iron chests, an attorney in his employment, &c. and is a very haughty and oppressive man. This account was given me by a mountaineer of good sense and some learning. I am told, by the same person, that the succession of the ancient Welsh bards, or minstrels, is not entirely extinct; of this I intend making further enquiries.

If a few observations on the manners, customs, &c. of this race of people, descendants of the Aborigines of our island, and retainers of their ancient Celtic language in a state of original purity, perhaps unequalled by any other nation, can be of any entertaiment to your readers, I will occasionally communicate them.

*** This correspondent's offer will be highly acceptable.—Of Newton Well, (see our last, p. 502) the only account we recollect to have seen in print is in Newbery's *Description of England and Wales*, vol. IV. p. 79.

"At Newton, North-west of the Ogmors,

mouth, is a very remarkable spring, about 18 feet in circumference, the water of which sinks, at high tide, nearly to the bottom, and at the ebbing of the sea it rises almost to the brim. In order to account for this phænomenon, it has been supposed, that at high water, the air in the veins of the spring not being at liberty to circulate by its being pent up, the water is prevented from issuing out; but, when the sea retires from the shore, and frees these natural aqueducts from these obstructions, the water is at liberty to issue through them."

AS the following strictures on HUNTING were received at a time when our limits were so contracted as to bear no proportion to the numerous contributions of our correspondents, it was so that, and that only, that the enlargement of our Magazine was owing; and as it was ever our wish to encourage writers who have the public good in view, we now think it our duty occasionally to discharge our obligations whenever we can accommodate the subject to the intentions of the writers.

OUR humane correspondent, after remarking generally on the cruelty of harrassing a poor animal for six or eight hours together by men, horses, and dogs, takes occasion to glance at the *associated hunts*, by which land-owners and farmers are alike subject to injury and insult. [He might have included the farcical *London hunt* on Epping Forest, which is ever attended with much mischief.]

"It is," he says, "very common (at least in the North of England) for young fellows just entered into business, attorneys' clerks, and apprentices to opulent traders, to club to a pack of hounds. Few large manufacturing towns are without these subscription packs, though they are a most intolerable nuisance both to town and country. For as the finances of these gentry are but slender, they are obliged to quarter the hounds upon their dependents, who most of them having large families, which they are hard set to support, cannot be supposed to have much spare meat for dogs; consequently, they are half starved, and often run mad. And in the country, the damage which is done by a number of foot-people, poachers, and timorous ill-mounted horsemen, is very great: and should the farmer or country gentleman complain, though in the mildest manner, of the injuries they do him, it is great odds but he meets only with oaths, threats, or insults, from these young unprincipled bloods, who, instead of refraining, endeavour to do him more mischief, to shew their spirit. And as these people are the most troublesome, so they are the greatest destroyers of the game, and the most flagrant poachers. A brace or two of hares a day is scarcely thought sufficient that every member may have his share. The lord of the manor, though he must injure his neighbours by hunting, is infinitely the better of the two, for he hunts an hour or two only for diversion, has corn and fences of his own, and therefore knows the damages that carelessness occasions. He also rides with more spirit, having been under the immediate and improving tuition of the huntsman or groom ever since he left the nursery; and generally clears the fence, which the unqualified gentry above described, to pursue their sports, must break down. Hence the nuisance.

"Horses and dogs kept for diversion are certainly the most proper objects of taxation, and ought long since to have contributed towards supporting our enormous burthens. When almost all the necessaries of life are taxed, it is time every species of amusement and diversion should be taxed too. The scarcity of game is a matter of great complaint among the "petty seigneurs;" and, notwithstanding all their efforts and severity, they know the number of poachers is daily increasing. A heavy tax upon dogs seems to be the only means to preserve the game, because neither sportsman nor poacher can hurt them much without the assistance of sporting dogs. The number of packs of hounds in England might be ascertained near enough for calculating the produce of a tax, if the officers of excise, or any parish officers, were ordered to return an account of the hounds kept in their respective districts And if our ministry would take this matter into consideration, they might raise a greater sum than is at present apprehended, by laying a tax of 10l. per annum upon all private packs, and 20l. upon those common nuisances the hounds kept by subscription. At the same time, pointers, greyhounds, and every species of game dogs, might pay one guinea, or more, per annum. A tax of this kind would not affect the poor, or the industrious and useful part of the community, which is a

commendation of any tax; it would tend more to preserve the game than most other schemes, and is not likely to meet with opposition from any, except a few fox-hunters, poachers, or the very respectable members of a market-town hunting-club."

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to the questions in your April Magazine, p. 287, concerning the legacy left to women-servants in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, I can now inform you that one Mr. Isaac Ducket, some time in the last century, by will, left to trustees an estate at Crayford, in Kent, which, I am informed, at present brings in a clear rent of 32l. per annum, and likely to be further improved, which is every year divided amongst such women-servants as have lived respectively in the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Clement Danes, five years at the least in the same place, and married therefrom in that year, who claim the same; and the rent is thus divided equally between the two parishes, and is constantly paid, and faithfully applied, by the trustees, who yearly publish an account thereof in the church, that it may be the better known.

I find this Mr. Isaac Ducket also gave to the church and poor of St. Andrew, Holborn, 400l. but whether in his lifetime, or by his will, I do not know.

B. R.

MR. URBAN, *August* 13.

WHEN a man undertakes to write a history, he should not suffer himself to be led astray by listening with partiality to the dictates of his friends, but should rest entirely upon the solidity of his own judgement. No doubt much information may be gained by a friendly intercourse with men of genius; but an author should always be upon his guard, and weigh with mature deliberation the observations of his friends before he commits them to the press.

The public will pay very little attention to an history, if, in any part of it, the author suffers himself to be imposed upon, and drawn into absurdities and falsehoods, by the "ingenious interpre-"tation of a worthy friend." In vain may the author suppose, that "upwards "of twenty years experience will plead "in favour of his judgement;" in vain may he "hope to claim some share of "indulgence;" or in vain may he assert, that he "constantly speaks as he "feels *:" the public will judge for itself, and must conclude, that his friendship with Dr. Monro has not been of the most social kind, or that he has profited very little by the Doctor's assistance.

These thoughts, Mr. Urban, occurred to me on a slight perusal of Mr. Strutt's Biographical Dictionary of Engravers just published: a work certainly much wanted in this country, but from which, I fear, little information will be gained by the connoisseur or the collector, the author's want of information appears so glaringly upon the very face of it, and without which necessary ingredient a work of this kind can be of very trifling consequence indeed, little more than a catalogue of names,—exclusive of the errors which appear through it. I shall, with your leave, Mr. Urban, at some future opportunity, point out a few particulars. For the present I shall content myself with making an observation upon the print, plate V. inserted in that work.

Mr. Strutt says: "The subject of "this print is certainly emblematical. "It represents the engraver at work, "and Hercules is standing before him, "supporting the universe upon his "shoulders, to show that all visible be-"ings are the objects of the artist's imi-"tation. By the figure of Hercules is "testified that labour and strength of "mind which are necessary to arrive at "perfection. The book, the sphere, "and other emblems of learning, are to "shew us that the artist ought to be a "man of science; and he is represented "as an old man, because a considerable "length of time is necessary for study "and practice before he can be supposed "to arrive at any very high degree of "excellence. The foregoing ingenious "interpretation of this print I owe to a "worthy friend; as also several other "important observations which occur in "the course of the Essay †."

So far Mr. Strutt's friend!——But how it could possibly enter the head of any reasonable being, that this print represented an engraver at work is to me altogether unaccountable, unless Mr. Strutt fancies every thing he reads in Holy Writ relates to engravers, and every print he sees is an engraver at work. If the boasted observations made

* Preface, p. vii.

† Chap. VI. p. 23.

by Mr. Strutt's worthy friend, in the course of the work, are not more important, or at least more to the purpose, than the present, it is no wonder Mr. Strutt has been led into so many errors. For, in the present case, this print seems to speak so plain for itself, one would think it impossible to be mistaken, or at least that an explanation so absurd and ridiculous should be given of it; and more so, that Mr. Strutt should confirm the idea, and suffer his friend's nonsense to triumph over "his judgement and "twenty years experience."

I should like to ask Mr. Strutt, if, during this period, he ever once sat under a tree in the open air to engrave. But Mr. Strutt's friend forgot, or did not discover, the tree, and the implements hanging upon it: he has only explained a part of the print. If he had observed the other part, we may suppose he would have gravely told us, that the engraver was also a sportsman, and had hung his bow and quiver on the tree whilst he worked at his plate, and, when he was tired of engraving, he would desire Hercules to lay down the globe, and rest himself, whilst he went to shoot some game for their dinners.—O Mr. Strutt! Mr. Strutt!

However, Mr. Urban, to be serious, and as I know you are a true lover of antiquities, and conceiving the print in question to be not only very ancient, but beautiful in its composition and execution, I will venture to give you my simple ideas of it: they perhaps may not be quite so ingenious as those of Mr. Strutt's friend, but I hope you will think them full as much to the purpose. The figure sitting, then, does not represent an engraver at work, but an ancient philosopher attentively employed in making his observations on the works of nature: his dress and figure amply denote his character, and the large book, compasses, sphere, and rule, placed before him, are truly characteristic. Immediately at his back is the stem of a large broken tree, upon which hang a bow and quiver full of arrows, ancient shields, and other warlike instruments, to shew that war, nature's severest enemy, will break down and destroy her fairest works; the remembrance of which being an impediment to philosophical pursuits, is with the greatest propriety placed out of view, in order that full scope may be given the imagination to penetrate into the works of nature, which are placed directly before him in a beautiful and striking manner. Man being considered as the principal object, an Hercules is therefore represented supporting the universe, upon which is delineated the rising of the sun, going down of the moon, waters, mountains, &c. &c. The form and outline, as well as every other part of the composition, is delicately and beautifully touched, and would be no discredit to many artists of the present day, whose conceit leads them ridiculously to suppose, that the summit of perfection in the art of design consists in twisting and torturing the human figure into every horrid attitude their fancy and folly can possibly suggest.

I beg your pardon, Mr. Urban, for taking up so much of your entertaining and useful repository; and for the present must take my leave of you and Mr. Strutt. M.

P. S. I should be glad to be informed why Mr. Strutt spells the name of Vertue the engraver with an *i*, instead of an *e*; thus, "Virtue," throughout his book where that name occurs. Does he fancy Vertue was so great a blockhead as not to know how to spell his own name? I rather think G. Vertue was, without exception, a better antiquary, and knew as well what he was about, as any modern engraver, however well he may be skilled in Hebrew, Greek, or Latin.

MR. URBAN,

I BEG leave, by the means of your Magazine, to communicate to the public in general, and to offer to the consideration of the faculty in particular, the following extraordinary circumstance.

In making a vault lately in an aisle of a parish church belonging to a family in the west of England, the remains of a body, buried more than forty-one years ago, were found with two lumps of fat as big as a man's fist, very white and hard, as if it had been melted and clarified: there were several other thinner pieces, of the same colour and consistence, adhering to pieces of flesh of a very bright red colour, lying by the lower part of the back-bone; the lumps of fat were higher, about the middle of the body: the flesh in every other part was entirely reduced to dust. There being no vault, though it has been the family burying-place for many ages, the body was buried in the earth; but the coffin was placed on three large stones, the bottom of which was entire, the cover broken and fallen in, and the or-

naments almost as bright as when first put on. The soil is gravelly and wet, which may be the cause of the flesh not being decayed; and the person dying of the gout, which is generally attended with a high fever, may perhaps in some measure account for the state in which the fat was found: but the cause of the flesh retaining a florid colour is not, probably, so easily to be accounted for. However, if any of your readers will give their opinion of this matter, and endeavour to account for this, as it is apprehended, very uncommon appearance, through the same channel as this is communicated to them, it will oblige your constant reader, A. B.

N. B. The person, whose remains are above spoken of, was rather corpulent, but by no means remarkably fat.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Aug.* 16.

IN your parish registers of Leicester, p. 487, St. Margaret's, "much field" is faultily omitted. St. Leonard's rates are 8s. 9d. not 8s. alone. St. Martin's 36, not 39 burials.

An extract from the old parish register of Aylestone, Leicestershire. "How the register for marriages hath been discontinued in this booke, I knowe not *. I conjecture some leaues haue bene torne out in the unruly times of warre. When I entred uppon this parsonage," saith good maister Tovey, rector of Aylestone, "marriages were (by I know not what order) taken out of the hands of the ministers, and put into the hands of justices of peace. But now, about the moneth of June, 1657, there came out an act which impowereth ministers agayne to marry."

Mr. Tovey commenced incumbent of Aylestone living the latter end of June, 1654; and was buried Sept. 9, 1658.

On the first leaf at one end of this parish register, before the collections on briefs, which begin August 19, 1659, in this book, is, "Anno Domini 1656, John Townsend married before a justice, William Noone married in the same manner. William Panley L."

P. 489 Deaths of the Bowrings paralleled, from p. 30 of St. Mary's parish register, Leicester.

"Christian, the wife of Thomas Vademan, buried 9th of July, 1611. Thomas Vademan, buried 27th of July. Edward sonne of Thomas Vademan, buried August 8. George sonne of Thomas Vademan, buried August 9. Thomas sonne of Thomas Vademan, buried 22 of August."

N. B. The square iron conductor, from the weathercock of the said parish church to the ground, is an inch and a quarter square, and 7 cwt. at 2 guineas per cwt. furnished by the undertaker who rebuilt the spire. See the history of the old steeple, vol. LIII. p. 811.

W. BICKERSTAFFE.

* See February Mag. last, p. 92, col. 1. section 2; and p. 107, col. 1. section 3.

MR. URBAN,

AS you have mentioned Dr. Johnson's partiality to Mr. Baretti, give me leave to observe, that Mr. Baretti is unworthy of any partiality from Britons; for though, in his *English publications*, he speaks of England and Englishmen with that great regard which he, who has been so well received among us, ought, yet, when he returned to his native country, he published a number of familiar letters there, addressed to his two brothers, wherein he says, "London is the sink of Europe; that the common prostitutes are children of ten years of age; and that on Sundays men are placed at the corners of the streets to hurry away to jail all kinds of disorderly people." It is some years since I read those letters, and therefore do not remember many particulars; but, upon the whole, I do aver, that he has represented England, and London in particular, not as it really is, or then was, but as he wished it to be. It was, however, in this sink of Europe, where he stabbed a man to death, and where he was tried and acquitted of murder.—Mr. B. is an adept at a translation; and it is wished he would favour the publick with a translation of his familiar Letters, wherein he gives his *real* opinion of England and of Englishmen.

Yours, &c. ANTI-JANUS.

MR. URBAN, *Strand, Aug.* 20.

AS your Correspondent M. p. 413, seems desirous of obtaining some trace of the identity of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Machean, who were some time past engaged in publishing a Military Dictionary, I beg leave to hint the probability, that Col. Forbes Machean, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, may be one of the gentlemen alluded to. T. R.

P. 555. col. 1. l. 4. *For* 'ports' *r.* 'forts' —P. 573. col. 2. l. 12. from bottom, *for* 'Hickel' *r.* Henckell.—P. 575. col. 2. l. 18. *for* 'Cayey' *r.* 'Cay'

MR. URBAN,

MR. Warton, in his History of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 39, observes, that the celebrated work of Egidius, *De Regimine Principum*, was "translated early into Hebrew, French, and Italian." He afterwards adds, "The Italian translation was printed at Seville, in folio, in 1494. Transladar de Latin en Romance Don Bernardo Obispo de Osma: impresso por Meynardo Ungut Alemano et Stanislao Polono Companeros." This ingenious critic will excuse me for reminding him that he has committed a small mistake in calling this an *Italian*, which is really a *Spanish* translation.

P. 41, l. 2, of the same volume, for "1360" read "1460."

Perhaps the following epigram of *Antipater* may be thought not foreign to the subject which *Repotensis* has discussed in your Magazine for January last, pp. 11 and 12:

Μαθίης τύπος ὗτος· ἴδ' ὡς τὸ μὲν εἰς χόλον αἴρει
Ὄμμα, τὸ δ' εἰς παίδων ἴκλαδι συμπαθίων.

See Brunck's Analecta, vol. II. p. 117.

Yours, &c. D. X.

CHARACTERS *extracted from "London and the Country carbonadoed." (Concluded from our last, p. 539.)*

ALE-HOUSES.

IF these houses haue a boxe-bush, or an old post, it is enough to show their profession. But if they bee graced with a signe compleat, it's a signe of good custome: In these houses you shall see the history of Judeth, Susanna, Daniel in the Lyons Den, or Diues and Lazarus painted vpon the wall. It may bee reckoned a wonder to see, or find the house empty, for either the parson, churchwarden, or clark, or all, are doing some church or court businesse vsually in this place. They thriue best where there are fewest; It is the host's chiefest pride to bee speaking of such a gentleman, or such a gallant that was here, and will bee againe ere long: Hot weather and thunder, and want of company are the hostesses griefe, for then her ale sowres: Your drinke vsually is very young, two daies olde: her chiefest wealth is seene, if she can haue one brewing vnder another: if either the hostesse, or her daughter, or maide will kisse handsomely at parting, it is a good shooing-horne or bird-lime to draw the company thither againe the sooner. Shee must bee courteous to all, though not by nature, yet by her profession; for shee must entertaine all, good and bad; tag, and rag; cut, and long-tayle: Shee suspects tinkers and poore souldiers most, not that they will not drinke soundly, but that they will not lustily. Shee must keepe touch with three sorts of men, that is; the maltman, the baker, and the justices clarkes. Shee is merry, and half mad, upon Shroue-tuesday, May-daies, feast-dayes, and morrice-dances: A good ring of bells in the parish helpes her to many a tester, she prayes the parson may not be a puritan: a bag-piper, and a puppet-play brings her in birds that are flush, shee defies a wine-tauerne as an vpstart outlandish fellow, and suspects the wine to bee poysoned. Her ale, if new, lookes like a misty morning, all thicke; well, if her ale bee strong, her reckoning right, her house cleane, her fire good, her face faire, and the towne great or rich; shee shall seldome or neuer sit without chirping birds to beare her company, and at the next churching or christning, shee is sure to be ridd of two or three dozen of cakes and ale by gossipping neighbours.

DANCING-SCHOOLES.

They seeme to be places consecrated, for they that vse to practise heere, put off their shoes, and dance single-sol'd; they are not exceeding men, for they teach and delight in measures: they seeme to be men of spare dyet, for they live vpon capers: their trade is not chargeable to beginne withal, for one treble violl sets it vp: they should bee good players at cards, for they teach men to cut and shuffle wel: their schollers armes are like pinion'd prisoners, not to reach too or aboue their heads: their heeles seem to hinder their preferment, and that makes them to rise vppon their toes: whatsoeuer their actions bee, they must carry their bodies vpright: The schollers are like courtiers, full of cringes: And their master seemes to be a man of great respect, for they all salute him with hat in hand, and knees to the ground: the number of fiue is the dauncing A, B, C, both maister and schollers seeme to loue newes, for they both consist much of currantoes: their eyes must not see what their feet do, they must when they daunce be stiffe in the hammes; they are guided by the musicke, and therefore should be merry men. What they may seeme to intend, is that they hope to dance before gentlewomen: But in the next place you

in the present case it is doubtless a most gross absurdity; and yet, absurd as it is, for the sake of its poetical figure, it found admittance.

As he inserts beauties of his own, so, not unfrequently, he rejects the beauties of his author, merely because they were of a kind not easily susceptible of that polish on which he insists upon all occasions. Thus, when Idomeneus, planted in the Grecian van, is said to occupy his station with the sturdiness of a boar, the comparison is sunk. Again, when Phœnix, who had been a kind of foster-father to Achilles, in order to work upon his affections, and to prevail with him, by doing so, to engage in the battle, reminds him of the passages of his infancy, he tells the hero, that in his childish fondness for his old tutor he would drink from no cup but his; "and often," says he, "when thou hast filled thy mouth with "wine, sitting upon my knee, thou hast "returned it into my bosom, and hast "wetted all my raiment." The delicacy of Pope seems to have been shocked at this idea, for he has utterly passed it over; an omission by which it is not easy to say whether he has more dishonoured Homer or himself. A more exquisite stroke of nature is hardly to be found, I believe, in any poet.

The style of Homer is terse and close in the highest possible degree; insomuch that his introductory lines excepted, in which the same adjuncts or ascriptions of wisdom, strength, or swiftness, constantly recur, as Ulysses, Diomede, or Achilles, happen to be mentioned, it were not easy to find, in many lines, perhaps in any, a single word that could be spared without detriment to the passage. He has no expletives except such as he uses avowedly for that purpose. I cannot pay the same compliment to his translator. He is so often diffuse, that he is indeed seldom otherwise, and seems, for the most part, rather to write a paraphrase than to translate. The effect of which management is a weakness and slimsiness to which Homer is completely a stranger. The famous simile at the end of the 8th book, in which the fires kindled in the Trojan camp are compared to the moon and stars in a clear night, may serve as a specimen of what I blame. In Homer it consists of five lines; in Pope, of twelve. I may be told, perhaps, than the translation is nevertheless beautiful, and I do not deny it; but I must beg leave to think that it would have been more beautiful, had it been more compressed. At least I am sure that Homer's close is most to be commended. He says, simply, The shepherd's heart is glad;—a plain assertion, which in Pope is rendered thus:

"The conscious swains, rejoicing in the "light,
"Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful "light."

Whence the word *conscious* seems to be joined with *swain*, merely by right of ancient prescription, and where the blessing is perfectly gratuitous, Homer having mentioned no such matter *. But Pope, charmed with the scene that Homer drew, was tempted to a trial to excel his master, and the consequence was, that the simile, which in the original is like a pure drop, of simple lustre, in the copy is like that drop dilated into a bubble, that reflects all the colours of the bow. Alas! to little advantage; for the simplicity, the almost divine simplicity, of Homer is worth more than all the glare and glitter that can be contrived.

I fear, Sir, that I have already trespassed upon your paper, and, lest I should trespass upon your patience also, will hasten, as fast as possible, to a conclusion, observing only, as I go, that the false delicacy, of which I gave a proof in the instance of Phœnix, has, in other particulars also, occasioned a flatness in the English Homer that never occurs in the Greek. Homer's heroes respected their gods just as much as the Papists respect their idols. While their own cause prospered they were a very good sort of gods, but a reverse of fortune taking place, they treated them with a familiarity nothing short of blasphemy. These outrages Pope has diluted with such a proportion of good christian meekness, that all the spirit of the old bard is quenched entirely. In like manner the invective of his heroes is often soothed and tamed away so effectually, that, instead of the smartness and acrimony of the original, we find nothing but the milkiness of the best good manners. In nice discriminations of character Homer is excelled by none; but his translator makes the persons of his poems speak all one language; they are

* Mr. Say, an excellent critic, has made some just remarks on this English simile; which, therefore, we will quote in the next Magazine. In particular, he reprobates "a flood of glory," as if it were the noon-day; the application of Hector, the "shepherd of the people," as lost by "the swains," &c. EDIT.

are all alike, stately, pompous, and stiff. In Homer we find accuracy without littleness, ease without negligence, grandeur without ostentation, sublimity without labour. I do not find them in Pope. He is often turgid, often tame, often careless, and, to what cause it was owing I will not even surmise, upon many occasions has given an interpretation of whole passages utterly beside their meaning.

If my fair countrywomen will give a stranger credit for so much intelligence novel at least to them, they will know hereafter whom they have to thank for the weariness with which many of them have toiled through Homer; they may rest assured that the learned, the judicious, the polite scholars of all nations have not been, to a man, mistaken and deceived, but that Homer, whatever figure he may make in English, is in himself entitled to the highest praise that his most sanguine admirers have bestowed upon him. Pope resembles Homer just as Homer resembled himself when he was dead. His figure and his features might be found, but their animation was all departed. ALETHES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *FLORA ROSSICA.*

By RICHARD PULTENEY, *M. D.*

AMIDST the greater designs of the Russian monarchs to aggrandize their empire, the improvement of natural history, as a science subservient to agriculture, manufactures, and the arts, has not been forgotten, as is sufficiently known from the repeated expeditions that have been made, at their expence, into various, and even the most distant, provinces of the empire, from the time of Peter I. to the present; insomuch that natural history has, in no part of the globe, made a more rapid progress than under the fostering care of these munificent sovereigns.

The last of these celebrated expeditions, made between the years 1768 and 1774, at the instance of the present Empress, by Professor *Pallas*, and his associates, was formed on a large plan, and intended to comprehend all the branches of useful knowledge. Among these, that of forming a *Flora*, or History of the indigenous vegetables of that great empire, was professedly an important object, and was committed to the care of Dr. *Pallas*. For this department he was eminently qualified, from his consummate knowledge of botany. Having seen and collected the greater part of the plants himself, in his journey, and added considerably to the Russian botany by his own discoveries, it was with singular propriety that the arrangement of this great work was committed to his care; the plan of which was first announced to the publick at the end of the year 1782, and the first part of the work published at the end of 1784. Nor will the reader be disappointed, it is presumed, in his expectations of a performance from which not the subjects of that kingdom only, but the whole world, may derive useful information and emolument. The elegance and grandeur of the typographic part corresponds to the accustomed munificence of the Empress, at whose expence the whole is conducted.

It bears the following title: "FLORA "ROSSICA, *seu Stirpium Imperii Rossici* "*per Europam et Asiam indigenarum De-* "*scriptiones et Icones. Jussu et Auspiciis* "CATHARINÆ II. *Augustæ edidit* "P. S. PALLAS. *Tom. I. Pars I. Fol.* "*Petropol.* 1784." pp. 80. tab. 50.

In an elegant preface Professor *Pallas* gives an account of the general design and extent of the work; from which we learn that it is intended to comprehend, not only the vegetables of Russia, but of the whole empire, thus including the plants of Finland, European Russia, Siberia, those of Kamtchatka, and the islands extending to the American continent, but those of Tartary, Georgia, and the countries of Caucasus, lately added to the Russian dominions; a tract of country extending from the Arctic Sea, southwards, to the 50th, and in some parts to the 44th, degree of latitude; and from east to west from the East Cape of the Tsutski to Swedish Finland, not less than 180 degrees of longitude.

So vast an extent of continent, and so different in climate, must be supposed to afford soils and situations adapted to the production of a very great variety of vegetables. In fact, it contains those of Northern and Middle Europe, in general; many that are common to the southern part, and not a few found in Asia Minor, and even Persia, Arabia, and China. European Russia alone is of such extent as to furnish almost all the plants of Lapland, Sweden, Germany, Hungary, and some common to the Pyrenean Mountains and Greece. Siberia, in its eastern tract, exhibits several that are common to North America. Even the

vicinity

vicinity of the latter to the old continent had been inferred from this circumſtance by the Ruſſian adventurers in natural hiſtory during the time of the elder *Gmelin*. Our author eſtimates the number of ſpecies which his plan comprehends at more than two thouſand; probably they will much exceed that number, ſince the *Flora Siberica* of *Gmelin* includes upwards of eleven hundred, excluſive of the whole Cryptogamia Claſs.

A work of this kind has too much connexion with thoſe perſons who have laid the foundation of it not to render the biography of the Ruſſian writers upon the ſubject an entertaining and important object; and Profeſſor *Pallas* has gratified our curioſity in this matter by a ſketch of what has been done, and by whom. In a nation, however, ſo lately enlightened by ſcience, few writers are to be expected. No public patronage ſubſiſted before the time of Peter, who eſtabliſhed the Academy of Sciences.

In this memorial the Profeſſor begins with Dr. *Schober*, of Moſcow, who died in 1738. He had been employed by *Peter* I. to inveſtigate the productions about the Caſpian Sea, and the country of Caucaſus. Extracts from his papers are publiſhed in *Muller's* Collections, vol. VII, and a paper of his is extant in the *Acta Eruditorum*, relating to the poiſonous effects of the *Ergot*.

Chriſtian Buxbaum, a Saxon, born in 1694, a diſciple of the indefatigable Ruppius, accompanied an embaſſy to Conſtantinople in 1724, and afterwards travelled through Natolia, over Caucaſus, and, having traverſed the Caſpian Sea to Darbent and Aſtracan, returned to Peterſburgh in 1727, and retiring into Germany died in 1730. His knowledge and abilities much exceeded his induſtry; but he left five centuries of new, or but imperfectly deſcribed, plants, which were publiſhed at different times, from 1728 to 1740, and were among the earlieſt productions of natural hiſtory from the Peterſburgh preſs. He alſo wrote ſome papers in the four firſt volumes of the Peterſburgh Commentaries.

Dan. Gott. Meſſerſchmid, of Dantzic, born in 1683, a learned and ſtudious man, ſkilled in oriental languages, was ſent, in 1719, by the Medical Chancery of Ruſſia, to ſearch for medicinal plants in Siberia, where he ſojourned near ſeven years, and extended his reſearches to the river Lena, and the confines of China. He did not publiſh his botanical obſervations himſelf, but they were made uſe of by *Amman*, in 1739.

T. Gerber, intendant of the botanical garden at Muſcow, examined in 1739 the countries about the Volga, and in 1741 thoſe of the Don, quite to the Black Sea, in ſearch of officinal plants, of which he left manuſcript accounts.—He was afterwards made a phyſician to the army, and died of an epidemic diſeaſe in the wars between the Ruſſians and Swedes, in Finland. He ſent a *Flora Moſcuenſis* to *Haller*, and wrote a *Compendium Botanices*, which was never publiſhed. His MSS. relating to the plants of the Volga and the Don, and of the neighbouring deſerts, are yet extant.

J. G. Heinzelman, a botaniſt, was celebrated alſo for his knowlege of hiſtory. He accompanied, under the name of hiſtoriographer, an expedition to the new ſettlement of Orenburg in 1735, and examined the country of the Baſchires, the Nogai Tartars, and the Uralenſian Mountains, the Deſert of Ufa, and of the Kirguſian Tartars and Calmucs, and in 1737 ſearched the country and the river about Samara. His MSS. are extant, under the titles of *Flora Tartarica-orenburgenſis*, and *Flora Samarenſis Tartarica*.

J. Amman, botanical profeſſor at Peterſburgh, publiſhed, in 1739, deſcriptions and figures of ſome rare plants collected by *Meſſerſchmid*, *Heinzelman*, and others, to which he added ſome from Siberia, ſent by Gmelin, then out on his famous expedition, which held near ten years. *Amman* was alſo the author of ſeveral botanic tracts, printed in the Peterſburgh Acts.

J. George Gmelin, a native of Tubingen, went to Peterſburgh in 1727, and was firſt employed in arranging the Muſeum of the Academy. He afterwards undertook the long expedition into Siberia, in the reign of the Empreſs *Anne*, which will render his name famous and valuable to poſterity, for his great attempt in the *Flora Sibirica*, publiſhed in 4 volumes 4to, 1747—1759, in which are deſcribed upwards of eleven hundred plants, illuſtrated by 300 plates. His brief but excellent Deſcription of the Geography and Climate of Siberia, prefixed to this work, has rendered his name familiar to men of ſcience out of the line of natural hiſtory. He died at Tubingen in the year 1755.

George Will. Steller, born in Franconia, in 1709, an adventurer, like *Gmelin*, into Ruſſia, where he went at the age of

25,

25, was first employed in the Imperial Academy to draw up an account of the Museum; and afterwards made associate to *Gmelin* in the Siberian researches: a man who, despising dangers, encountered almost unparalleled hardships in pursuit of natural history. He penetrated into and searched Kamtchatka; described the animals and plants of that peninsula; was the first naturalist who made a voyage to the Kurile Islands, and the North-west coast of America, and died of a fever, on his return, at Tjumen, near Tobolsk.—Several of the manuscripts of this indefatigable and unwearied traveller are enumerated by the Professor, and are happily now in his hands.

Stephen Krascheninikof, the disciple of *Gmelin*, was the first native of Russia who, as a naturalist, shared in the labours and dangers of those investigations. He travelled into Kamtchatka before Steller, and, by joining Steller's observations with his own, gave to the world an accurate and authentic account of that distant, and almost unknown, quarter of Asia. He left some collections relating to the botany of Russia, which Dr. Gosser afterwards enlarged, and published in 1761, under the title of *Flora Ingrica*.

The last mentioned writer is Dr. *John Lerche*, who, in his various routes while physician to the army, collected seeds of rare plants, and transmitted them to *Linnæus*, and to *Gmelin*. He also wrote a *Flora Persica* of the plants about the Caspian Sea, in 1735, and otherways augmented the botany of Russia by some observations published in the Acts of the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum Germaniæ*.

The great accessions made since the year 1768, by Professor *Pallas* himself, and his associates *Falk* and *Lepechin*, about the Caspian Deserts, the Uratenian Mountains, and in Siberia; by *Georgi*, in the countries around the Lake Baikal; and by the younger *Gmelin* and *Güldenstaedt*, in Southern Russia, Persia, and Caucasus; are universally known among the curious. The harvest still abounds with reapers. The accurate *Laxman* is at this time in Siberia, active in the cause of natural history. *Lad. Patrin*, a native of Leyden, after having searched the chain of the Altaic Mountains, is now in Dauria. *Basil Yusef* has made an *Herbarium* of the plants of Little Tartary. *Ch. Hablizl* is employed in the same country, after having collected all the plants of Astracan; and, finally, *P. Schangin*, who has sent the Professor many new plants collected in the country near the silver mines of Colyvan.

Such then are the sources from whence the author is enabled to attempt a *Flora* of all the plants of this vast region. Yet, as public utility is the basis of the design, such as hold the first rank for their virtues in medicine, or uses in the arts, will be more particularly attended to.—Those hitherto belonging to botany, as a science only, though they will not be neglected, that the *Flora* may be compleat, will be but a secondary object.—Such as are common to all Europe, and not, as far as is at present known, endowed with any signal uses, will be but briefly noticed. On this plan the work will embrace the double object of being useful to the citizen and the husbandman, and acceptable to the man of science, and the curious botanist. In this view also there will be two impressions of the text, one in Russ, and the other in Latin; and, as no systematic arrangement can be followed in the prosecution of the work, farther than that the author means to introduce all the plants of the same genus together, a methodical Index will conclude the whole. As it cannot be intended to engrave all, it is presumed that five or six hundred plates will contain all that enters into the view of exhibiting the most useful, that are but little known to the inhabitants, and such as are rare or new to the naturalist.—It is proposed to publish a number, or *Fasciculus*, containing fifty plates, with the corresponding text, every year. Two of these will form a volume. The plates will be executed on the plan of those in M. *Jacquin's Flora Austriaca*; that is, each plant represented, as far as may be, of its natural size, lightly engraved, and then coloured. Among the larger plants, one only will be engraven on a plate, and the flower and fruit will be exhibited separately, with all possible botanic accuracy. Occasionally, remarkable varieties will be added. Afterwards, among small plants, several will be given on the same plate, but all of the same genus.—Thus much for the general plan.

The work begins with the most important part of the subject, the trees and shrubs. At the head of each article stand the Linnæan, generical, and trivial name. Then follows, at length, the specific name, or character, taken, in almost all instances, from *Linnæus*, referring to the

last edition of the *Species Plantarum*, published by Dr. *Reichard*, at Frankfort, in 1779, under the title of *Systema Plantarum*. Very few synonyms are added from other authors; but, what is highly praise-worthy, the Professor has collected, with signal industry, not only the name of every species in all the European languages, but, what is still more important, the provincial name given to the plant by the numerous nations throughout the Russian empire. This article of intelligence has been too much neglected by writers in general, to the great hindrance of knowledge.

In those instances where the subject is universally known, and the uses of it are not signally beneficial, the author has thought it unnecessary to give a formal description of it; but the far greater part are amply described with an accuracy which marks the finished botanist and man of science.

The varieties, which, in several instances, are numerous and remarkable, in so extensive a tract, are all duly noticed; and the places of growth are pointed out with great precision.

In treating on the qualities and uses of each, our author seems to be very circumspect, confining himself, in the medicinal plants, to matters of fact, and not indulging in theory, or attributing virtues to them not warranted by use.—Nevertheless, as we owe to the untutored nations of the earth the knowledge of some of the best simples now in use, he has been careful to register those which have received, among these eastern people, the sanction of popular and national use, that they may be brought to the test of science. Interspersed, the reader will meet with a variety of curious observations on the several properties and subordinate uses of the trees of this extensive country.

It is curious to observe the effect of climate on several trees of this arctic region. The *Larch (Pinus Larix)* for instance, under the 68th degree of latitude, is reduced to so dwarfish a size as scarcely to raise its branches from the ground. The wood of this tree, like the bark of the birch, is found to be of a very unperishable nature, both under water and in the earth. Beams of it have been dug up perfectly sound, from the tombs (of perhaps an unknown age and people) discovered near *Jenisea*, accounts of which have lately much exercised the speculation of antiquaries. See *Archæologia*, vol. II.

The cones, or nuts, of the *Apbernouli*, or *Cembra Pine (Pinus Cembra)*, will keep, without becoming rancid, for ten years and upwards, and are esteemed a luxury throughout Russia. The *Sables* are fond of these nuts; but they are believed to spoil the fur of the animal, where they abound; and *Squirrels* are turned black by feeding on them.

The *poisonous Honey* of Pontus, famous in history, and so amply treated on by *Tournefort*, who thought it was extracted from the *Rhododendron Ponticum* of *Linnæus*, has been discovered to belong to the *Azalea Pontica*, by M. *Guldenstaedt*.

Professor *Pallas*, having himself introduced into the *Materia Medica* of the Russians the *Rhododendron Chrysanthum*, enlarges on the history of the quality and uses of this plant, now become known in Britain. He seems to be convinced of its good effects in chronic rheumatisms, in the gout, and venereal pains. But, as there has been a distinct treatise written on this simple, and the experiments of Dr. *Home* are in the hands of all medical people, we shall not dwell upon it. We are here informed, that in *Switzerland* they begin to use the *Rhododendron Ferrugineum* as a substitute for it.

The natives of Siberia use the berries of the *Mezereon* instead of pepper, and exhibit them, in small doses, in the hooping cough. The ladies of England will scarcely adopt the custom of the Siberian dames, who paint their cheeks, while in the baths, with these acrimonious berries.

In enumerating the manifold uses of the *Birch Tree*, the author takes occasion to describe the methods of procuring the *Birch Oil*, which gives that fine fragrance, and great durability, to the Russian leather. It is pleasing to contemplate the numerous uses to which the Northern nations have appropriated the birch tree. On this subject may be consulted *Linnæus's Flor. Lappon.* N° 341. *Gmel. Flor. Sibir.* I. p. 166, and the article in question.

The decoction of the leaves of the *Aspen tree (Populus Tremula)* is in great estimation among the Siberians, in the *Lues Venerea*; but the empirics of that country call in the aid of a mercurial ointment, and the hot bath. Our author, nevertheless, seems to favour the opinion, that this decoction has the power of expelling the *Scabies Venerea* to the skin.

As an article of rural œconomy, he mentions

mentions the extremely-nourishing property of the *Siberian Acacia (Robinia Caragana* of *Linnæus)* to the sheep of the country. There is a dwarfish kind of this *Robinia* in the districts beyond the Lake Baikal, by feeding on which the sheep attain a very extraordinary, and even gigantic size.

In turning over this volume it will be observed, that Professor *Pallas* has, in this part of his work only, made a very considerable accession of new species. There are not fewer than twenty-five introduced, the names of which do not occur in *Linnæus's* writings, except that a few, described in *Pallas's* Travels, were brought into the *Supplementum Plantarum* by the younger *Linné*.—Others had been described by *Gmelin*, and had not been extricated by the Swedish botanist.

Among these we observe a new *Almond (A. incana)*, which at least is a beautiful variety of the dwarf Almond, having the under side of the leaves covered with a fine white down.

A beautiful *Rhododendron*, with a rose-coloured flower, found by Mr. *Guldenstaedt* on *Caucasus*, and thence called *R. Caucasicum*. It may, nevertheless, be doubted whether it is any other than a variety of the *R. Ponticum*. Even this must give way, however, in point of beauty, to a species found by *Steller* in Kamschatka, and Beering's Isle, with oval serrated leaves, and large purple flowers. Our author calls it *R. Camtschaticum*. It is described by *Gmelin*, from Steller's Manuscript, and the synonym wrongly applied, by *Linnæus*, to the *R. Chamæcistum*.

A new *Daphne (D. Altaica)*, with white flowers, sent by Mr. *Patrin*, from the Altaic Mountains.—A new *Robinia*, with purple flowers *(R. Halodendron)*, from the countries about the Irtish.—An elegant new *Cytisus*, with large yellow flowers *(C. Pinnatus)*, from the interjacent country of the Don and Volga.

I conclude this account by subjoining a list of the *genera*, and number of species under each, contained in this first fasciculus.

Pinus	5	*Comus*	4
Acer	4	*Daphne*	4
Ælragrus	2	*Lonicera*	7
Amygdalus	4	*Betula*	6
Prunus	10	*Populus*	4
Pyrus	5	*Robinia*	5
Cratægus	6	*Cytisus*	3
Sorbus	1	*Ulmus*	4
Mespilus	3	*Lycium*	1
Spiræa	14	*Nitraria*	1
Rhododendron	5		

Yours, R. P.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, July* 26.

THE inclosed bill accidentally falling into my hands, I shall be greatly obliged to any of your Antiquarian correspondents for their opinion of it. Unfortunately there is no date; but, by the writing and spelling, it seems to have been incurred by King James the First, or Charles the First. It will, however, serve to shew the difference of the price of provisions between those and the present times.

Yours, RICHARD GREENE.

A Note of such Chargis as I have bin at concerninge the King's Mag. Progresse at Tutbury, *&c.*

Inprimis, paid for malt II s.
Also paid for hops I s.
Also paid for ould hay III s. IIII *d.*
Also paid for three loade of wood kids XII s.
Also for carringe of three load of wood kids to Tutbury.
Also wee caried three load of hard wood, and it was turned upon us back agayne.
Also spent with goinge with the teames two times to Tutbury XVIII *d.*
Also paid for 60 lb. of sweete butter, at 4 *d.* 6 *b.* a pound XXII s. VI *d.*
Also paid for carringe the butter to Burton, and mony that the spent that did carry it XVI *d.*
Also paid for five dozen of pigeons X s.
Also spent in goinge two dayes to seeke for pigeons, beinge forthe all night, and carringe them to Burton II s. II *d.*
Also paid unto two carriages that did help to remove the kings maties houshould to Tainworth.
Also spent in going with the teames to Tutbury, and afterwards to Tamworth, to see it delivered II s.
Also spent in going before the clarke of the verge of William Leeke and William Goodman XVI *d.*
Also spent in goinge to Burton to pay for malt, and hopps, and hay, and oats, and the rest of the things VI *d.*
Also the first day of September spent in going to Burton to looke for the chargis which I had bin at concerninge the kings maties progresse VI *d.*
Also paid for five strike of oats XI s. VIII *d.*
Also paid for seekinge for the oats, and carringe them to Tutbury XVIII *d.*
Also paid for acquittances VIII *d.*
Also paid more for acquittances VII *d.*

SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, Sess. II.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 530.

Monday, April 18.

REPORT was made from the select committee on the Kirkwall election, that Mr. Fox was duly elected. Ordered to be entered in the Journal.

Mr. *Pitt* then rose to bring forward his grand plan of Parliamentary Reform.

After enlarging on the magnitude of the object, and displaying in glowing colours the excellencies of our happy constitution, he proceeded to offer his thoughts on the necessity of adopting some proposition, in order to secure the full enjoyment of that constitution, by preserving the popular weight in an exact balance; a peculiarity in which consist that glory and happiness of Englishmen, which foreigners so much envy, and all the world admire.

That this constitution ought not, upon slight grounds, to be rashly or unadvisedly attacked, was a position about which, he said, there could be no diversity of opinion; as little was it to be denied, that, if there were defects existing, which might be repaired without risk in the attempt, they ought not to be suffered to remain a moment by imaginary fears of danger from experiment or innovation.

Here Mr. Pitt attracted the attention of the House by the brilliancy of his language in describing the ancient British constitution, which he called the noblest proof of human wisdom, aided by the special favour of Providence, for the happiness of all who lived under it; inestimable for the blessings it conferred, and venerable for the solidity and immutability of the principles on which it was grounded. To restore it to its first principles was the object of his wish. He knew, he said, the great obstacles he had to surmount; the general dread of change; the stress laid on this argument, that, alterations once begun, no one could know where they would end; that one amendment would open the door for another amendment, till at length the foundation of the constitution would be unsettled, and the whole fabric fall into disorder; but the measure which he had to propose had a direct contrary tendency. To give a full security to all the interests of the country was the first and leading principle of the constitution. The sterling excellence of this principle had survived the corruption of the most corrupt times, and had kept alive the true flame of liberty among the people. It was to strengthen and confirm this principle, and, as far as the nature of things will admit, to render our free constitution immortal, that his plan was principally directed.

In the course of his speech Mr. Pitt made many pertinent observations, traced the progress of parliament through different reigns, and shewed that they were fixed to no standard till the act of Union had ascertained the number of members by which each kingdom was to be represented.

He at length came to state the outlines of his plan, which in brief was this: to continue the same number of members (558) in the Commons House, but to effect some change in the distribution. There were, he said, a number of boroughs which by the lapse of time were fallen to decay, and which, without the affectation of extraordinary delicacy, he might venture to say, had long ceased to exercise their franchises as a trust, but had converted them into a source of profit, and were set to sale as often as opportunity offered. These franchises, if we understood him right, Mr. Pitt meant that parliament should be enabled to purchase occasionally, whenever the owners were willing to part with them; and, when so purchased, to be transferrable, at the discretion of parliament, to such counties, cities, and populous flourishing towns, as should apply for them; still having in view some analogy between the representatives and the numbers represented. This seems to have been the leading feature of Mr. Pitt's plan, by which no sudden change would have been effected, but an opening given for time to have reduced the constitution to that equality in the representation which manifestly appears to have been the idea of the first founder. According to Mr. Pitt, there are above 36 boroughs which fall under the above description, and which, notwithstanding their insignificance, still retain the privilege of sending 72 members (or nearly a seventh part of the Lower House) into parliament, tho' the number of constituents do not amount to a one hundred thousandth part of the aggregate body of the people. He did not, however, suppose that the owners of those THIRTY-SIX boroughs would be willing to part with their franchises all at once; but he meant to have appropriated a certain sum for the

purchase

purchase of the whole, and to have let it accumulate at compound interest till, tho' it might not be a sufficient temptation at first, it would have soon become by its increase *irresistible*. The principle of his plan, to secure the permanency of the constitution, was neither more nor less than this—to disfranchise places as they fall to decay, and to transfer their representatives to others as they became populous and flourishing; so that by this plan, an equality of representation, when once established, would for ever have been continued.——Mr. Pitt concluded, confessedly one of the most eloquent speeches ever spoken in parliament, with moving, "that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people of England in parliament."

Mr. Duncombe rose to second the motion; but the House was so much in disorder, that what he said did not reach the gallery. When the ferment ceased,

Mr. Powys, rose to compliment the minister on the abilities and the eloquence he had displayed in the funeral oration he had pronounced on the constitution of his country, in order to render which immortal, he was for putting an end to its existence. He remarked upon the rage for reformation before any proof was brought of any grievance existing. He adverted to the few petitions that had been presented; and was pointedly severe on their inconsistency. He compared the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan to that of Procrustes, the noted robber, who had a bed of iron to measure travellers: if they were too long, he cut them shorter; and if they were too short, he stretched them to the length. He wondered if, among the number of rotten boroughs, the Rt. Hon. Gentleman meant to include ordnance, admiralty, and treasury boroughs! He owned his curiosity led him a great way to see what a motley thing his bill would be; but as that could not be gratified without a direct abandonment of the advantageous ground he stood on, he thought it safest and best, in the first instance, to give it a decisive negative.

Lord *North* was likewise for admitting no concession, but giving the motion a direct negative: it was the treatment it deserved. He never would consent to deface an ancient, venerable, substantial fabric, for the sake of decorating it with modern frippery. Of an existing defect he knew nothing; the blessings that had been enjoyed under the constitution, as it now is, he well knew; they all knew them; they stood recorded in the page of history; they had been felt for ages; they were felt at that moment. His Lordship denied that the people in general wished for a Reform. No more than eight petitions *, he said, had been presented to give countenance to such an idea; and when a meeting was summoned in the first city of the empire by special notice, and the business of it announced was of general notoriety, not more than 300 persons could be got together to attend. His Lordship here took occasion to trace the history of parliament from the earliest times; to mark the changes through which it had passed till settled on its present footing, where his Lordship hoped it would long be suffered to remain. His Lordship begged to know, where there existed in Europe, or on the face of the earth, a people so happy as those who lived under the British constitution? where was there a people so fully in possession of their liberties? The fact was undeniable. What mattered it then, whether the persons who sat in that House the guardians of the public freedom, sat there by virtue of having been elected by a burgage tenure, a city, or a county? His Lordship used a variety of other arguments, and concluded with an emphatic wish, that the friends of the constitution would feel as one man, and avert the danger that threatened it, were the present motion to be carried.

Mr. *Wilberforce* rose to observe on the similarity of reasoning, and attempts at humour, of the Noble Lord and the Gentleman who spoke before him. He did not think the House had been much entertained by the one, or convinced by the other. The opposition of the Noble Lord, which was now so visible on the other side of the House, he considered as merely for opposition sake; for no man in his senses could say, that a reform in the representation of the people was the creature of a dream, or the visionary chimera

* There appear from the Votes to have been twelve; 1. from the freeholders of Yorkshire; 2. freemen and inhabitants of the city of York; 3. principal inhabitants, &c. of Launceston; 4. gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of Great Yarmouth; 5. gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of Scarborough; 6. burgesses, and principal inhabitants of Newcastle upon Tyne; 7. gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of Norwich; 8. freeholders of Hull; 9. freeholders and inhabitants of Lyme-Regis; 10. freeholders of the county of Nottingham; 11. freemen, freeholders, and others, inhabitants of King's Lynn; and 12. free brothers of the borough of Morpeth.

of reforming speculatists. He adverted to the language which Mr. Powys had held, and charged him with an allusion which no human being ought to have applied. [A cry of *hear him! hear him!* run thro' the House.] Mr. W. explained, and entered into a spirited defence of his Rt. Hon. Friend; and declared that he deserved more commendation for having brought forward this great national question, than for all the many services he had before done his country. [An uninteresting altercation here took place.]

Lord *Mulgrave* rose, and complimented Mr. Pitt on the able manner in which he had introduced his motion, but protested against every attempt to new mould the constitution.

Mr. *Isaac Hawkins Browne* spoke forcibly in favour of the motion, and charged Time as the great innovator, which required a constant watch to keep the best things from being perverted to the worst purposes.

Mr. *Fox* rose, and a profound silence ensued. The first part of his speech had no other reference to the motion, than as a justification of his own conduct, and of those with whom he was connected. In the course of his speech (which chiefly consisted of pointed remarks on the speeches of others, replies to personal allusions, comparative strictures on former and present administrations, encomiums on his friends, and sarcastical commendations on those who had been his friends, and who had abandoned the cause they had once supported), he avowed himself the steady friend of the present motion, so far as it went to amend the present state of the representation of the people. But, at the same time that he made this open declaration, he meant only to have it understood specifically, so far as it tended to the increase of county members, and to disunite the burgage tenures, but by no means to give countenance to the other parts of the plan thrown out by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman. He said it was out of his power to add any new argument to enforce the necessity of a reform in the representation; and concluded with giving his assent to the motion, as it promised an opportunity of a more ample and satisfactory discussion of the important question.

Mr. *Dundas* rose, and declared himself a hearty friend to the proposed plan, (*a loud laugh*). He then said, "I ever was, and am still averse to the idea of a committee of enquiry into the present state of parliamentary representation; but the plan now proposed obviates every objection." He enforced the wisdom and moderation of the present plan. It made no illegal attack upon the established system; it made no encroachment on private property; it violated no chartered rights; it deprived no man of his franchises without compensation and his full consent; it altered no law; nor did it invade the rights of free citizens, or corporate bodies, in any degree whatever: on the contrary, it tended to increase the numbers of constituents, and, in time, to equalize the representation as far as the nature of things will admit. He concluded with giving his full support to the motion.

Mr. *Burke* spoke ably against the motion. He was severe against the last speaker, who, he said, resembled a character among the ancients that was neither man nor woman, but both. He was against the reform, and now he was for the reform. He attacked the propositions, which, he said, were the very reverse of the propositions the Right Hon. Gentleman had before brought forward; and if they were now right, those formerly proposed must have been wrong. He warned the House of the danger of suffering the Right Hon. Gentleman to tinker the constitution, who, had he been trusted two several times before, would have ruined it compleatly. He was severe likewise on Mr. Wyvill, for disseminating notions through the kingdom, tending to unsettle the minds of poor industrious men, who were quiet enough before they were told the constitution was subverted. He concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

Lord *Fred. Campbell* could by no means consent to any the least alteration in the rights of representation.

Mr. *Rolle* was likewise decidedly against the motion.

Mr. *Bankes* paid very high compliments to his Right Hon. friend; but could not think of purchasing the boroughs with the public money.

Mr. *Pitt* closed the debate with a few words of reply to the objections that had been made. At about a quarter after *Four* in the morning the question was put, when the numbers were, Ayes 174. Noes 248. Majority against the Reform 74.

Wednesday, April 20

Mr. *Eden* rose to inform the House, that advices had been received by the last packet from India, which contained, as he had heard, some interesting accounts, tending either to falsify or to confirm what

what had been stated last year by the directors in their estimate (see vol. LIV.), on which he had brought a special report before the House. He thought it, therefore, the duty of the directors to step forwards soon, and to state how far the late accounts had either confirmed or refuted their former estimates.

Mr. *Dundas* thought it rather improper, for the present, to stir that business, as the affairs of the Company were now in arrangement before the Board of Controul.

Mr. *Burke* rose to reprobate that doctrine. The House, he said, by making itself answerable for the payment of bills to a considerable amount, in case the Company should not be in a state of solvency when those bills became due, had made itself a party; and, therefore, it was no sort of satisfaction to say, that the Company's affairs were in a state of arrangement before another tribunal. The fact was, the House had a right to every paper capable of throwing light on the true state of the Company's circumstances; and he had reason, he said, to fear that the affairs of the Company abroad were going down.

Mr. *Baring* rose to set the Rt. H. Gent. right. So far from their affairs going down, the reverse was the fact. In the estimates laid before the House they had supposed that by a certain period they should be in cash to the amount of 700,000l. whereas, from the partiality of the public for East-India goods, their cash amounted to 1,400,000l. more than stated. In the supposed amount of their sales the directors had likewise been agreeably disappointed; for, instead of two millions and some odd hundred pounds, as stated to the House, they had amounted to more than four millions.

This conversation ended, the order of the day was read, for the House to go into a committee on the petitions against the tax of last year on cottons, cotton stuffs, &c.

Mr. *Pitt* rose, in order, he said, to explain the motives for the decision he was about to recommend as proper for the House to adopt. He entered in detail on the circumstances attending the original introduction of the tax, and endeavoured to shew, that it was laid with the acquiescence of the deputies sent by the body of manufacturers themselves to negociate their interests with administration. It appeared indeed afterwards, that the manufacturers took exception to the conduct of their deputies, and made new remonstrances, which, however, were not thought of weight by the Treasury-board; and the tax took place as at first settled.

The complaints of the manufacturers were now renewed, and an appeal was early made to parliament; a vast body of evidence was produced, and much ingenuity displayed, in proving the destructive tendency of the tax; but not enough to bring conviction to his mind of the impolicy of it. It must, he said, have struck every member of the committee, that though the allegations of the petitions were sufficiently far-fetched, the evidence produced in support of them were out of all measure exaggerated and uncandid. It had been contended, that manufacturers were not the objects of taxation; and that, if they were, the mode of collection by excise was unconstitutional. And they had stated, that the tax itself, compared with the expences attending the collection of it, was unproductive; that 10,000l. a year was the utmost it brought into the public purse; and that the money paid by the manufacturer was, by the nature of the collection, made double. They complained likewise of the difficulties attending exportation, and of procuring the drawbacks allowed by the act; and of the excise stamp being liable to be obliterated in the process of compleating their work, and the manufacturers thereby subjected not only to a double duty, but to a severe penalty.

As to the net produce of the tax, Mr. Pitt entered into a nice calculation, in order to demonstrate that it must be more than treble to what it had been stated; and, as to the other observations, they were all easily obviated by proper regulations. With regard to the excise stamp, a discovery had been made of a composition that never could be obliterated; and as to the mode of collection by excise, no objection could rest against it, as it was the same that had uniformly been practised ever since the reign of Q. Anne, and no inconvenience had been felt from it. Having thus made it appear (he hoped to the satisfaction of the committee), that all the objections to the tax were such as at present had no existence, at least not in the degree stated by the petitioners; or else that, by future regulations, they might easily be removed; he should only add, that there was another point of view in which he wished to take up the question, and that was, the desire he had of quieting the minds of a large body of useful and industrious

dustrious people, to whose prejudices he would at all times sacrifice his own conviction, when he had it in his power, as he had now, to comply with the prayers of so many thousands without hazarding the hopes he had conceived of being able to create a sinking fund (over and above the necessary demands of the public establishments), by which the national debt would, in time of peace, be in a very considerable degree diminished. Having said this, he concluded with moving, "that it is the opinion of this committee, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain and amend an act passed in the 24th year of the reign of his present Majesty, for imposing a duty by excise on certain cotton manufactures, and to repeal so much of the said act as imposed a duty on plain cottons and fustians."

He by no means meant, he said, to apply what he had said to the tax upon printed goods, the objections to which had not been supported. As soon as Mr. Pitt sat down,

Mr. *Fox* rose to give his consent to the motion, but on premises in direct opposition to those laid down by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman in the beginning of his speech. He followed Mr. Pitt in his computations, and insisted that the manufacturers were well warranted in saying, that the revenue to be relinquished was but a trifle in comparison to the sums paid by the manufacturers, and the embarassments to which so capital a manufactory had been exposed. To the doctrine, that manufacturers, as manufacturers, were not the proper objects of taxation, he could never be brought to subscribe; and he thought it extremely unwise in the minister to declare, that he gave up that to prejudice and clamour which he had refused to reason and to fact. He did, therefore, most solemnly deprecate that principle, and protest that it was not on that ground that he seconded the motion.

This principle Mr. *Pitt* rose to disclaim, and termed it a gross and monstrous misrepresentation of what he had advanced.

It appeared, therefore, that both were of the same opinion.

[Mr. *Fox* attributed to Mr. Pitt a motive which Mr. Pitt disclaimed, and both maintained the principle, not to relinquish any tax on account of the clamour that might be raised against it by the people.]

Lord *North* concurred likewise with the minister in the repeal of the tax on fustians and plain cottons, and in continuing the tax on printed goods.

Mr. *Dempster* expressed his concern that the repeal had not been general. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, by this partial repeal had marked his constituents as criminals, to whom no mercy was to be extended. By the heavy tax of last year the manufacturers of printed cottons and linens in Scotland had been burdened to the amount of 50 *per cent.* and by continuing this tax the trade would be ruined, and the poor workmen reduced to beggary.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose in justification of the characters of the Manchester manufacturers, which, he said, had been unjustly aspersed by the Right Hon. Gent. He took occasion too to disavow the principle by which he insisted the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had been governed, of yielding that to clamour and prejudice which he had denied to justice and reason; and to shew the nation that the Commons of England were not actuated by such a motive, he begged leave to offer an amendment, "that it appearing to the committee that the manufacturers, &c. would be much aggrieved if the tax on fustians was suffered to continue; THEREFORE it was the opinion of the committee, &c." This occasioned some heat, and Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Rolle both spoke warmly on the subject.

Mr. *Stanley*, who brought forward the Manchester petition, followed Mr. Dempster in expressing his extreme dissatisfaction at the partial repeal implied in the motion. He was no less displeased with the treatment which the manufacturers had received from the minister, who, he said, were the glory of England. He spoke of Messrs. Walker, Richardson, and the other gentlemen, who gave their testimony at the bar of the House as men of virtue and probity, and above stating falshoods to the House, or exaggerating facts on any consideration whatever.

Mr. *Eden* at length rose, and entered into an accurate statement of the probable produce of the tax in question; and declared, on the most attentive investigation, that it could not amount to more than 6000l. yearly; and he had the greater pleasure, he said, in stating this, as it would prove that the revenue would suffer little by relieving the manufacturers of Manchester, &c. from an intolerable grievance.

Lord *Surrey* argued strongly for a repeal *in toto*; as did several other gentlemen.

On the question being put, Mr. Sheridan's

: amendment was disposed of, and
iginal motion put and carried.

Thursday, April 21.

dence was produced at the bar in
rt of the petitions against the Irish
titions, and Mr. Piggot appeared as
el for the manufacturers of London.
great deal of private business, but
ote.

Friday, April 22.

: House resolved itself into a com-
of supply; and
. *Pitt* moved, "that the sum of
191 l. being the surplus of the sink-
nd then in the Exchequer, be ap-
ated to the service of the present

. *Eden* rose to controvert the state-
of the Right Hon. Gentleman on
iblic revenue, as held forth a few
efore, and insisted that the produce
taxes of the last quarter was not a
id just statement of what the pro-
revenue of this country would be
: year. This Mr. Eden proceeded
ve with his usual accuracy.
. *Pitt* remarked on the pleasure the
Hon. Gentleman had in finding
y thing that might throw the coun-
n a desponding state. In the pre-
stance, however, he was grounded;
y an elaborate deduction of facts,
de it appear to the satisfaction of
ouse, that the net produce of the
would amount to 12 millions for
esent year.
ne objections, however, were
n out from several quarters; and it
oved by Mr. Eden, by way of e-
tion, "that an account of the taxes
nto the Exchequer from Dec. 25,
to Jan. 5, 1785, be laid before the
."
l Mr. *Pitt* moved, by way of com-
n, a counter motion.

Monday, April 25.

er the private business was over,
ouse resolved itself into a committee
Irish propositions, and continued
mine witnesses on that debate till
night.

Tuesday, April 26.

. *Fox* rose to give notice, that it
s intention, on Friday next, to of-
roposition to the House on the sub-
revenue. He understood, he said,
e unfortunately was not in the
, when the matter was in discus-
that there had been a difference of
n between gentlemen on one side
House and gentlemen on the other,
at the subject was left undecided.
with a view, therefore, to bring
the present state of the revenue to a clear decision, that his motion would be directed.

Mr. *Pitt* lamented that he was quite in the dark as to the Right Hon. Gent.'s intentions; but, whatever they might be, he was happy in saying, that in whatever manner the subject of revenue should be brought into discussion, the more closely the subject was canvassed, the fairer it would appear on the closest investigation.

The amendments made by the Lords in the *Office Reform Bill* came next under consideration; they were attacked by the gentlemen in opposition, and defended by administration. They were put to the vote; but there not being members enough to make a house, the House broke up.

Wednesday, April 27.

The bill respecting the *Reform in the Public Offices* was again taken into consideration; and an explanatory clause added to the amendment made by the Lords; and the bill sent again to the Upper House.

Lord Mahon's bill for regulating county elections was taken into consideration, and, after several objections to it, was by his Lordship withdrawn.

Thursday, April 28.

On the report of the committee to which the petition of the glass manufacturers had been referred, being brought up, a resolution of that committee was read, to this effect: "That it was the opinion of the committee, that the plate-glass manufacturers had paid 7000 l. more duty than was intended by the legislature when they passed the act of last session."

This was strongly opposed by the Treasury Bench. The ground of the resolution of the committee above stairs was this; that as the duty was laid on the manufacture in the rough, a considerable quantity was wasted in the process, so much as amounted to the sum stated over-and-above the allowance stated in the act.

It was contended, that if the present committee were to vote any such resolution, it would be considered as a preliminary vote of re-payment on the part of the public, and consequently would entitle all other manufacturers, in similar circumstances, to a demand of a similar nature, the consequences of which to the revenue needed no explanation. The resolution was therefore withdrawn; but it was then moved, that it was the opinion of the committee, "that the duty on

on plate-glass ought to be collected on the weight of the glass after it was squared;" which was agreed to.

Friday, April 29.

Mr. *Fox*, agreeable to notice, brought forward his motions respecting finance. He prefaced them with enlarging on the importance of the subject; a subject which was undoubtedly the most momentous to the public of any that could possibly come under the discussion of parliament. He strongly recommended the establishment of a sinking fund. No man, he said, would rejoice more at being convinced that the finances of this country were in a situation to admit of such an establishment; but he never could approve of the minister who could attempt confidently to draw inferences from a fallacious calculation, which held out to the public a much too flattering prospect of the situation of their affairs. Here he entered into a counter calculation, by which he endeavoured to prove, that the calculation of the Right Hon. Gentleman was deficient in the sum of 1,110,000l. which he had promised as an overplus to apply to the sinking fund, and which, he supposed, would now furnish a pretence for a taxation, in order to make good that fund. He therefore held it his duty to contradict, if facts could authorise him to contradict, calculations founded in error, that the public might not be insensibly led into a delusion by the visionary reveries of any idle speculator. He concluded with moving, "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the revenue of this country, and to report the same to the House, and their observations thereon."

Mr. *Eden* seconded the motion, and observed, as a very comfortable circumstance, that the customs of last year were 1,200,000l. more than in the preceding year.

Mr. *Pitt* said, he was happy to accord so perfectly with the Right Hon. Gent. on the necessity of establishing a sinking fund; but, as to the motion now made, he was sorry it was of a nature to which he could by no means agree, as it seemed calculated to retard and obstruct the very measure the Right Hon Gentleman so warmly thought fit to recommend. The motion, he said, was no other than putting the chancellorship into commission; which was so new, and of a nature so singular, that the House would be at a loss how to proceed in the choice of its members. Those who had already doomed a very capital trading company, could not surely be thought proper persons to be appointed to investigate the public accounts, and give life to national credit! (*a loud laugh.*) He was sorry, he said, he had moved a string that he knew would vibrate with the gentlest touch. He concluded with observing on the inconsistency of appointing a committee to enquire into the necessity of raising 1,110,000l. when the utmost that would be wanted for the service of the present year would not exceed 500,000l.

Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Burke* both rose to reprobate the allusion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the East India Company. The latter was astonished at hearing such an allusion, when the very gentleman [Mr. H. Dundas] sat at his elbow, who laid before the House the state of the Company's affairs which authorised the conclusions made to their discredit. He was strongly for the motion; as was

Mr. *Sheridan*, who recapitulated the calculations of the Right Hon. Gent. in order to shew in what articles they had been exaggerated. He approved the motion.

Mr. *Steele* supported Mr. Pitt's statement of the finances of this country, which, he said, were now in a most promising situation.

The question was put on the motion, and negatived.

Mr. *Fox* then rose, and moved for papers relative to the produce and application of the taxes; to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not object.

MR. URBAN, *July* 26.

BE so good as to find a place for the following *Queries*.

1. Whether there was not a declaration of the House of Commons in 1708, that the eldest sons of Scottish peers were incapable of sitting there; if that declaration was set aside, and when was it so? If not, how comes it that Lord Maitland, the eldest son of the earl of Lauderdale (and perhaps others), is now a member of the House *?

2. Whether the earldom of Norwich, granted lately to the Duke of Gordon, be not the first instance (except perhaps the disputed case of the Duke of Hamilton), of a peerage of Great Britain being conferred on a peer of Scotland immediately †?

Yours, Y. Z.

* Such an incapacity is still in force, but, we apprehend, it is continued only to members in Scotland." Lord Maitland and the Marquis of Graham are elected for *English* boroughs. EDIT.

† Certainly. EDIT.

110. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. *No XXX. Containing the History and Antiquities of the Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations, at and near* Canterbury. *By Mr.* Duncombe, *and the late Mr.* Battely. 4to.

THE ancient hospital of Herbaldown (commonly styled Harbledown), a mile West from Canterbury, originally intended a lazar-house, and that of St. John's, near the North gate of that city, were both built by Archbishop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, and endowed, instead of lands, but with 70l. per annum, payable out of two manors, to which 20l. more to each was added by Archbishop Richard. Archbishop Winchelsey, in 1291, first gave them a body of statutes; and Archbishop Parker, in 1565 and 1574, largely added to it; by which they are now governed. Some of his successors made other additions, and there were several secular as well as the principal ecclesiastical benefactors, particularly King Henry II, who gave Herbaldown hospital, from his fee-farm in Canterbury, 20 marks, or 13l. 6s. 8d. per annum, a large sum at that time, which now still continues. Erasmus, accompanied by his friend Dean Colet, gave an extraordinary account of that hospital, as he returned from Becket's shrine, in his *Peregrinatio Religionis ergo*, 1510. Each hospital has 60 brothers and sisters, in all 120 *, of which the out have 1L 4s. each, and the in, wood, &c. with a house, about 6l. 10s. each. The Archbishop is patron, and there are also a master and a chaplain (or reader) of each foundation. Among the archives of St. Nicholas is the celebrated maple bowl, of which an account and print were anticipated in vol. LIV. p. 257.—Two biographical curious *morceaux* shall be extracted.

"The Rev. HENRY HALL, M. A. was the son of a tobacconist in Bishopsgate Street, where he was born in 1716. He was sent early to Eton; was admitted on the foundation in 1729; and elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1735, where of course he became a fellow in 1738, and took the degrees in arts. Being recommended by Dr. Chapman † to Archbishop Potter, his Grace appointed him his librarian at Lambeth, in 1744, on the resignation of Mr. Jones. In that station he continued till the death of his patron, in 1747, when Archbishop Herring, who succeeded to the primacy, being sensible of his merit ‡, not only continued him in that office, but, on his taking orders, appointed him one of his chaplains, and in April 1750 collated him to the rectory of Harbledown (vacant by the promotion of Mr. Thomas Herring ‖ to the rectory of Chevening); in November 1752 the Archbishop collated him also to the vicarage of Herne, which he held by dispensation, to which his Grace afterwards added the sinecure rectory of Orpington, in the deanry of Shoreham, one of his peculiars. In 1756 Mr. Hall vacated Herne, on being presented to the vicarage of East Peckham, by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by whom he was much esteemed, having greatly assisted their auditor in digesting many of the records, charters, &c. preserved in their registry §. In return, the late Dr. Walwyn (one of the prebendaries, who vacated that vicarage,) was collated by the Archbishop to the rectory of Great Mongehan, void by the death of Mr. Byrch. On the death of Archbishop Herring, in 1757, he resigned the librarianship of Lambeth, and from that time resided chiefly at Harbledown, in a large house *,

* Viz. 30 in-brothers and sisters, with 5 out-brothers and sisters, at or near Canterbury, and 25 at or near Lambeth, and 30 at Herbaldown; at St. John's 38 in-brothers and sisters, with 2 out-brothers, at Canterbury, and 20 out-brothers and sisters at Lambeth.

† Of whom see the article in p. 626. EDIT.

‡ "His Grace, in one of his letters to Mr. Duncombe, said, "I have an excellent young man for my librarian, who never did, and never can, offend me."

‖ "One of the nearest relations to Archbishop Herring, who also appointed him one of his executors. He married a daughter of Sir John Torriano, and died at Kensington, April 18, 1774, being then rector of Chevening in Kent, and Cullesdon in Surrey, precentor of Chichester, a prebendary of Southwell, and one of the principal registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury."

§ "For which, among other presents, they gave him, in December 1762, a fine copy of the Oxford edition of Bishop Hooper's Works, 1757, on large paper, and elegantly bound; which copy, after his death, having been sold with his other books, was purchased by his intimate friend Dr. Ducarel, in whose library it now remains. Mr. Hall had two excellent stained drawings of Wimbledon and Saint Mary Cray churches, by Skelton, a very ingenious young painter, patronised by Archbishop Herring, who died at Rome. These are now in the collection of the Rev. Dr. Beauvoir, being presented to him by Mr. Hall's aunt and executrix."

house *, which he hired, now the seat of Robert Mead Wilmot, Esq. only son of Sir Edward. Soon after the death of Archbishop Herring, Mr. Hall was presented by his executors to the treasurership of the cathedral of Wells, one of his Grace's options. He was also at first a competitor for the precentorship of Lincoln, an option of Archbishop Potter (which Dr. Richardson gained in 1760, by a decree of the House of Lords), but soon withdrew his claim, well grounded as it seemed. His learning and abilities were great, but not superior to his modesty; and by his singular affability he obtained the love and esteem of all who knew him. His charitable attention to his poor parishioners, especially when they were ill, was constant and exemplary. At Archbishop Secker's primary visitation at Canterbury in 1758, Mr. Hall was "pitched upon" (his Grace's official expression) to preach before him at St. Margaret's church, which he did from Acts xvii. 21, "For all the Athenians and strangers which were there, spent their time in "nothing else, but either to tell or hear some "new thing." He died a bachelor, at Harbledown, Nov. 1, 1763, in the 47th year of his age, after a short illness, occasioned by a violent swelling in the neck, which could not be accounted for by the eminent physicians who attended him. He was buried under the communion-table of Harbledown church, without any epitaph to preserve the memory of that most worthy and valuable man, who lived universally beloved, and died much regretted."....

"JOHN CHAPMAN, D. D. was rector of Merham, and also of Aldington, with the chapel of Smeeth, all in the county of Kent, ever since the years 1739 and 1744, being then domestic chaplain to Archbishop Potter. He was also archdeacon of Sudbury, and treasurer of Chichester, two options. Being educated at Eton, and elected to King's in 1723, he was a candidate for the provostship of that college, with the late Dr. George, and lost it but by a small majority. Among his pupils he had the honour to class the present Lord Camden, Jacob Bryant, Esq. Dr. Cooke (now provost), the late Dr. Ashton, Dr. Barford, James Hayes, Esq. (now a Welsh judge), and, for a short time, the Hon. Horace Walpole. His remarks on Dr. Middleton's celebrated letter to Dr. Waterland were published in 1731, and passed through three editions. In his "Eusebius," 2 vols, 8vo, he defended Christianity against the objections of Morgan, and against those of Tindal, in his "Primitive Antiquity explained and vindicated, being Remarks on "a Book intitled, "Christianity as old as "the Creation." The first volume of Eusebius, published in 1739, was dedicated to Archbishop Potter; and when the second appeared, in 1741, Mr. Chapman styled himself "chaplain" to his Grace. In the same year he was made archdeacon of Sudbury; was honoured with the diploma of D. D. by the University of Oxford; and published "The Ancient History of the Hebrews vindicated; or, Remarks on the "third Volume of the Moral Philosopher; "wherein a particular Account is given of "the Shepherds in Egypt, and the Origin of "Circumcision in that Country, by Theophanes Cantabrigiensis," 8vo. He published also two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Sykes, who had maintained, that the eclipse mentioned by that writer had no relation to the wonderful darkness that happened at our Saviour's crucifixion. In 1738 Dr. Chapman published a Sermon preached at the consecration of Bishop Mawson. He printed four other single Sermons, 1739, 1743, 1748, and 1752. In a dissertation written in elegant Latin, and addressed to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Tunstall, then public orator of the University of Cambridge, and published with his Latin Epistle to Dr. Middleton concerning the genuineness of some of Cicero's Epistles, 1741, Dr. Chapman proved that Cicero published two editions of his Academics; an original thought, that had escaped all former commentators, and which has been applauded by the (present) Bishop of Exeter, in his valuable edition of Cicero's "Epistolæ ad Familiares, "1749." In 1744 Mr. Tunstall published "Observations on the present Collection of "Epistles between Cicero and M. Brutus, "representing several evident Marks of "Forgery in those Epistles, &c." To which was added a letter from Dr. Chapman, on the ancient numeral characters of the Roman legions. Dr. Middleton had asserted, that the Roman generals, when they had occasion to raise new legions in distant parts of the empire, used to name them according to the order in which they themselves had raised them, without regard to any other legions whatever. This notion Dr. Chapman controverts and confutes. According to Dr. Middleton, there might have been two thirtieth legions in the empire. This Dr. Chapman denies to have been customary from the foundation of the city to the time when Brutus was acting against Antony. Dr. Chapman affirms nothing of the practice after the death of Brutus. To this Dr. Middleton made no reply. In 1745 Dr. Chapman's assistance to Doctor (afterwards Bishop) Pearce, in his edition of

* "This house, in 1757, when the late Duke of Marlborough commanded the camp on Barham Downs, was lent by Mr. Hall to the Dutchess and her family, and in it their eldest daughter, Lady Diana Spencer (now Beauclerk), was married, Sept. 9, 1757, to Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, by the present Archbishop, at that time domestic chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough. It has since been occupied by the late Gen. Belford."

"Cicero

de Officiis*," was thus acknow- the Preface: "Ne quid vero huic i' deesset quod à me parari posset à mis quibusdam viris, amicis meis, atl, ut hos libros de Officiis relege- & mecum sua quisque annotata com- rent. Gratiæ igitur tibi, Lector, ferendæ sunt; in primis eruditissimo hapmanno, cujus non paucas notas es & doctas meis adjunxi, ejus no- ad finem unius cujusque apposito. m debet illi viro Respublica literaria nnulla alia lectu dignissima jam in protulit, plura (ut spero) prolaturus, mni fere doctrinæ generi se tradit, ibili pene & eadem felici diligentia." pmann introduced Mr. Tunstall and ll, about this time, to Archbishop he one as his librarian, the other as plain, and therefore had some reason t their taking an active part against he option cause—though they both ds dropped it. Dr. Chapman's entioned attack on Dr. Middleton, e could not parry, and his interposi- lefence of his much-esteemed friend arland, provoked Dr. Middleton to , in 1746, by assailing him in a ore vulnerable part, in his charge de- o the archdeaconry of Sudbury. In Mr. Mounteney's † edition of some rations of Demosthenes Dr. Chap- fixed in Latin (without his name) rations on the Commentaries com- r ascribed to Ulpian, and a Map of nt Greece, adapted to Demosthenes." ishop Potter had lived to another , he was intended for prolocutor. As and surviving trustee to that prelate duct in that trust, particularly his ng himself to the precentorship of , void by the death of Dr. Trimnell his Grace's options), was brought ancery by the late Dr. Richardson, ord Keeper Henley, in 1760, made in Dr. Chapman's favour; but, on al to the House of Lords, the decree erfed, and Dr. Richardson ordered to nted. When Mr. Yorke had finish- argument, in which he was very se- Dr. Chapman, Mr. Pratt (now Lord), who had been his pupil, and was s counsel, desired him, by a friend, e uneasy, for that "the next day he l wash him as white as snow." Those s words. Thinking his case partially y Dr. Burn, in his "Ecclesiastical" vol. I. (article BISHOPS) as it was rom the briefs of his adversaries, he expostulated with him on the subject by letter, to which the Doctor candidly replied, that "he by no means thought him crimi- "nal, and in the next edition of his work "would certainly add his own represen- "tation."....

In an Appendix are Charters and private Deeds relating to these Hospitals, from two MSS. in the Lambeth Library, corrected by Mr. Hall and Dr. Beauvoir, with some other additions by the Editor.

Eastbridge Hospital, on a bridge so called, in the city of Canterbury, is supposed to have been founded and endowed by Abp. Becket. But this seems not quite certain, though it was honoured with the addition of St. Thomas the Martyr. It was originally founded for "poor pilgrims," was afterwards altered, by Archbishop Parker, for "poor "and maimed soldiers," and lastly was settled, by Archbishop Whitgift, for five in and five out-brothers, and as many in and out-sisters, with 20 poor children, taught by a school-master and reader. The master has the government of the whole. The state of this hospital was collected from the records, &c. in the chest.—Of these three hospitals views are engraved, and there is also one of King's (or East) Bridge. Other smaller foundations, viz. St. Gregory's Priory, St. James's and St. Laurence's Hospitals (both lazar-houses), St. Sepulchre's Nunnery, Maynard's Spital, &c. with views or ruins of most of them, are also engraved. And there are three prints of ancient seals.

One of the most curious archives is a petition to the parliament, drawn by Mr. Somner (but not mentioned either by himself or his editor), in consequence of which the annual pension of 160l. to the Hospitals was by him recovered and preserved in 1646. He was afterwards master of St. John's, after the Restoration. In 1628 it appears that a sugar-loaf and a turkey was occasionally a fee to counsel, that sugar was then 11d. per lb. and that, in 1642, a barrel of beer was 9s. and three quarts of sack, a gallon of claret, and a gallon of white wine, 8s. 2d. though "that all red wine was at that time "called *claret* is pretty certain, and "that the *sack* was not canary, but "rhenish, with which Falstaff thought "it no sin to mix sugar."

III. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N° XXXI. Containing a short genealogical

* This Dr. Chapman always called 'our n.' Its excellence was mentioned, gh encomium, by a Cardinal at Rome, Guthrie."

† Who had been school-fellow with Dr. n at Eton, and was elected to King's in 1725." He was afterwards a f the Exchequer in Ireland.

genealogical View of the Family of Oliver Cromwell; *with a copious Pedigree. 4to.*

WE have, in this publication, a short but perspicuous account of the family of the Protector, who, notwithstanding all his crimes, was a man of undaunted personal courage and of political wisdom, and will always excite the attention of posterity. The family of Cromwell made a considerable figure in the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge during the latter half of the 16th, and the former half of the 17th century, and then sunk so suddenly into oblivion that scarce any traces remain of them, except in the registers of a few parish churches. It is generally conjectured that they derived their descent from one common ancestor in Thomas Cromwell, created Earl of Essex by Henry VIII; though Oliver, with some warmth, told Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, who pretended to claim kindred with him, as being himself allied to that Earl, that their families were not in any degree related. The very correct compiler of this article gives a satisfactory account of the descendents of the Protector.—This publication is, we think, both in form and matter, far preferable to the bulky collections of Mr. Noble, which are frequently inaccurate, and continually descend to the most uninteresting and trivial researches. * *

112. *An Essay on Punctuation. 12mo.* *(Continued from p. 381; and see p. 603.)*

THIS very useful publication, which is dedicated to Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart. F. R. S. and physician in ordinary to his Majesty, deserves our particular notice. The ingenious author first treats of the origin of points, a subject on which there has been much difference of opinion; and which, as he with reason observes, is not easily traced in the depths of antiquity. "Suidas "indeed tells us, that the period and "the colon were discovered and ex-"plained by Thrasymachus, about 380 "years before the Christian æra. But "it is most probable, that by periods "and colons Suidas only means the "composition of such sentences, and "members of sentences, as Demetrius "Phalereus, Cicero, and other ancient "writers, have distinguished by these "terms." From a passage in Aristotle, in which he says, "It is difficult διαστίξαι (to point) the writings of He-"raclitus, on account of their obscu-"rity," it seems very evident, that punctuation was known in the time of that philosopher; though some learned writers place the date of this invention 120 years after his death. Suetonius informs us, that "Valerius Probus "procured copies of many old books, "and employed himself in correcting, "pointing, and illustrating them, de-"voting his time to this and no other "parts of grammar." From which we may conclude, that in the time of Probus, or about the year 68, Latin MSS. had not been usually pointed, and that grammarians made it their business to supply this deficiency.

Punctuation, however, long remained in a very imperfect and unsettled state, governed by no laws, and reduced to no system; the various points were distributed according as chance or caprice directed the pen or the press. For indeed, after the invention of printing, the editors placed the points in an arbitrary manner; and the small tract which Aldus Manutius, the Venetian printer, has left us on punctuation, will convince us that this art was in a very imperfect state in the 16th century. From his observations on the origin and progress of punctuation the author deduces the following conclusion: "As it appears," says he, "that the stops in the ancient "Greek and Roman classics were not "inserted in the text by the authors "themselves, but have been added by "subsequent grammarians or modern "editors, we may infer, that the true "sense of all obscure and ambiguous "passages in their works is not to be "determined by commas, colons, and "periods, but by the rules of good "sense and rational criticism.——An "eminent satirist [Pope], (continues "our author,) has attempted, in the "following couplet, to throw a ridicule "on those critics who employ them-"selves in rectifying the errors of "punctuation:

"Commas and points they set exactly "right,
"And 'twere a sin to rob them of their "mite."

"But this stroke of raillery can only "affect those annotators whose ideas "are entirely confined to trivial cir-"cumstances, who extend their enqui-"ries no farther than a point or a va-"rious reading, and have no taste for "the more important and exquisite "beauties of an elegant composition."

In

In addition to this we will remark, that the only apophthegm of Pope which traditional memory has preserved to us is levelled against the authors of Dictionaries, the most useful class of men in the whole ranks of learning. "I would "allow them," said he, "to know the "meaning of a single word, but not of "two words put together." We need not add, that both the spoken and written testimony of the poet against these zealous servants of literature were disgraceful only to himself.—The following chapters treat of the whole art of printing; of the proper distribution of the comma, the semicolon, the colon, and the period; of the notes of interrogation, &c.; with ample examples of each; and form, we think, a very just and regular system of punctuation; which, as the author, observes, though it is liable to some objections, and is not sufficient to direct the learner in every imaginable combination of words and phrases, will enable any one to form a competent idea of this important subject, and to divide his sentences, both in reading and writing, with greater accuracy and precision than they are usually divided in the generality of books, wherein the punctuation is arbitrary and capricious, and founded on no general principles.—The Appendix, which also contains much useful information and remark, treats of the use and proper distribution of capital letters—of those characters that occur in grammar, rhetoric, and poetry—of abbreviations and technical terms relative to books—of abbreviations of Latin words—in titles of honour—in chronology and geography—in arithmetic and commerce—of abbreviations and characters in medicinal prescriptions—of numeral letters—of arithmetical figures. Dr. Wallis, says our author, is of opinion, that these last were brought into England about the year 1130. Chaucer, who wrote in the 14th century, speaks of them as new and lately introduced.

"It is observable," he adds, p. 89, "that every verse in the Psalms, "the Te Deum, and other parts of the "Liturgy, is divided by a colon, *e. g.* "The Father: of an infinite Majesty. "This point is calculated for choirs, "and only serves to divide the chant "into two parts. Though we are told, "that the Psalms are '*pointed* as they "are to be sung or *said* in churches,' "the colon is not to be regarded in "*reading* them, unless it happens to be "placed in conformity to the rules of "punctuation."

P. 93. It is remarkable, that 19 chapters in the Revelations begin with 'And' 'It is so;' but it should be remembered, that neither the Old or New Testament were originally divided into chapters or verses.

We must not dismiss this work without giving it the highest commendation, nor without observing, that its ingenious author merits no inferior rank amongst those who, by their labour and their learning, have smoothed and facilitated the paths of literature. **

112. *Strictures on Ecclesiastical Abuses.* 8vo.

THE author of this well meant pamphlet seems not to be aware, that, in an ecclesiastical view, each diocese is, as it were, one parish, of which the bishop is rector, with several curates under him. Now, when the bishop substitutes one resident curate in the room of another, as he does when he licenses one parochial priest to be his own representative in any parish, during the absence of another parochial priest, there is nothing that insults common sense, or that injures religion. On all subjects, men, however well-meaning, if destitute of some sure fundamental principles to which they may resort, are perpetually liable to have their understandings played upon by cant phrases and equivocal terms. Thus do sounds become substitutes for sense.—The author of these Strictures we conceive to be a dissenter from the established church. If our supposition is right, his evident unacquaintance with the state of our clergy will not be unaccountable. He says, that he lives in *not* the smallest diocese in England, and that he cannot count seven resident incumbents in it. **

113. *A serious Address on the dangerous Consequences of neglecting common Coughs and Colds. 2d Edit. To which is* [are] *now added, Successful Directions to prevent and cure Conjumptions.* 8vo.

"WHAT! would you have the plague?" said an eminent physician to one who told him, he had only a cold. Of the same opinion seems the liberal and ingenious author of this pamphlet. The most acute and dangerous maladies to which the human frame is subject, are generally

generally the consequences of colds, neglected, or improperly treated. The vulgar and absurd proverb, "Stuff a "cold, and starve a fever," has, wherever it has obtained, been perhaps more destructive to mankind than the plague itself. The author recommends the following regimen upon the first appearance of a cold: "As soon as "it is found to come upon a person, "he should immediately lessen the "quantity of his food, which should "consist of suppings, moderately warm, "especially at night, such as small "broths, water-gruel, and the like; "the solids should be rice, sago, light "puddings, fruits, and vegetables; "the drink should be barley-water, "small beer, apple-water, linseed tea, "toast and water, water-gruel sweeten-"ed with honey, or any other cooling "liquid." He recommends bathing the feet in lukewarm water; and when there is a tendency towards hoarseness, or a cough, advises the use of the inhaler. As modes of prevention, he recommends an attention to the warmth of our cloathing, and bathing in salt or fresh water. Indeed, as to our cloathing, we are less wise than almost any of our neighbours, who fail not to provide against the change of the seasons by proper changes of raiment. This wise precaution is too much neglected among us; and we are inclined to believe, that to this negligence is owing that colds are more frequent among us than, we believe, amongst any other nation. Foreigners are accustomed to speak of this malady as of one peculiar to the English, and have accordingly denominated it "The Catch Cold."—To this edition are added, "Successful Directions to "prevent and cure Consumptions," which seem dictated by the same ability and benevolence which mark the whole of the "Serious Address." With recommending one very striking passage in the Preface to the notice of our readers, we shall conclude our account of this useful publication: "Were the "inclosed hints strictly pursued, the au-"thor would have very little business, "and half his brethren of the faculty "must then be obliged to seek some "other means of earning a liveli-"hood." **

114. *Poetry by* Richard Crashaw. *sm.* 8*vo.*

THE Editor of this work, Mr. Peregrine Phillips, attorney at law, informs us, that Richard Crashaw, the author of these poems, lived for a short series of years before the middle of the last century; and then adds, from Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, that he received his academical education partly in Pembroke-Hall, Cambr. where he was a scholar, and afterwards in Peter-House, of which he was a fellow; that, during the great rebellion, being driven from his fellowship, he renounced his religion, and retired to Paris; thence he proceeded to Italy, where, through the means of letters, procured for him by Cowley, from Queen Henrietta Maria, he became secretary to a cardinal in Rome, and at length one of the canons or chaplains in the church of Our Lady of Loretto; where he died about 1650. The Editor also tells us, that the works of our author have been highly serviceable to Milton, Pope, Gray, and Young, and many other celebrated English poets; but that "to particularise further would be, in some degree, an insult to the intelligent reader."—We will inform this new retainer of the Muses, that, as assertions, unsupported by proof, are not admitted in the courts of Themis, so neither are they in those of Parnassus. Our Editor is extremely offended with Pope, for having said that Crashaw was one of those whose works may just deserve reading. Now, notwithstanding the praises and the criticisms of Mr. Peregrine Phillips, we see no reason to dissent from the opinion of the Bard of Twickenham. As to any slight resemblances that may be found in Milton and Crashaw, we will observe, that the latter's *Sospetto d'Herode* is evidently the production of a mind deeply tinctured with Italian literature. From that source Milton drew much; therefore if, as our Editor says, or seems to say, many of the beauties in the "Paradise Lost" are to be found in the "Sospetto d'Herode," a work of an earlier date than Milton's, we believe they may, with tolerable certainty, be assigned to a purer source and an higher original than Crashaw.—The following Epitaph, of which Pope made some use in his verses on Elijah Fenton, is, we think, one of the best pieces in the collection.

"EPITAPH UPON MR. ASHTON.

"The modest front of this small floor,
Believe me, Reader, can say more
Than many a braver marble can,
Here lies a truly honest Man!

One,

One, whose conscience was a thing
That troubled neither Church nor King:
One of those few that in this town
Honour all preachers; hear their own.
Sermons be heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any;
He heard them reverendly, and then
His practice preach'd them o'ergain;
His *Parlour Sermons* rather were
Those to the eye, than to the ear;
His prayers took their price and strength
Not from the loudness nor the length.
He was a Protestant at home,
Not only in despight of Rome;
He lov'd his father, yet his zeal
Tore not off his mother's veil.
To th' Church he did allow her dress,
True beauty to true holiness.
Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end.
When Age and Death call'd for the score,
No surfeits were to reckon for.
Death tore not therefore, but, sans strife,
Gently untwin'd his thread of life.
What remains then, but that thou
Write these lines, reader, in thy brow,
And by his fair example's light
Burn in thy imitation bright?
So, while these lines can but bequeath
A life, perhaps, unto his death,
His better epitaph shall be,
His life still kept alive in thee." * *

115. *The Oracle concerning* Babylon, *and the Song of Exultation from* Isaiah. *4to.*

THIS is a bold and animated paraphrase on the 13th and 14th chapters of Isaiah. The author is the Rev. Mr. Potter, and the performance is worthy the translator of Æschylus. The Prosopopœia, in the Song of Exultation, is wonderfully sublime. The shade of the fallen king of Babylon is represented as entering the cavern of Death, where the deceased kings of Judah are lying in funeral state. These rise from their couches at his approach, and receive him at the entrance of the vault with insults on his fall.

"The spoil-gorg'd city is no more;
The proud oppressor of the nations falls;
Sunk in the dust her tower'd walls:
Her vanquish'd monarch welters in his gore.
Jehovah from his impious hand
Hath rent the ensign of command;
That iron sceptre, whose impetuous force
Smote empires, trembling at his rage.
The Earth exulting views his breathless corse,
And Peace recalls her golden age;
Chearful burst forth their shouts of joy,
"The furious hand no more shall bleeding
"realms destroy."

"The lordly Lebanon waves high
The ancient honours of his head;
Their branching arms his cedars spread,
His pines triumphant shoot into the sky:
"Tyrant, no barb'rous axe invades,
"Since thou art fallen, our unpierc'd
"shades."
To meet thee, Hades rouses from beneath,
An iron smile his visage wears;
He calls through all the drear abodes of Death:
His calls each mighty chieftain hears,
And sceptre'd kings of empires wide
Rise from their lofty thrones, and thus accost thy pride:

"Is this weak form of flitting air
The potent lord that fill'd th' Assyrian throne?
Thus are thy vaunted glories gone.
Where thy rich feasts, thy sprightly viols where?
Beneath thee is corruption spread,
And worms the covering of thy bed?
How art thou fall'n, bright star of orient day!
How fall'n from thy æthereal hight,
Son of the morning! Thou, whose sanguine ray
Glar'd terribly a baleful light;
War kindled at the blaze, and wild
Rush'd Slaughter, Havoc rush'd, their robes with blood defil'd."

Our limits not permitting us to make a longer extract, we must take leave of this excellent performance, with expressing our wishes that the very able author, by continuing his labours in this fruitful vineyard, will gratify the expectations he has raised by the present specimen of his talents for the undertaking. * *

116. Kearsley's *Annual Tax Tables, including all the new ones of the Year* 1785. *Likewise the Stamp Duties, down to the same Period. This useful Collection contains as much as is in general necessary to be known of the Tax on Shops, Bachelors, Attorneys, Gloves, Male and Female Servants, Arrests and Actions, Windows New and Old Duty, Receipts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Agreements, Legacies, Game, Horse, Post-Horses, and others, Stage-Coaches, Auctioneers, Houses, Hackney-Coaches, Private Carriages, Pawnbrokers, Licences of various Trades, &c. &c. sm. 8vo.*

HEAVY and numerous as are the annual taxes, and voluminous the statutes, for such a cheap and compendious sixpenny *Vade Mecum* the publick are much indebted to Mr. Kearsley. Instead (as is the manner of some) of presuming to review or repeal them, we will only point out one reasonable clause that has been now inserted in

in the Horse Act, viz. an abatement having been made, by the acting commissioners, of the whole duty to any person occupying a farm not worth more than 150l. a year to be let, if proof be made on oath that no person shall have used any horse, if assessed, "for "the purpose only of riding to and from "market, or church, or other place of "public worship, and to no other place, "or for any other purpose of riding." But it does not yet suppose (as it would have been expected) that the horses of "subaltern officers" shall yet be excused, those of "non-commissioned officers and private soldiers" of cavalry being alone exempted. Let it be added, that in this small abstract a difficulty may be hinted in regard to the term now commencing of the new duties on servants, horses, and coaches, viz. those duties now paid being quarterly, from July 5, 1785, though, before that, all the former duties must have been previously for a year to commence, but it does not appear that such exceptions are mentioned, or a due allowance by the assessors or commissioners made. A duty, for instance, is now to "take place, from and after "the 5th of July, 1785, for 1 male "servant, &c. *per annum*, 1l. 5s.;" but the duty, by a former statute, having already been paid on the 21st of May, 1785, 1l. 2s. 1d. ½, can it be supposed that the new duty above-mentioned must in six weeks be also paid for, 1l. 5s. additional? This, literally, seems the case; but (as we have not yet seen them), the statutes at large must surely have guarded against such apparent hardship and impropriety.

117. *Memoirs of the Baron* De Tott. *(Continued from p. 374.)*

M. De Vergennes being appointed ambassador to Constantinople, on the death of Sultan Mahomout, our author accompanied him "to learn the language, and to study the manners and "government of the Turks." They arrived there May 21, 1755. Omitting his descriptions of places and manners, too copious for our limits, we shall in general confine ourselves to his adventures. His first object was the language, which he soon acquired, difficult as it is, and this enabled him to form useful connections. Soon after his arrival, two thirds of that immense city, and the Grand Visir's palace, were consumed by a fire. This was followed by a famine and the plague, which latter carried off upwards of 150,000 in Constantinople alone. The Baron describes, as Madam de Tott dictated to him, a visit she made with her mother to Sultana Asma, daughter to the Emperor Achmet, and sister to his successors, and gives also an entertaining account of a visit of some days they made in the country to the Chief Drogman [interpreter] and his lady. Soon after their return, Sultan Osman died, and his nephew, Mustapha III, the eldest of Sultan Achmet's sons, succeeded. "This prince, as well as his brothers, "had very short legs, and appeared tall "only on horseback. A paleness, attributed to the effects of poison, large "eyes starting out of his head, [and] his "nose rather flattened, seemed to indicate neither vivacity nor understanding." But as to his weakness, the great men who hoped to govern him, and the people who thought he would be lavish, were alike mistaken. The ceremony of "girding on his sabre," or the form of taking possession, which answers to our coronation, is described, as are the public rejoicings, and in particular the entertainment given by the Effendi on the birth of a princess, who was married, at six months old, to a Bashaw. Two unfortunate events (viz. the seizure of the admiral's ship, which was carried to Malta by the slaves on board, and of the caravan which had been attacked and cut to pieces by the Arabs), occasioned great murmurs. To divert the popular attention, and prevent future famine, the Visir formed a project of dividing Asia Minor by a navigable canal, fit for the conveyance of provisions. On this our author was consulted, but with the discontents the project vanished. The tyranny and cruelty of the Turkish government, the kind of justice administered by their tribunals, and the use, or rather abuse, of power, both by the Grand Signor and the Judges, are illustrated by several remarkable instances. In 1763 our author returned to France, to solicit a more useful employment. His father had just died at Rodosto on the Propontis, "in the arms of Count Tezaky, "and in the midst of his [Hungarian] "countrymen." He had followed Prince Ragotzi to that town, set apart by the Grand Signor for his residence, and

and that of the refugees, and left it in 1767, to enter into the service of France. Being sent by the [late] Duke of Choiseul, on his resuming the foreign department, to reside with the Kam of the Tartars, the Baron left Paris July 10, 1767, and by Vienna, Warsaw, Kaminielk, &c proceeded to Yassi, the capital of Moldavia, under the escort of a Turkish officer, giving, by the way, many characteristic traits of the manners and slavery of those oppressed Greeks. He was there introduced to the reigning prince, who was son to the old Drogman of the Porte, above-mentioned, who sent a guard with him to Bass-Arabia, from whence he was conducted through the country of the Noguais Tartars (wandering tribes), of whose manners we have a curious description, and the lines of Orcapi, the barrier of the Crimea, to Bactheseray, the residence of the Kam. Of that prince our author had soon an audience, and by degrees provided himself with a tolerable house and furniture. In short, his "position" (as it is styled) with respect to the Kam and his ministers, and the manner in which he formed his establishment, rendered his stay supportable. For his employments and amusements, as well as the manners of the Tartars, and description of the country, its history, &c. we must refer to the work. Suffice it to say, that it was rescued from the yoke of the Genoese (of whose tyranny some traces remain) by Mahomet II. On the commencement of the disturbances in Poland, the Kam Makoud was deposed, and Krim-Gueray replaced on the Tartar throne. With the confidence of this prince the Baron was so remarkably honoured as to be sent by him on an embassy to the confederates in Moldavia, and afterwards (Jan. 9, 1769,) he took the field with him on an expedition into New Servia, dressed, in part, as a Tartar. Of the talents and understanding of this Tartarian Montesquieu, the Baron gives several striking proofs. After reviewing his troops one day, the Kam asked the Sultan and his ministers, if, in the view they had just taken, they distinguished the bravest man in the army? The silence of the courtiers marked sufficiently their answer. "It is neither you, nor I," resumed Krim-Gueray, jocularly; "we "are all armed:—Tott is the only man "who dares go to war unarmed; he "has not even a knife."

New Servia, in consequence of this irruption, was ravaged, 150 villages and their crops were destroyed, &c. though so intense was the cold, that one day's march cost the army more than 3000 men, and 30,000 horses, who perished by it. These ravages, contrary to the Kam's orders, were continued even into the Polish Ukraine. "The slaves carried off by the army were 20,000 *; "the cattle were innumerable." Some of the troops were dismissed at Savran in Poland, where the plunder was divided, and the rest at Bender. Krim-Gueray proceeded to Kaouchan, and from thence towards Kotchim, where being attacked by some hypocondriacal complaints, to which he was subject, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of the Baron, he took an empyric remedy prescribed by one Siropolo, a Greek, born at Corfy, physician to the Prince of Wallachia, and his agent in Tartary. The symptoms were next day alarming. "We were without hopes," adds our author, "and I had no expectation of "again seeing the Kam, when he sent "to me to come and speak to him. Introduced into his harem, I found "there several of his women, whose "grief, and the general consternation, had "made them neglect to withdraw. He "had just finished different dispatches "with the Divan Effendi †. Shewing "me the papers which were lying round "him, 'See there,' said he, 'my last "work; and my last moments I have "reserved for you.' But soon perceiving that my greatest efforts could not "conceal the poignancy of my sorrow, "'Let us separate,' added he, 'and I "will try to go to sleep more gaily.' "He then made a sign to six musicians, "at the bottom of his chamber, to begin their concert, and I learned, an "hour after, that this unfortunate prince "breathed his last to the sound of music." It is unnecessary for me to say "what regret was occasioned by the "loss of him, nor how much I was "myself afflicted. The affliction was "general; and terror even took such "possession of mens' minds, that they "who slept the preceding evening in "the most perfect security, thought the "enemy was already at their gates."—Krim-Gueray, it is elsewhere said, was "about sixty years of age," and "join-

* "Most of the e[illegible] were restored to Russia at the peace."

† Secretary of the Council.

"A

"ed to an advantageous size a noble "carriage, easy manners, a majestic "countenance, a lively look, and the "happy talent of assuming at pleasure "the appearance of gentle affability, "or of a commanding severity." In another place the Baron bears this "testimony to the talents and under-"standing of this prince. I have se-"veral times heard him deliver his "opinions on the influence of the cli-"mate, on the abuses and advantages "of liberty, on the principles of ho-"nour, on the laws and maxims of go-"vernment, in a manner which would "have done honour to Montesquieu "himself."——Though, on embalming the body, symptoms of poison were evident, Siropolo obtained, without difficulty, a passport to return quietly to Wallachia, while the Prince's corpse was carried, in a mourning-coach and six, guarded by fifty horsemen, also in mourning, into the Crimea, "a custom "no where in use throughout the East "but among the Tartars." This loss, and the uncertainty of his situation, determined the Baron to repair to Constantinople, through Bass Arabia, cross the Danube, over the mountains of the Balkam, &c. meeting on the road "the "new Calga Sultan, brother to Dewlet-"Gueray †, just named by the Porte "to succeed Krim-Gueray on the throne "of the Tartars," whom he went out of the way to visit at Serai in Romelia, and describes as "more taken up with "the growth of his beard, which he "was obliged to let grow from the "moment of his elevation to the throne, "than with the arduous situation he "was about to fill." Through a desolated country our author then proceeded to the Seven Towers, from whence he went by sea to the suburb of Peva, where he laid aside his Tartar dress.

It has already been remarked, that this author's father was an Hungarian, who had followed Prince Ragoty, to whom and his followers the Porte gave an asylum. In consequence of this origin he was first introduced to the Grand Signor, who, by a correspondence, obtained his confidence. The Russians having destroyed the Turkish army at Craoul, and their navy at Tchesme, the general consternation was spread throughout the capital, reduced to the dread of famine and invasion, and, in short, so great was the panic, so blind was their ignorance, that Hannibal was really at the gates, the Dardanelles were endangered, and were even proposed to have been abandoned. When in that dilemma, the Baron de Tott, being commissioned by the Porte, and permitted by the French ambassador, undertook at once their protection, and flew to the defence of those important castles. In short, merely by preparing and loading some red-hot balls, he drove the Russians out of their reach. Admiral Elphinston, an English captain, lately deceased, commanded this fleet. Some additional batteries were raised on proper capes or eminences in the Straits, which rendered the Keys sufficiently impregnable, and with carriages of a better construction, and more skilful gunners, the Dardanelles were securely preserved. In subsequent interviews with the Grand Signor and the Porte many other improvements were suggested in the military, finance, artillery, engineering, &c. But we shall not enter into particulars.

Among all the Baron's labours and exertions, none is more surprising than his fabricating a new foundery, though he had never seen one, the Turks having no field artillery, and soon cast with success twenty-five cannon, while his only guides were the Memoirs of St. Remy and the Encyclopedia. He also constructed a new artillery-school, and a school of mathematics. Sultan Mustapha died at that time, and left the throne to his brother, Abdul Hamid (servant of God), who determined to protect the new establishments. "Af-"fording no farther scope for his acti-"vity than that of pursuing the same "objects without the hopes of extend-"ing them," our author resolved to return to France. On taking leave, notwithstanding a very elegant pelipe of sable, and the farewell received by the Grand Signor, he was much more affected by seeing himself "surrounded "at Smyrna, as he was on board, by "all his pupils, each of them with a "book

* "This surname, as well as that of Tchoban (Shepherd), is always borne by the reigning prince in Tartary, from a regard to a shepherd of the name of Guersy, who, in a general massacre of the Jengis Kan Princes, withdrew and saved the life of one of them, an infant, whom, after the death of the usurper, he produced, and fixed on the throne, which is settled on the descendants of Selim-Guersy, who, at the end of the last century, by his valour, saved the Turkish army from sinking under the combined force of the Germans, Poles, and Russians."

"book or an instrument in his hand. "'Before you quit us,' said they, with "tenderness, 'give us at least a last les-"son: it will be more deeply engraven on "our memories than all the rest.' One "opened his book to explain the square "of the hypothenuse; another, with "a long beard, set his quadrant to "take the altitude; a third asked me "questions on the quarter of reduction; "and all of these accompanied me up-"wards of two leagues to sea, where "we separated with a tenderness the "more affecting, as the Turks are "rarely susceptible of it, and I was "consequently the less prepared for "it."

In order "to visit the distant pro-"vinces, and examine the different "people they contain," as desired to inspect them by the government, the Baron sailed in a frigate from Toulon May 2, 1777, and, after stopping at Malta (where he had a commission from the Grand Master), proceeded to Candia, the ancient Crete, Alexandria, Cairo, and the Pyramids of Gisa, with some curious observations of their use and construction, and giving interesting particulars of the commerce, population, manners, and vegetation of Egypt, which was at that time reduced to a state of anarchy and disturbance by the reigning Beys.—Mentioning the sources of the Nile, "a traveller," says our author, "of the name of Bruce, pre-"tends, I am told, to have discovered "them. I saw at Cairo the servant he "took with him; the guide who con-"ducted him; the companion of his "journey. I thoroughly ascertained "the fact, that he had no knowledge "whatever of this discovery: in an-"swer to which it can only be said, "that so learned a man as Mr. Bruce "was not obliged to give an account of "his observations to his valet. The "pride of celebrity is lost in a desert; "the distinction of master and servant "disappears before the wants which "surround them, mutually anxious, "and compelled, as they must be, to "communicate together, and to afford "each other mutual succours, the "strongest alone must have the supe-"riority over his companions; and the "valet I am speaking of, born in the "country, had, incontestibly, the best "right of warranting, even to Mr. "Bruce himself, a discovery merely to-"pographical."——The people of the country say, that the funeral monuments of Thebais are innumerable.—They add, that temples are still to be seen there, whose columns of rose granite are as large as that of Pompey [at Alexandria], and that the paintings on the inside are not less remarkable.——"It cannot be doubted," M. de Tott adds, "that Upper Egypt contains an "infinity of treasure buried under its "ruins. It is not long since, that a "captain discovered an urn filled with "medals of gold, the greater part of "which he secretly melted; but an "Englishman had the good fortune to "procure about a hundred of them, "some of which are now in the King "of France's cabinet."

"Amongst the different works which "have thrown a lustre on ancient "Egypt," our traveller cannot but observe the canal communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, to whose existence Diodorus Siculus bears testimony, and we have "no reason "(he says) for rejecting his authority "respecting facts to which he was him-"self a witness." His expression is in his Universal History, book I. part 2.—Sultan Mustapha, if he had survived, had promised the author, that at the return of peace he would have undertaken that important object. In Egypt, we are told, there are more than 9000 villages, and 102,000 towns or burghs. Cairo contains 700,000 inhabitants.—From Alexandria the Baron steered his course to Joppa, Acra, Scid (ancient Sidon), and Tripoli, (all in Syria), travelled by land to Aleppo and Alexandretta, where the frigate met him, and then sailed to Cyprus, whose "mild "soil is spontaneously covered with" such an "abundance and variety of "productions," that he regrets "that "Tournefort, that celebrated botanist, "neglected visiting this island," Rhodes, where he anchored "before that fa-"mous tower where the flower of the "European nobility disputed the laurels "with the Great Solyman, and left "him only the field of battle," and passed the winter at Smyrna. From that long circuit he crossed the Archipelago to Salonica; visited some of the isles, and sailed to Naples in Romania and Tunis. "From this road we "set sail for Toulon, and I here finish "my *Memoirs*, which I should never "have written, had I not imagined "they might be useful."—More authentic information of the political situation and government of the Tartars,

and of the police and ignorance of the Turks in particular, till this intelligent Frenchman had enlightened them, has not hitherto been communicated. What honours and rewards his has been paid we are not acquainted with; certain it is, that they could scarcely have been adequate, as, instead of his military establishments, had not M. de Tott defended the Dardanelles, the Russians would have penetrated into the Mediterranean Sea, and come under the walls of the seraglio, to give law to the Grand Signor.

Though the translation is in general correct, a few Gallicisms have escaped, such as "young girls;"—"approach her condition to that of," &c.;—"a pretty enough valley;"—"rivality;" impulsions, &c.

*** Mr Toulmin (p. 531) may be informed, that the "translator" (as he styles him) of "Critiques on Voltaire" was only the "translator" of them, as they were selected from a publication (in French) so styled by some Portuguese Jesuit; and since that a larger edition has been published and acknowledged by the author, a French Abbe whose name we do not at present recollect, but may easily learn from some of the literati or foreign booksellers. EDIT.

Academical News from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. Communicated by J. H DE MAGELLAN, *Member of the same Academy.*

A Year seldom passes but we see that one or other Academy of Europe is under the necessity of dividing the sum, or of postponing the adjudication of such prizes, as are offered for new discoveries or pursuits tending to improve science, because the candidates did not comply with the terms, or attain the desired end, to the satisfaction of the learned Body of Judges. They are sometimes even reduced to the disagreeable alternative of crowning some dissertations and solutions to the proposed problems, which have a very moderate share of merit, for fear of discouraging others from attempting to solve those questions, and pursue those enquiries which may tend to elucidate useful knowledge, and require the exertion of new labours and industry.

The case was far different, in which the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg found itself, relatively to the compleat solution given by the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. John Hedwig, Doctor of Physic, and Member of the Philosophical Societies of Berlin and Leipsic, to the botanical question proposed by the said Imperial Academy, concerning the generation and fructification of those plants, called by the name of *cryptogamia* among botanists, such as *ferns*, *mosses*, *algas*, and *mushrooms*.

The author treats this subject with such perspicuity, and in so masterly a manner, that there cannot remain the least doubt about the sexual parts of the said plants, their fructification, and the propagation of many of them by seeds. His observations are truly new, original, and highly ingenious. The title of his excellent dissertation, which is in Latin, runs thus: "Theoria generationis, & "fructificationis plantarum cryptogamicarum, mere propriis observationibus & experimentis superstructa: "dissertatio quæ præmio ab Academia "Imperiali Petropolitana pro anno 1783 "proposito ornata est, Auctore Johanne "Hedwig, M.D. Societatis Physiophilorum Berolinensis & Lipsiensis Socio. "*Ingeniorum commenta detet dies.* Petropoli, typis Academiæ Imperialis "Scientiarum MDCCLXXXIV."

This dissertation is justly entitled to rank with that of the famous Van Linné, on the sexual parts of plants, which the same Imperial Academy crowned, twenty years ago, with the prize it had proposed to the learned world at that time. It was, in consequence of the great merit of this dissertation, that the Body of the Imperial Academy bestowed on Mr. Hedwig the proposed prize of one hundred ducats of Holland, together with a present of fifty copies of his work. This has been printed at the expence of the Academy, and consists of 164 pages in 4to with 37 copper plates, which her Highness the Princess de Daschkaw, who to the glory of her sex is the illustrious President of the same Imperial Academy, ordered to be engraved at Leipsic, under the inspection of the author, by the best artists; so that neither care nor expence were spared to make this edition one of the most compleat hitherto published in Europe. This work is sold by the bookseller of the same Academy at St. Petersburg, at the price of four roubles and forty copeques, which amount to about 18 shillings of our English money.

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CHARACTER

CHARACTER *of the late Mr.* STRAHAN, *from "The Lounger," a periodical Paper, published at* Edinburgh, *Aug.* 20, 1785.

THE advantages and use of Biography have of late been so often mentioned, and are now so universally allowed, that it is needless for any modern author to set them forth. That department of writing, however, has been of late years so much cultivated, that it has fared with Biography as with every other art; it has lost much of its dignity in its commonness, and many lives have been presented to the public, from which little instruction or amusement could be drawn. Individuals have been traced in minute and ordinary actions, from which no consequences could arise, but to the private circle of their own families and friends, and in the detail of which we saw no passion excited, no character developed, nothing that should distinguish them from those common occurrences,

"Which dully took their course, and were forgotten."

Yet there are few even of those comparatively insignificant lives, in which men of a serious and thinking cast do not feel a certain degree of interest. A pensive mind can trace, in seemingly trivial incidents and common situations, something to feed reflection, and to foster thought; as the solitary naturalist culls the trodden leaves, and discovers, in their form and texture, the principles of vegetative nature. The motive, too, of the relater often helps out the unimportance of his relation; and to the ingenuous and susceptible, there is a feeling not unpleasant in allowing for the partiality of gratitude, and the tediousness of him who recounts his obligations. The virtuous connections of life and of the heart it is always pleasing to trace, even though the objects are neither new nor striking. Like those familiar paintings that show the inside of cottages, and the exercise of village-duties, such narrations come home to the bosoms of the worthy, who feel the relationship of Virtue, and acknowledge her family where-ever it is found. And, perhaps, there is a calmer and more placid delight in viewing her amidst these unimportant offices, than when we look up to her invested in the pomp of greatness, and the pride of power.

I have been led to these reflections by an account with which a correspondent has furnished me, of some particulars in the life of an individual, a native of this country, who died a few weeks ago in London, Mr. William Strahan, printer to his Majesty. His title to be recorded in a work of this sort, my correspondent argues from a variety of considerations unnecessary to be repeated. One, which applies particularly to the public office of the Lounger, I will take the liberty to mention. He was the author of a paper in "The Mirror;" a work, in the train of which I am proud to walk, and am glad of an opportunity to plead my relation to it, by inserting the *eloge* (I take that word as custom has sanctified it, without adopting its abstract signification) of one of its writers.

Mr. Strahan was born at Edinburgh in the year 1715. His father, who had a small appointment in the customs, gave his son the education which every lad of decent rank then received in a country where the avenues to learning were easy, and open to men of the most moderate circumstances. After having passed through the tuition of a grammar-school, he was put apprentice to a printer; and, when a very young man, removed to a wider sphere in that line of business, and went to follow his trade in London. Sober, diligent, and attentive, while his emoluments were for some time very scanty, he contrived to live rather within than beyond his income; and though he married early, and without such a provision as prudence might have looked for in the establishment of a family, he continued to thrive, and to better his circumstances. This he would often mention as an encouragement to early matrimony, and used to say, that he never had a child born that Providence did not send some increase of income to provide for the increase of his household. With sufficient vigour of mind, he had that happy flow of animal spirits, which is not easily discouraged by unpromising appearances. By him who can look with firmness upon difficulties, their conquest is already half atchieved; but the man on whose heart and spirits they lie heavy, will scarcely be able to bear up against their pressure. The forecast of timid, or the disgust of too delicate minds, are very unfortunate attendants for men of business; who, to be successful, must often push improbabilities, and bear with mortifications.

His abilities in his profession, accompanied with perfect integrity and unabating diligence, enabled him, after the first difficulties were overcome, to get on with

with rapid success. And he was one of the most flourishing men in the trade, when, in the year 1770, he purchased a share of the patent for king's printer of Mr. Eyre, with whom he maintained the most cordial intimacy during all the rest of his life. Besides the emoluments arising from this appointment, as well as from a very extensive private business, he now drew largely from a field which required some degree of speculative sagacity to cultivate; I mean, that great literary property which he acquired by purchasing the copy-rights of some of the most celebrated authors of the time. In this his liberality kept equal pace with his prudence, and in some cases went perhaps rather beyond it. Never had such rewards been given to the labours of literary men, as now were received from him and his associates in those purchases of copy-rights from authors.

Having now attained the first great object of business, wealth, Mr. Strahan looked with a very allowable ambition on the stations of political rank and eminence. Politics had long occupied his active mind, which he had for many years pursued as his favourite amusement, by corresponding on that subject with some of the first characters of the age. Mr. Strahan's queries to Dr. Franklin in the year 1769, respecting the discontents of the Americans, published in the London Chronicle of 28th July, 1778, shew the just conception he entertained of the important consequences of that dispute, and his anxiety as a good subject to investigate, at that early period, the proper means by which their grievances might be removed, and a permanent harmony restored between the two countries. In the year 1775 he was elected a member of parliament for the borough of Malmsbury, in Wiltshire, with a very illustrious colleague, the Hon. C. J. Fox; and in the succeeding parliament for Wotton Basset, in the same county. In this station applying himself with that industry which was natural to him, he attended the House with a scrupulous punctuality, and was a useful member. His talents for business acquired the consideration to which they were intitled, and were not unnoticed by the minister.

In his political connections he was constant to the friends to whom he had been first attached. He was a steady supporter of that party who were turned out of administration in spring 1784, and lost his seat in the House of Commons by the dissolution of parliament with which that change was followed; a situation which he did not shew any desire to resume on the return of the new parliament.

One motive for his not wishing a seat in the present parliament, was a feeling of some decline in his health, which had rather suffered from the long sittings and late hours with which the political warfare in the last had been attended. Tho' without any fixed disease, his strength was visibly declining; and though his spirits survived his strength, yet the vigour and activity of his mind was also considerably impaired. Both continued gradually to decline till his death, which happened on Saturday the 9th of July, 1785, in the 71st year of his age.

Endued with much natural sagacity, and an attentive observation of life, he owed his rise to that station of opulence and respect which he attained, rather to his own talents and exertion, than to any accidental occurrence of favourable or fortunate circumstances. His mind, tho' not deeply tinctured with learning, was not uninformed by letters. From a habit of attention to style, he had acquired a considerable portion of critical acuteness in the discernment of its beauties and defects. In one branch of writing himself excelled, I mean the epistolary, in which he not only shewed the precision and clearness of business; but possessed a neatness, as well as fluency of expression, which I have known few letter-writers to surpass. Letter-writing was one of his favourite amusements; and among his correspondents were men of such eminence and talents as well repaid his endeavours to entertain them. One of these, as we have before mentioned, was the justly celebrated Dr. Franklin, originally a printer like Mr. Strahan, whose friendship and correspondence he continued to enjoy, notwithstanding the difference of their sentiments in political matters, which often afforded pleasantry, but never mixed any thing acrimonious in their letters. One of the latest, he received from his illustrious and venerable friend, contained a humorous allegory of the state of politics in Britain, drawn from the profession of Printing, of which, though the Doctor had quitted the exercise, he had not forgotten the terms.

There are stations of acquired greatness which make men proud to recall the lowness of that from which they rose. The native eminence of Franklin's mind was above concealing the humbleness of

his origin. Those only who possess no intrinsic elevation are afraid to sully the honours to which accident has reared them, by the recollection of that obscurity whence they spring.

Of this recollection Mr. Strahan was rather proud than ashamed; and I have heard those who were disposed to censure him, blame it as a kind of ostentation in which he was weak enough to indulge. But methinks "'tis to consider too curiously, to consider it so." There is a kind of reputation which we may laudably desire, and justly enjoy; and he who is sincere enough to forego the pride of ancestry and of birth, may, without much imputation of vanity, assume the merit of his own elevation.

In that elevation he neither triumphed over the inferiority of those he had left below him, nor forgot the equality in which they had formerly stood. Of their inferiority he did not even remind them, by the ostentation of grandeur, or the parade of wealth. In his house there was none of that saucy train, none of that state or finery, with which the illiberal delight to confound and to dazzle those who may have formerly seen them in less enviable circumstances. No man was more mindful of, or more solicitous to oblige the acquaintance or companions of his early days. The advice which his experience, or the assistance which his purse could afford, he was ready to communicate; and at his table in London every Scotsman found an easy introduction, and every old acquaintance a cordial welcome. This was not merely a virtue of hospitality, or a duty of benevolence with him; he felt it warmly as a sentiment: and that paper in "The "Mirror," of which I mentioned him as the author (the letter from London in the 94th number), was, I am persuaded, a genuine picture of his feelings on the recollection of those scenes in which his youth had been spent, and of those companions with which it had been associated.

Such of them as still survive him will read the above short account of his life with interest and with pleasure. For others it may not be altogether devoid of entertainment or of use. If among the middling and busy ranks of mankind it can afford an encouragement to the industry of those who are beginning to climb into life, or furnish a lesson of moderation to those who have attained its height; if to the first it may recommend honest industry and sober diligence; if to the latter it may suggest the ties of antient fellowship, and early connection, which the pride of wealth or of station loses as much dignity as it foregoes satisfaction by refusing to acknowledge; if it shall chear one hour of despondency or discontent to the young; if it shall save one frown of disdain or of refusal to the unfortunate; the higher and more refined class of my readers will forgive the familiarity of the example, and consider, that it is not from the biography of heroes or of statesmen that instances can be drawn to prompt the conduct of the bulk of mankind, or to excite the useful, tho' less splendid, virtues of private and domestic life.

MR. URBAN,

PERMIT me to offer you a view of the front of St. John's Church, Dublin, as no other person has as yet given it to the public. This draught (*see the plate, fig.* 4), represents only the front (and it is the eastern one), the steeple not being yet erected; and altho' this building is neither venerable for antiquity, nor conspicuous for elegance, yet may stand as a model for a plain substantial place of worship, befitting the simplicity of the reformed religion, and the sober service of the Almighty. I must add, that this building was principally constructed by the aid and munificence of the present primate of Ireland, who has erected nearly as many churches as the Empress Helena. Would to God the opulence of others might compleat the plan, by enabling the parishioners of that small parish to elevate the intended steeple! The drawing which accompanies it (*fig.* 5), is the front of the university printing-office at Dublin.

The description and print which you gave in your April Magazine of the Mus Jaculus, reminded me of another animal described and represented in your Mag. for July 1773, p. 320, to which I refer yourself and your readers, and am your's,

JONATHAN PRINCOX.

*** Fig. 6 in the same plate is a representation of the common *house cricket*, which is given at the request of several correspondents, some of whom had even doubted of its existence.

*** The discovery of a large toad in a solid stone found in a quarry at Pedarborg in the district of Mansfeldt, has lately attracted the attention of the Members of the Royal Academy at Berlin.—Discoveries of the like kind are frequent in Great Britain.

ODE

Fig. 1.

Motacilla arundinacea, See p. 402.

Mag. Aug. 1785

July 20. 1785. See p. 195.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

The Cricket.

St. John's Church, Dublin.

ersity

ODE written on the River DERWENT, in a romantic Valley near its Source.

By Dr. D———, of Derby.

DARWENT! what scenes thy wandering waves behold,
As bursting from thy hundred springs they roll'd,
Stray,
And down these vales in sounding torrents
Seek to the shining East their mazy way.

Here dusky alders, leaning from the cliff,
Dip their long arms, and wave their branches wide;
There, as the loose rocks thwart my bounding skiff,
White moon-beams tremble on the foaming tide.

Pass on, ye waves! where, dreft in lavish pride,
'Mid roseate bowers the gorgeous *Chatsworth* beams,
Spreads her smooth lawns along your willowy side,
And eyes her gilded turrets in your streams.

Pass on, ye waves! where Nature's rudest child,
Frowning incumbent o'er the darken'd floods,
Rock rear'd on rock, on mountain mountain pil'd,
Old *Matlock* sits, and shakes his crest of woods.

But when fair *Derby's* stately towers you view,
Where his bright meads your sparkling currents drink,
Oh! should my Laura press the morning-dew,
And bend her graceful footsteps to your brink;

Uncurl your eddies, all your gales confine,
And, as your scaly nations gaze around,
Bid your gay nymphs pourtray, with pencil fine,
Her radiant form upon your silver ground.

With playful malice form her kindling cheeks,
Steal the warm blush, and tinge your passing stream,
Mock the sweet transient dimples as she speaks,
And, as she turns her eye, reflect the beam.

And tell her, DARWENT, as you murmur by,
How, in these wilds, with hopeless love I sigh,
Teach your lone vales and echoing caves to
And mix my briny sorrows with your urn.

CARDING AND SPINNING.

AN EPIGRAM.

TO spin with art, in ancient times has been
Thought not beneath the noble dame and queen.
From that employ our maidens had the name
Of *Spinster*, which the moderns now disclaim.
But since to cards each female turns her mind,
And to that dear delight is so inclin'd,
Change the soft name of *Spinster* to a harder,
And let each damsel now be call'd *A Carder*.

JULY, A PASTORAL POEM.

"Welcome, ye shades! ye bowery thickets hail!
"Ye lofty pines! ye venerable oaks!
"Ye aftus wild, resounding o'er the steep!
"Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
"As to the hunted hart the sallying spring."
THOMSON.

YE Dryads who woo the recess
Where the oak's ample shadow extends,
To your haunts of retirement I press,
And the Muse my intrusion attends.
From the morning too brilliant I stray,
From the solar meridian blaze,
When mute is the chorister's lay,
And the sun darts his vertical rays.

Retirement, how sweet is thy power!
I fly from the indolent breeze;
I fly from the hot-parching hour;
Receive me, ye gloom-shedding trees.
With you, lonely Silence prevails,
You shelter my Celadon's seat,
Whose cot no ambition assails,
Save that to be honest and neat.

No sycophant here shall be heard,
Where Friendship her quietude seeks;
Sincerity utters the word,
From the lips of Veracity speaks.
What though in this temperate scite,
This hermitage hidden and mean,
No pane of high polish the light
Reflects to illumine the scene?

What though, on the unadorn'd wall
Does Sculpture her chissel deny,
No portal conduct to the hall,
Where paintings replenish the eye?
Yet here, in profusion of sweets,
Calm Solitude leads by the hand
The hind, who felicity meets,
And scorns the least wish to be grand.

The gay fascination of wealth
No envy to Celadon brings;
Be his but contentment and health,
With pity he looks down on kings.
Exempt from vexation and strife,
Devotion pours balm on his breast;
How smooth is that tenor of life,
Where conscience spreads poppies of rest!

Though lost are the poesies of spring,
Their beauties all gone to decay,
Rancina the lily shall bring,
As soft and as sweet as the May.
How delicate white are her flowers!
How grateful and cool to the sight!
In silver-like grandeur she towers,
The garden's first pride and delight.

The amaranth has not denied
The eglantine's blossom to join;
The currant I see by her side,
At the foot of the wide-spreading vine.

The

The boughs of the cherry and pear
  A canopy mutually form,
His cottage from perils to spare,
  When rises the war of the storm.

And now, clouds collecting behold,
  Whose darkness conceals the sun's light,
Though noon, yet what horrors unfold!
  —— appears an unseasonable night!
The thunder, impressive of pain,
  Rolls awfully solemn around:
And now it reverberates again;
  Tremendous indeed is the sound.

How dark and how dismal the scene!
  Now rushes in torrents the rain;
Red flashes of Fate intervene;
  Now shakes with convulsions the plain.
Let elements fretful contend,
  The æther dissolve in a blaze;
To the breast of my unappall'd friend
  Their fury no tremor conveys.

The terrible concert is o'er,
  Hush'd all its impetuous rage.
Great Ruler! to Thee let me pour
  The thanks which my bosom engage.
The tempest is o'er, and the Sun
  Descends with his Thetis to rest.
If e'er by my theme thou wert won,
  Come, Delia, sole queen of my breast.

Lo, Evening, mild daughter of Day,
  In aspect as thou most serene;
Her smiles shall enliven my lay,
  So calm and unclouded her mien.
The lark to her nestlings descends,
  The wood deepens faster to brown;
To the village the cottager bends,
  And lays him contentedly down.

The flocks and the herds are at large,
  Their coverts of coolness they leave,
To taste of the rill's blady marge,
  And share the soft gifts of the eve.
The swallow, in search of his prey,
  Skims lightly o'er thistle and brake;
Glides swift as for plunder or prey,
  His wings dash the wave of the lake.

How bright are the smiles of thy youth,
  Where summer perpetually reigns,
Thou gem of original truth,
  Shall we join in the dance on the plains?
Thro the fields where the purple-ey'd tare
  Blooms lavish thy presence to greet:
To the glade of refreshment repair,
  Where offers the moss-cushion'd seat.

To gain a repast for the eye,
  Yon eminence shall we explore,
There, Delia, together descry
  The streamers that crimson the shore,
Till the view by gradation shall fade,
  The evening's late shadows prevail,
And Cynthia soft mantle the shade,
  Full-orb'd, tell her marvellous tale?

Bright boast of my pastoral lay,
  Dear maid of my uniform love,
Soon the morn of the long summer's day,
  And its noon, must to evening remove;
But soon, when her shadows are fled,
  The morning the day shall renew;
The sun shall arise from his bed,
  Relumine each beautiful view.

How like is the portrait of man:
  The morn of his infancy fades,
The race of his manhood soon ran,
  And age bends him down to the shades.
But, like the bright morning's return,
  Regenerate he shall arise,
In triumph burst forth from the urn,
  And beam in the bliss of the skies.

EPISTLE TO T. M. ESQ.

By the Rev. Mr. BANISTER, *previous to his entering into Orders.*

Stend-head, Sept. 1783.

SWEET scenes of solitude and learned ease,
Whose artless beauties on reflection please;
Where Poetry her heavenly charms display'd,
And deign'd with me to range the rural shade;
My breast enlighten'd with her flame divine,
Before my eyes bade ancient heroes shine,
Led me to Greece, the Muse's favourite seat,
The scene of all that's glorious, good, and great;
First taught my eyes with virtuous tears to flow
At just descriptions of fictitious woe.
Whilst bolder thoughts my daring breast inspire,
To give to British strains the Attic fire,
To catch the spirit, and the moral thought,
Which sage Euripides pathetic taught;
To mark the struggling passions as they rise,
Darkning the soul as tempests cloud the skies;
Forgive, great poet, my presumptuous Muse,
Which vainly hop'd thy beauties to transfuse;
Tho' much they languish in my feeble lines,
Yet thro' the cloud thy native genius shines;
Forcing itself with unresisted sway,
And bursting forth in all the blaze of day.
With hapless Petrarch now I join my tears,
And the sad scene some beauteous Laura chears,
Serenely rising from the wat'ry bed,
Or lightly tripping o'er th' enamell'd mead.
But ah! these joys are o'er — farewell, ye shades!
Farewell, poetic dreams!—farewell, Aonian maids!
Religion summons.——From th' æthereal height
Behold the virgin comes, array'd in light;
High o'er her head the sun's bright form appears,
Encircled with a crown of radiant stars.
Lost and confounded in the glorious blaze,
Whilst on the heavenly maid I trembling gaze,
Accents melodious strike my listening ears,
And thus her words divine relieve my fears:

"No

"No more, my son, employ your rural "strains
"To sing of heroes' and of lovers' pains,
"To paint the horrors of the feverish "mind,
"The rage of war, ambition unconfin'd
"With all the toils which harrass lost "mankind;
"A nobler subject should thy breast inspire,
"Exalt thy voice, and animate thy lyre:
"See where I point, behold yon bright a-"bode,
"Where deathless bliss surrounds the "throne of God.
"Fear not, tho' dark and intricate the "way,
"The chemb Faith shall guide thee with "her ray,
"And chase the gloom with Truth's "resistless day.
"See boasted Sophistry's vain legions yield
"At her approach, and vanquish'd quit the "field.
"O, may I see thee join that glorious band
"Which once adorn'd Britannia's happy "land;
"Like Mede, the spirit darting on his soul,
"The mystic book of prophecy unroll;
"With penetrating eye, and thought sub-"lime,
"Pursue the will of God through endless "time;
"His mercies, far transcending thought, ex-"plore,
"Ascend to heaven, and as you gaze adore.
"With Cudworth intellectual worlds define,
"Or trace with Clarke the attributes di-"vine.
"See Hooker, brave assertor of my laws,
"Lead forth his train to combat in my "cause;
"Struck by the force of truth, before him "fly
"Fanatic pride, and papal tyranny.
"His lips with ready eloquence endow'd,
"See Tillotson harangue the list'ning "crowd,
"The virtues teach, explain the moral plan,
"And shew us all that 's great and good in "man.
"Behold of moderns an illustrious line;
"See Butler, Sherlock, Pearce, and Newton "shine.
"Before him Learning's adamantine shield,
"See Warburton advance to take the field,
"Skill'd to detect the Deist's subtle arts,
"And those vain aids which sophistry im-"parts.
"Pierc'd by his judgement strong, in reason's "scales
"The boasted eloquence of St. John fails;
"The sickly taste of Shaftesbury expires,
"Baffled his wit, extinct his Attic fires.
"See modest Hurd, possess'd of taste refin'd,
"Extensive learning, and a liberal mind,
"And Lowth, adorn'd with manly eloquence,
"Employ their wondrous powers in my "defence.
"Firm in his faith, and steady to my cause,
"See Randolph rise to vindicate my laws;
"Ev'n in this vale, from public view retir'd,
"Behold a sage with genuine virtue fir'd,
"Content to spend the evening of his days
"In pious acts transcending vulgar praise,
"The bed of sickness and distress to chear,
"To dry the widow's and the orphan's tear,
"Celestial truths with eloquence impart,
"Relieve the wretched, raise the droopin-"heart.
"Such is his practice; such, my son, be "thine,
"And may in thee a second S—— shine."
She ceas'd: her voice with reverence I obey.
Resolv'd to follow where she leads the way.
And must I quit (sad thought) this happy plain,
The Muses' seat, where Truth and Friendship reign?
O'er the fair vale I seem to cast my eye,
Shed the warm tear, and heave the parting sigh.
When far remov'd from those I lov'd so well,
On thee my friend shall memory fondly dwell,
Recal those heart-felt pleasures to my view
Which once at Eastwell's lov'd retreat I knew,
While letters, kind interpreters, impart
The warm effusions of thy generous heart.
Thus shall our friendship shine with mutual flame,
In every change of fortune still the same.

E L E G Y,

TO THE MEMORY OF

STEPHEN HOGG, ESQ.

OF LYNN-REGIS, NORFOLK.

WHENE'ER a soul where heaven-born Virtue shines
With native grandeur and unclouded light,
Where Truth with winning Gentleness combines,
Firm Truth, that soars to its sublimest heights,

When Death's stern angel on his clay-cold wing
Wafts such a soul from this terrestrial sphere;
Friendship, how mourns thy lute on every string,
How due the Muse's sympathising tear!

While in melodious sighs she breathes her lay,
And wakes the requiem on her plaintive lyre,
Ye, who at Merit's fane your tribute pay,
Advance, and in her tuneful grief con-spire.

The friend benign, the parent justly dear,
And Freedom's champion, shall not Virtue mourn?
Go then, and still bedew with many a tear
The pensive cypress that o'ershades his urn.

While there its vigils filial sorrow keeps,
In tender union with maternal woe,
Condoling Pity, soft-ey'd angel, weeps,
And her sweet plaints pathetically flow.

Yes, to his heart congenial with your own,
Ye who Philanthropy's mild laws obey,
Those amiable, those soothing powers were known,
That gild the gloom of life with pleasure's ray.

Sweet Charity, he felt thy force divine,
And his enamour'd soul confess'd thee fair;
A zealous vot'ry at thy hallow'd shrine,
His noblest incense still he offer'd there.

With what fine transports did his heart expand,
The meek suffusion glistening in his eyes,
Whene'er it prompted his propitious hand,
With timely aid to silence Penury's cries!

Lamented shade, that in the realms of day
(Thrice blest exchange for sublunary cares!)
Hear'st, in extatic bliss dissolv'd away,
Cherubic harps warbling immortal airs!

Thou, o'er whose generous breast, while here below,
Connubial tenderness in triumph reign'd,
So charm'd to see the filial bosom glow
With that fond reverence but by love obtain'd;

Oh, turn thine eyes from this low world of ours,
(What canst thou see but grief and misery here?)
View not, ah! view not the sad well-known bowers
Which hold those objects that were once so dear!

The wife's distress, the child's affecting tears,
Round her lov'd waist clasping his duteous arms,
Would quite unfit thee for thy kindred spheres,
And rob ev'n Paradise of half its charms!

Dulwich College. J. N. PUDDICOMBE.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you a Latin translation of a piece which I formerly communicated to you under the title of "The Poplar Field."

W. C.

POPULEÆ cecidit gratissima copia sylvæ,
Conticuere susurri, omnisque evanuit umbra;
Nuliæ jam levibus se miscent frondibus auræ,
Et nulla in fluvio ramorum ludit imago.

Hei mihi, bis senos dum luctû torqueor annos
His cogor silvis, sœtoque carere recessû.
Cum sero redicus, stratasque in gramine cervens,
Insedi arboribus sub quâis errare solebam.

Ah! ubi nunc mutatus cantibus illum
Umbra tegit, durâ nondum pennissa hipenni,
Scilicet emptos colles camposque petentes
Odit, et indignans et non redituras abivit.

Et qui succisas doleo, succidar et ipse,
Et prius huic parilis quam crescerit alterâ sylva
Flebor, et exequiis parvis donatus, habebo
Defixum lapidem, tumuliqi cubantis acervum,

Tam subitò periisse videns tam digna manere
Agnosco humanas sortes et tristia fata,
Sit licèt ipse brevis, præceps devolvor ad umbras,
Est homini brevior citiùsque obscura voluptas.

W. C.

A CONGRATULATORY
SONNET,
TO A FRIEND,
on the return of two of his sons to England from the East Indies, where they had been prisoners for upwards of two years, during which time their father had been kept in an anxious state of suspence, never having heard from them.

HER dun veil long Uncertainty had hung
'Twixt thee and Hope's fair scene, lest it should cheer
Thy anxious breast, which oft with grief was wrung,
While for thy sons in secret stream'd the tear.

Sometimes you saw them whelm'd in ocean's tide,
And sometimes fainting on the burning sand;
Sometimes you thought they wretchedly had died
Beneath the cruelty of Hyder's hand.

Now, since they safe have reach'd the British shore,
Permit the Muse to hail the happy day
Which soon shall give them to thy sight once more,
And drive each doubtful, anxious thought away.

While all thy fam'ly, with attentive ear,
Shall crowd around, their wondrous tales to hear.

Woodbridge. J. B.

THE LIBERTINE ANSWERED.

"THE Fair are form'd for Love,
"Their very eyes confess;
"Then who shall dare to blame
"The girl that deigns to bless?"

THE maxim you advance,
I readily must own——
They 're form'd for Love, 'tis true,
But VIRTUOUS LOVE ALONE.

Aug. 8. STRAFFORDIENSIS.

AU-

AUTHENTIC COPY

Of the Bill *for finally regulating the Intercourse and Commerce between* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *on permanent and equitable principles; for the mutual benefit of both Kingdoms. Moved in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Tuesday August 2.*

Whereas it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated, on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries:

And whereas, for that purpose, it is expedient that the trade between the said countries, as well in articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either of them, as in those of foreign countries, should be encouraged and extended as much as possible, and that a full participation of the Commercial Advantages which this kingdom may derive from any of its foreign settlements, colonies or plantations, and from the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the ships and seamen thereof, should be secured to Ireland on the same terms as the said advantages are, or shall be, from time to time, enjoyed by the inhabitants of this kingdom:

Be it therefore declared, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that no prohibitions shall exist, in either of the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, against the importation, use, or sale of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other of the said kingdoms, except such as are hereinafter excepted:

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no prohibition shall exist in this kingdom, after the on the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except such as now exist, or may hereafter exist, against the importation of corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit, and also except such qualified prohibitions which are now, or may hereafter be in force, as do not absolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or the materials of manufacture, but only regulate or prescribe the tonnage, or dimensions, or built, or country of the ships or vessels in which the same may be imported, or regulate or prescribe the weight, size, or quantity of the article to be therein imported, or the packages in which the same may be contained, or regulate or prescribe other circumstances relative thereto; and also except prohibitions restraining the importation, for sale, of ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other implements of war, unless by virtue of his Majesty's licence; and also except such prohibitions as may be necessary for protecting the copy-rights of authors and booksellers, the engraved property of engravers, and of the venders of prints and maps, and all other exclusive rights and privileges which are or may be secured in this kingdom, for the encouragement of new inventions, to bodies corporate or individuals, by acts of Parliament, grants from the Crown, or otherwise.

And be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which there is a difference between the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, when imported into Ireland, and the duties on the same articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, when imported into Great Britain, the duties on such articles should be reduced, in the kingdom where they are highest, to an amount not exceeding the duties which were payable in the other on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two; so that in every case in which any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten pounds ten shillings per centum, or upwards, on the seventeenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, the amount of the said duties so reduced shall not be less than the said duty of ten pounds ten shillings per centum; and that all articles, which are now importable duty-free into either kingdom from the other, shall hereafter be imported duty-free into each kingdom from the other respectively: Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to import into this kingdom all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland (except as herein excepted) subject to such rates and duties as aforesaid, to be fixed and ascertained in the manner to be hereinafter directed.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which the articles of consumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, such manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a further duty on the importation, adequate to countervail the duty on the manufacture; and that in all cases in which there shall be a duty in either kingdom on the raw material of any manufacture, such manufacture may, on its importation from the other kingdom, be charged with such a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same to burthens adequate to those to which such manufacture is subject, in consequence of such duties on such raw materials, in the kingdom into which such manufacture may

be so imported; and that in all cases in which a bounty shall be given, in either kingdom, on any articles manufactured therein, which shall remain on such articles when exported to the other, such articles may be charged with a further duty, in the kingdom into which they shall be imported, sufficient to countervail such bounty remaining thereon: Provided always, That the duty to be imposed upon manufactured salt, imported into any part of Great Britain, in order to countervail the internal duty thereon, shall be computed according to the rate of the internal duty payable thereon in England.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new or additional duty or duties shall be hereafter imposed, in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such countervailing duties as may from time to time be imposed, as hereinbefore provided, in consequence of any internal duty on the manufacture, or of any duty on the raw material of which such manufacture is composed, or of any bounty given on any goods manufactured in the other kingdom, and remaining on such goods when exported therefrom: and that such countervailing duties, to be imposed as aforesaid, shall continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties on the manufacture or raw material which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail, or as such article shall retain, on exportation from the other kingdom, the bounty which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, shall hereafter be imposed, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from one kingdom to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the authority aforesaid, to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that when any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of either kingdom, shall be prohibited by the laws of the said kingdom to be exported to foreign countries, the same articles, when exported to the other kingdom shall be prohibited to be re-exported from thence to any foreign country.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties whatever should be paid or payable, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, malt, meal, flour, and biscuit; and except also the bounties at present given on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensation for duties paid: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all bounties now payable in Great Britain, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, on the exportation of any articles to Ireland, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, from and after

except the bounties now payable on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and except any bounties which relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits; and except such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland should be exportable, from the kingdom into which they shall be imported from the other, as free from duties as similar commodities of the same kingdom; and that all manufactures of either kingdom, imported into the other, shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties, on exportation from the kingdom into which they shall have been so imported, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burthens than the home made manufactures of such kingdom; and that when any such articles shall be liable, in either kingdom, to any duty on being exported to any foreign country, the same articles, if they shall have been imported from such kingdom into the other, shall, on exportation from such other kingdom to any foreign countries, pay the same duties as they would have been liable to on exportation from the kingdom of their growth, produce, or manufacture, to such foreign country or countries.

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great Britain, shall be entitled to such freedom or exemption from duty, and to such drawbacks, or bounties in the nature of drawbacks, on exportation from Great Britain to any place or country whatever, as may render them subject, on such exportation, to no heavier burthen than the like articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, are or may be subject to on exportation therefrom to the same countries or places respectively; and that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland shall, on being exported from this kingdom to any foreign country,

country, be subject to the same duty or duties to which they would have been subject on being exported directly from Ireland to such foreign country.

And whereas, in order to ascertain the duties, bounties, and drawbacks, which may take place as aforesaid, on the importation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom into the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from thence to the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from the other to any foreign countries, it is expedient that proper persons be appointed, in each kingdom, to prepare a schedule or schedules thereof, to be laid before the Parliaments of both kingdoms, for their consideration and approbation; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That shall, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to meet, confer, and consult touching the formation of such schedule or schedules as aforesaid, or any particulars relative thereto, with any person or persons who may be appointed for the like purpose by virtue of any act of the Parliament of Ireland.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said shall, and they are hereby required to lay, with all convenient speed, such schedule or schedules, and a report of their proceedings relative to the formation thereof, before the House of Commons of Great Britain.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to examine upon oath any persons whatever, who shall be willing to be so examined, touching any matters relative to the formation of the said schedules.

And be it further enacted, That the said shall, on or before the take and subscribe the following oath, before the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, or before any one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer:

"I A. B. do swear, That, as a Commissioner appointed by virtue of an Act, intituled
"
" I will, to the best of my judgment and ability, faithfully and impartially discharge the trust thereby reposed in me, without favour or affection to any person or persons whatever, "So help me GOD."

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, during such time as the trade to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) shall be imported into each kingdom from the other, reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to import from Ireland into Great Britain, in ships navigated according to law, all goods, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Sreights of Magellan, during such time as the trade shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) under the same regulations, and at the same duties, to which such goods would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all duties originally paid on the importation of such goods into either kingdom respectively, shall be fully drawn back, within a time to be limited, on the exportation thereof from one kingdom to the other, except on the exportation to Ireland from Great Britain of arrack, foreign brandy, and foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as herein after directed on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all duties originally paid or secured, on the importation into this kingdom of any goods or commodities, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except arrack, foreign brandy, foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, shall be fully drawn back,

country, be subject to the same duty or duties to which they would have been subject on being exported directly from Ireland to such foreign country.

And whereas, in order to ascertain the duties, bounties, and drawbacks, which may take place as aforesaid, on the importation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom into the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from thence to the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from the other to any foreign countries, it is expedient that proper persons be appointed, in each kingdom, to prepare a schedule or schedules thereof, to be laid before the Parliaments of both kingdoms, for their consideration and approbation; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That shall, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to meet, confer, and consult touching the formation of such schedule or schedules as aforesaid, or any particulars relative thereto, with any person or persons who may be appointed for the like purpose by virtue of any act of the Parliament of Ireland.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said shall, and they are hereby required to lay, with all convenient speed, such schedule or schedules, and a report of their proceedings relative to the formation thereof, before the House of Commons of Great Britain.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to examine upon oath any persons whatever, who shall be willing to be so examined, touching any matters relative to the formation of the said schedules.

And be it further enacted, That the said shall, on or before the take and subscribe the following oath, before the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, or before any one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer:

"I A. B. do swear, That, as a Com-
"missioner appointed by virtue of an
"Act, intitled
"
"
"
"I will to the
"judgment
"and
"best

be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, during such time as the trade to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) shall be imported into each kingdom from the other, reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to import from Ireland into Great Britain, in ships navigated according to law, all goods, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, during such time as the trade shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) under the same regulations, and at the same duties, to which such goods would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all duties originally paid on the importation of such goods into either kingdom respectively, shall be fully drawn back, within a time to be limited, on the exportation thereof from one kingdom to the other, except on the exportation to Ireland from Great Britain of arrack, foreign brandy, and foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as herein after directed on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all duties originally paid or secured, on the importation into this kingdom of any goods or comm[illegible]ot being the growth, produce, or [illegible] of Ireland, except arrack, f[illegible] foreign rum, and all sorts of [illegible]t imported from the British [illegible] West Indies, and except the [illegible]ained, as hereinafter directed, [illegible]ported to Ireland, being the [illegible]ce, or manufacture of countries [illegible] Cape of Good Hope to the [illegible] of Magellan, shall be fully d awa[illegible] back,

back, or the security for the same discharged, on exportation thereof to Ireland, within years after the importation thereof into this kingdom.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such drawback shall be paid, or security discharged, until a certificate from the proper officer of the revenue in Ireland, stating the due entry and landing of such articles, shall be returned and delivered to the proper officer of the port from whence the same shall have been exported, and until the several other particulars by law required in the case of drawbacks shall have been duly observed.

And whereas it is highly and equally important to the interests both of Great Britain and Ireland, and essential to the objects of the present Settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, so far as relates to the securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and so far as relates to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and that all such laws in both kingdoms should impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both, which can only be effected by the laws to be passed in the Parliaments of both kingdoms (the Parliament of Great Britain being alone competent to bind the People of Great Britain in any case whatever, and the Parliament of Ireland being alone competent to bind the People of Ireland in any case whatever); therefore be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, so far as the said laws relate to the securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, shall be the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both kingdoms:

And be it therefore declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all privileges, advantages, and immunities, which are now granted, or shall, by any law to be passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, be hereafter granted, to ships built in Great Britain, or to ships belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain, or to ships manned by British seamen, or to ships manned by certain proportions of British seamen, shall, to all intents and purposes whatever, be enjoyed in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, respectively, by ships built in Ireland, or by ships belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects residing in Ireland, or by ships manned by Irish seamen, or by ships manned by certain proportions of Irish seamen.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that such regulations as are now, or hereafter shall be, in force, by laws passed or to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for securing exclusive privileges, advantages, and immunities as aforesaid to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, shall be established in Ireland, for the same time, and in the same manner as in Great Britain, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland within months, if the parliament of Ireland shall be then sitting, and shall continue to sit for months next ensuing without being prorogued or dissolved; or, in case the Parliament of Ireland shall not be then sitting, or shall not continue to sit for months without being prorogued or dissolved, then within months after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament: Provided nevertheless, That the laws so to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that Irish sail cloth shall be deemed British sail cloth within the meaning of an Act of the nineteenth year of his late Majesty King George the Second, or any other Act or Acts of the Parliament of this kingdom respecting the furnishing of ships with British sail cloth; and that Irish sail cloth shall be entitled to equal preference and advantage as British for the use of the British navy.

And be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the people of Ireland now, and at all times to come, shall have the benefit of trading to and from the British colonies and plantations in the West Indies and America, and to and from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and in all articles of their growth, produce, or manufacture, in as full and ample manner as the people of this kingdom, and shall likewise have the benefit of trading in the like ample manner to and from all such colonies, settlements, and plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or establish, and to and from such British settlements as may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, whenever the trade with those countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only.

And

be it enacted by the authority afore-
That all goods and commodities what-
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ettlements, or plantations, which this
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any British settlements which may
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Hope to the Streights of Magellan,
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cease to be carried on by an exclusive
ny having liberty to import into the
London only, may in like manner be
ed into the said colonies, settlements,
ntations, from Ireland, subject only
same duties and regulations as the like
shall be subject to on importation into
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respectively, from Great Britain.
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ce of the fisheries carried on by the sub-
f the said United States, shall, on im-
ion into Ireland, be made subject to the
duties and regulations as the like goods
r from time to time shall be, subject to
portation into Great Britain, or, if
prohibited from being imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

Provided always, and be it declared, That rum, being of the produce or manufacture of the British plantations in the West Indies, may be importable into Ireland at no higher duties than are now payable thereon; and also, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies or plantations in the West Indies, or in America, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or to any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, so long as the commerce to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, or to any of the British settlements in the East Indies, whenever such commerce shall cease to be carried on by such exclusive company, shall from time to time be made liable to such duties, and be entitled to such drawbacks, only, and be put under such regulations as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less duties or impositions than the like goods shall be burthened with when exported from Great Britain; provided always, that linen and provisions may continue to be exported from Ireland to any British colony, plantation, or settlement, duty-free.

Provided also, and be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties should be payable in Ireland on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or of any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback or compensation of or for duties paid, over and above any duties paid in Great Britain.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that when any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of British West India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they shall be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers of the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time,

the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall be sent with the first parcel, and to identify the remainder, if shipped within new certificates shall be granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any ship or vessel shall arrive from any port or place in Ireland, at any port in this kingdom, laden with any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the British West India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, no such goods shall be imported into this kingdom, unless accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers in the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies or plantations respectively, under such regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as the like goods are subject to on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies and plantations respectively, or unless, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall have been sent with the first parcel, and the remainder shall have been shipped within and shall be accompanied with new certificates, granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessel, and to what port.

And be it declared, by the authority aforesaid, to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, That so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, all ships freighted by the said Company, and which shall have cleared out from the port of London for any of the said countries, shall be at liberty to touch at any of the ports of Ireland, and to take on board there any goods which they might take on board in Great Britain, any Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and that any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Ireland, exported by the East India Company to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be considered as British goods within the meaning of any obligation which may at any time exist upon the said Company to send out to those countries certain quantities of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain; and that no ships shall be allowed to clear out from any port in Ireland for any of the said countries, except such as shall be freighted by the said Company, and shall have sailed from the port of London, and except such foreign ships as might, by any law now or hereafter be in force, clear out for foreign settlements in the said countries, from Great Britain, which ships shall be allowed to clear out from Ireland in the same manner as from Great Britain; and that whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, shall be importable into Ireland from the British or foreign settlements in the East Indies, subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall from time to time be subject to on importation into Great Britain, and, if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan shall be carried on solely by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries shall be allowed to be imported into Ireland but through Great Britain, except dye stuffs, drugs, cotton, or other wool, and spiceries, and such other articles as are or hereafter may be importable into Great Britain from foreign European countries; which articles may be imported into Ireland from foreign European countries, so long as the same are importable from foreign European countries into Great Britain; and that it shall be lawful to export any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the said countries, from Great Britain to Ireland; and that such duties as may now by law be retained thereon on such exportation shall continue to be so retained, but that an account shall be kept thereof, and that the amount thereof shall be remitted, by the Receiver General of his Majesty's customs in Great Britain, to the proper officer of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of his Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of that Kingdom.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, That all goods and commodities whatever, which shall hereafter be imported into this kingdom from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the same regulations, with respect to bonds, cockets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are subject in passing from one port of this

this kingdom to another: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, which shall be shipped or put on board in any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom, to be carried to any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland, shall be accompanied with the like sufferance and cocket, and subject to the like bond and security, as are required by any law in Great Britain for the like goods passing from one port in Great Britain to another; and that no goods brought from any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland shall be permitted to be imported into any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom without a sufferance and cocket signed by the proper officer or officers of the revenue in Ireland, nor shall be landed in this kingdom until the sufferance and cocket shall have been produced to the proper officer of the customs here, and a sufferance granting for landing the same, under the like restrictions, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures, to which goods carried from one port of Great Britain to another are liable.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the inhabitants of both kingdoms shall have an equal right to carry on fisheries on every part of the coasts of the British dominions: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the subjects of his Majesty residing in Ireland shall have equal privileges and advantages with his Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain, in fishing on the coasts of Great Britain, and the territories belonging thereto.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the importation of articles from foreign countries shall be regulated from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may effectually favour the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except in the case of materials of manufacture which are, or hereafter may be, allowed to be imported from foreign countries duty-free.

And be it declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, and every part thereof, shall commence and be in force on the provided that before the said an Act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, which shall appropriate whatever sum the gross produce of the hereditary revenue shall amount to, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, and bounties in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the sum of six hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of that kingdom shall direct in the said Act, and which shall also provide that it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the due collection of the duties composing the said hereditary revenue shall be at all times effectually secured; and provided that before the said an Act or Acts shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, for carrying into effect, on the part of that kingdom, the present settlement, and all matters, provisions, and regulations, herein declared to be fundamental and essential conditions thereof; and provided also, that before the said an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, declaring such Act or Acts of the Parliament of Ireland to contain satisfactory provisions for carrying into effect the present settlement.

And be it also declared, That the continuance of the present settlement, and the duration of this Act, and of every thing herein contained, shall depend on the due observance, in the kingdom of Ireland, of the several matters herein declared to be fundamental and essential conditions of the said settlement, according to the true intent, meaning, and spirit thereof.

Provided nevertheless, That all the said fundamental and essential conditions shall, in all times, be held and deemed to be, and to have been, duly observed in the kingdom of Ireland, unless it shall have been expressly declared, by an Act of the Parliament of this kingdom, that the same have not been duly observed.

Mr. Urban,

HAVING observed in many of our public papers, the great scarcity of Hay in several parts of this kingdom (particularly in Worcestershire) as well as in France, I sincerely with the Farmers, Graziers, and others (as well in this kingdom as in France), who have cattle and horses, were thoroughly acquainted with the following Receipt—I have tried this receipt myself in a small degree, and found it answer—I must confess that my wish, that the French might be acquainted with this receipt, may appear somewhat extraordinary; but humanity, and a partiality for my country, inclines me to this wish; for, if the French should hereafter be distressed for provisions (*which they certainly will be*), they must and will procure them from this kingdom, which will of course inhance the price of provisions here considerably*.—If you think proper to insert this and the receipt in your magazine, you have my consent so to do, as I think it may be of great service at this and all other times of scarcity of hay and fodder; and am, Yours, &c.

August 5, 1785. GEORGE BOX.

The RECEIPT.

BOIL about a handful of hay in three gallons of water (and so in proportion for a

greater

* This is now prevented by Mr. Pitt's seasonable prohibitory act. EDIT.

The Academy of Berlin has proposed, for the year 1787, the following question: "What, in a state of nature, are the grounds and limits of the power of parents over their children? Is there a difference between the rights of the father and those of the mother, and in what does that difference consist? how far can the laws extend or limit that power?"

The following is given for Mr Eller's annual prize, "To determine the advantage or prejudice resulting from the custom of housing cattle, rather than suffering them to feed in the open fields."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Sublime Port (see p. 562.) continues to signalize the most general and most complete revolution that ever took place in the Ottoman Empire, by bloody executions, banishments, and exiles. There scarcely remains one person in office in any part of the Turkish dominions, who was patronized by the late Prime Minister, now much regretted.—It does not, however, appear, that any change has been made in the political system; no steps have yet been taken to settle the boundaries of the two Empires, though it is known that the Imperial Minister at Constantinople has received orders to renew his applications, and to demand a categorical answer on that subject. The Turkish provinces appear every where involved in trouble; in some, those whom the sword spares the plague carries off. At Cairo, the plague, when the letters from thence were written, raged beyond all former example. Three thousand persons a day fell sacrifices to its violence.—The 19th of April was remarkable for the number of victims; three thousand six hundred Mahometans breathed their last on that fatal day, besides Copts, Greeks, Christians, and Jews. The Jews, who were settled at Cairo, are almost extinct. The mortality was never known so general.

From the Turkish if we turn our eyes to the Russian Empire, no contrast was ever more striking. Her Imperial Majesty of Russia is daily adding to her dominions, and daily extending the blessings of peace to a flourishing people. Her late journey to Vischnei Volotchok (see p. 562), was with a view to open new channels of trade to a country whose name in the commercial world was scarcely ever heard of before. In her progress she visited Moscow her capital city, where she stayed four days; from thence proceeding to Borowitz, she embarked on the Mista, and after a navigation of eight days on that river, Lake Ilman, the Volkow, the Ladoda Canal, and the Neva, arrived at Petersburgh on the 31st of July, in perfect health, to the unspeakable joy of her people.

To the voyage for discovery by sea, of which we gave some account in our last, her Imperial Majesty has added a JOURNEY by land, which has for its object the geography of the unexplored parts of her Empire, as far as it extends to the North and West, and traverses the Eastern side of the American continent. The difficulties and dangers that must necessarily attend the traversing a desolate country, more than 4000 miles in extent, has been no bar to the enterprising spirit of this illustrious sovereign: the corps, appointed for the expedition, are already set out, and consist of 800 men, at the head of whom are 107 officers of different ranks, with gentlemen well skilled in the useful arts; and missionaries, to endeavour to carry the precepts of Christianity to the remotest regions of the earth. This expedition, if it succeeds, will immortalize the name of Catherine, and transmit her memory to latest posterity, as the noblest benefactress to mankind the world ever saw.

Prince Peter of Hostein Gottorp, now Bp. of Lubeck, has been declared reigning Administrator of the Dutchy of Oldenburg.

About the time that Her Czarish Majesty arrived at Petersburgh from her journey to Vischnei Volotchok, the Emperor of Germany arrived from Italy at Vienna, where he found, besides a multitude of important dispatches, the deputies of the States General waiting his return. It is not easy to penetrate the motive of his journey, when affairs of the utmost consequence to the peace of Europe seemed to require his presence at his capital city. It was not, however, till the 24th of July, that he gave audience to the Count de Wassenaer and Baron Van Leyden, the Dutch Deputies, who, being then introduced to an audience, assured his Majesty, in a formal speech, "That their H. M. M. never had the least intention either to injure his Imperial Majesty or to insult the Imperial flag; as, during the whole train of circumstances, which have occurred, their H. M. M. have made it a rule so to regulate their conduct as unquestionably to shew their regard and respect to his Imperial Majesty, as far as was consistent with their own independence, their honour, and undoubted rights; That their H. M. M. sincerely wished to see that cordial amity, which had unfortunately been interrupted, again renewed; and that they may be enabled to treat the subjects of his Imperial Majesty on the same footing with the subjects of the Republic," &c.

To this submissive speech the Emperor made a formal reply; viz. "It is highly pleasing to me, gentlemen, that their H. M. M. have, by your deputation, complied with what I desired, as something that might precede an accommodation.

"I shall order my ambassador, at Paris, to resume the negociations, under the mediation of the King of France, my brother; and I

t doubt but a speedy conclusion will
t the unhappy occurences which would
e infallible consequence of a farther
"

the 29th of May, a Treaty of Con-
tion (see p. 562), was signed at Dres-
between the Kings of Prussia and
n, the Electors of Hanover, Saxony,
reves; the Margrave of Anspach, and
Duke of Deuxponts; the purport of
is, to preserve the indivisibility of the
e. France and Holland were invited
as guarantees.—This treaty is said to
hastened the Emperor's return from

other treaty, which was as little ex-
as the above, *viz.* On the 5th of
a French vessel carried the Count
ly to Algiers, charged with full
from the Court of Spain to conclude
e between his Catholic Majesty and
y of that Regency; which, after the
ormalities, was signed on the follow-
miliating terms on the part of Spain,
The King to pay a million of pieces
ht, 25 pieces of brass cannon, 25 of
mortars, 4000 bombs, 10,000 balls,
quintals of gun powder, 5000 quintals
llets, 500 quintals of cordage, 15
ng rope, 30 cables, 100 masts, 500
000 oak-planks, 400 pieces of sail-
besides presents to the Dey and his
rs. The city of Oran is to remain
re. The Algerines, elated with their
, seem determined to preserve no
with the Christian powers. The
ant, Oriflame, and Fantasque, French
have lately been captured by them;
eir corsairs have already violated the
ora suspension of hostilities with Spain;
even said, that at Mogadore, Tetuan,
her ports belonging to the Emperor of
co, they are preparing a large naval
supposed to be destined to join the
nes against the Spaniards, with whom
peror has refused to renew the truce.
mean time, the Spaniards are busy in
ting their navy, and have fourteen
d shipwrights at work in repairing
hips, and finishing those upon the

port has lately been circulated, that
ldiers of the garrison have been bribed
up the magazines of Gibraltar, and
lighted match was discovered just in
prevent the explosion.
ke report has been spread, that in-
ies have been employed to blow up
gazine at the gate of Scheidam in
d. The magistrates have offered a re-
f a hundred ducatoons for discovery
offenders.
ccount, much more likely to be true,
en received from Aix la-Chapelle, of
irney to carry off the papers of Duke
f Brunswick. What gives some colour
s report, the Imperial post-office
blished the following notice:

"An event, very interesting to the most respectable persons here, has occasioned a report to be spread, that suspected letters are opened at the Imperial post-office. No letters may be opened but by a superior order; and no such order has either been given or applied for."—Thus the assertion is false; of which the Imperial post-office has thought it absolutely necessary to give notice to the public.

By a letter from Venice, a very extraordinary piece of news has been received: That the Doge of that Republick has been put under arrest, by order of the state inquisitors.

His Swedish Majesty arrived at Stockholm on the 27th of June from Finland.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Portuguese, at war with the natives in their settlements at Goa, in the East Indies, have gained a signal victory; as have likewise the Dutch over a Malacca Prince, whom they drove from his seat at Salangoor, and placed Raja Mahomet in his room. This, they acknowledge, was dearly purchased by the death of 186 seamen, who died of a contagious disorder that broke out among the shipping; besides 359 sick, when the dispatches were written.

An unfortunate affair, which occasioned much anxiety to the East India Company's Supercargoes at Canton, took its rise from a chop-boat (a country vessel) lying alongside the Lady Hughes, in the way of one of her guns while saluting; in consequence of which, three Chinese on board were much hurt, and one of them died the next day. The Gunner of the Lady Hughes, though perfectly innocent as to any criminal intention, absconded. The Weyyeun, and the Hoppo's principal Secretary, waited upon the India Company's Supercargoes, and requested they would get the Gunner delivered up, stating that though *they* considered the matter as an unfortunate accident, yet it was necessary he should be sent to Canton to undergo a *formal* examination merely to satisfy the laws of the country. To this *apparent* reasonable request the Supercargoes did not object, provided the man was examined *in* one of the *factories*; and this was particularly insisted on, as formerly a Frenchman had been conveyed out of the factory under a similar pretence, and executed the next morning without even the form of a trial. Finding their demand was not acceded to, they found means to decoy Mr. Geo. Smith, Supercargo of the Lady Hughes, by a pretended message; and he was conveyed into the city under a guard of soldiers with drawn swords. The circumstances that ensued led the Supercargoes to suspect their own persons were not entirely free from danger; for the avenues leading to the quay were barricaded, and filled with soldiers: the linguists and merchants fled; the Hongs totally disappeared; and the commu-

nication between Canton and Whampoa was suspended by the order of the Hoppo; they therefore ordered up the boats of the several ships, manned and armed by way of guard, and two English boats were dispatched to Whampoa, with orders for the Company's ships, as well as the French, Dutch, Danes, and Americans, to send up immediately to Canton their pinnaces armed and manned. These orders were happily executed with such steadiness as to reflect great honour on those employed, especially as the opposition they met with was totally unexpected. The tide being unfavourable, it was dark before they approached the city, and on coming to the first hoppo-house, the headmost boats were hailed by an armed vessel, and ordered to return to Whampoa, which was succeeded by repeated vollies of musquetry from the fort and vessels, and continued from eight till past eleven; the boats, however, passed on to the factory without returning a single shot, or receiving any other injury than a quarter-master of the Sullivan, and a man in the Calcutta's boat being slightly wounded: this last boat was surrounded by Chinese vessels and boarded; but after a short scuffle they retired. The Chinese afterwards pleaded as an excuse for this hostility the boats coming up at an improper hour. The Fouyyen after this had a conference with one of the Supercargoes of every nation; on their expressing great surprize at their having taken so active a part with the English, they told him it was considered as a *common* cause. He observed, it was well for the English they had such good friends, and concluded with persuading them to prevail on the Supercargoes to deliver up the Gunner, and then all would be well. About ten that night a Linguist came to the factory with a small flag and arrow from the Fouyyen as a passport for an English boat to be sent with a letter from Mr. Smith to the Captain of the Lady Hughes, the purport of which was, that the Gunner, or some one to *personate*, must be sent, and that he must not on any account leave the port till this unhappy affair was settled. The Lady Hughes's boat was ordered on this business; but the Linguist, afraid to venture singly, returned to Canton without executing his commission. Fearful of the consequences of this neglect, the Supercargoes accepted the offer of Capt. M'Intosh of the Contractor, who set off for Whampoa, in order to execute the commission the Linguist had failed in. On the 30th of Nov. he returned with the unfortunate Gunner, who was conducted by the Supercargoes to the Pagoda, where the Mandarines usually assemble on European business. They were received by the Mandarines of superior rank, who, taking charge of the poor man, assured the gentlemen his case should be represented in the most favourable point of view, and that they had little doubt of his being discharged in about sixty days. An hour after this interview, Mr. Smith was set at liberty, and gave a satisfactory account of the good treatment he had received whilst in confinement. Thus by the prudent management of the India Company's Supercargoes, and the very spirited assistance of their own, and the several foreign ships, this unhappy affair was concluded; but the innocent cause of it was *strangled*, by order of the Emperor, on the 8th of January.

West India Advices.

The Jamaica Royal Gazette assures the public, on undoubted authority, that an agreement has taken place between the English and Spanish commanding officers on the Musquito shore: in which it is stipulated, that the English settlers shall remain in quiet and peaceable possession of the country for two years to come, and that in the mean time proper measures shall be used by both parties to accelerate the conclusion of a special treaty between the courts of London and Madrid, for the final adjustment of every difference respecting the claims of either power to the territory in that quarter of the world.

American News.

An authentic account has been received, that the Counties of Washington, Sullivan, and Green, have declared themselves independent of the States of North Carolina, and have chosen a governor and other officers under the authority of the new government. Their reason is, the people of the Western counties found themselves grievously taxed for the support of government, without enjoying the blessings of it.

The Congress have lately published an advertisement for the sale of the Western territory on the Ohio. The land is to be laid out in townships of six miles square; to be sold by public vendure, at not less than one dollar per acre. The purchaser to be at all expence.

Ireland.

Brief account of the fate of the Irish *Commercial Bill in the* Irish *House of Commons.*

On the 11th of the present month, the moment Mr. Orde entered the House, and before he was well seated,

Mr. *Flood* rose, and after remarking that, in the Bill lately brought into the H. of C. in Great Britain, it was stated, as a fundamental principle, that Ireland should relinquish her newly-acquired right of legislating for herself, and should bind herself to enact such laws as Great Britain should think proper to pass respecting Navigation and Commerce; previous therefore to the proceeding one step farther in that business in that House, he would beg leave to move the following Resolutions; "That this H. will retain the free and full exercise, at all times and upon all occasions, of her undoubted right to legislate

gislature for Ireland, commercially and externally, as well as internally.

Mr. *Orde* observed that a similar resolution had been already proposed, and the House had agreed to adjourn the consideration of it till after he had been enabled to state to them what he had to propose further on the subject; the same indulgence he still had to crave for one day longer, as some information had but just reached him, of which he had not yet been able to make himself master, the packet from Holy-head having but just arrived.—This request, though violently opposed, was at last agreed to, and the House, upon motion, adjourned.

On the 12th Mr. Orde opened the long expected business, by reminding the H. of their unanimous address last sessions for a final and permanent system and adjustment of commerce with Great Britain upon a footing of mutual benefit. Such a system, he said, he had now to offer, which he hoped the House would weigh with candour, and accept with unanimity. He was suspected, he said, of making, in what he was about to offer, an indirect attack upon the constitution of Ireland. He called God to witness, he had no such intent. In the only clause of the bill, he meant with leave, to lay before them, that could be supposed to have reference to the constitution of Ireland, the condition was reciprocal; the same law that was to regulate the whole Commercial System of the Sister Kingdoms, was to have the sanction of the Legislatures of both Kingdoms; and, to remove all ground of jealousy on either side, he meant to introduce a clause, to make the renewal of that fundamental law annual; which, though it was intended to stand fixed for ever, might yet be dissolved at the end of any one year. He proceeded to explain every clause in the bill in the same open manner, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. *Conolly* saw the bill in a new light—as a dramatic production—but whether tragedy, comedy, or puppet-show!—he was inclined to think the latter.—In comes *Ireland*. "This I'll do, and it will be reciprocal." Then comes England. "No! you shan't do that as you like; but you shall do it under such and such restrictions!"—He would not now say that the master meant to move his figures retrograde, because he would not speak disrespectfully of that House, but he did believe there were figures, like those on wires, invisibly to be moved, as the manager thought best to suit his own purpose.—He was, he said, seriously against the Bill.—He did not pretend to know a great deal of trade; but was of opinion, that a large trade, and a small capital, was the ruin of many a fair dealer.

Sir *Edw. Newenham* declared against the principle of the Bill.

Mr. *Grattan*, in a speech, that for logical reasoning never had its equal in that House, and that was not to be affected by fair argument, shewed the imbecility with which Ireland must for ever meet England in a treaty of Commerce. In the year 1782, said he, you were, by the virtue of the people, declared independent. You had a right to trade with every foreign state; but, by the present system, you are to restrain your plantation trade; you are to restrain your foreign trade; you are called upon to barter your free Constitution for a restricted commerce; you are to restrain your trade to the East; you are not to pass the Cape of Good Hope; you are to restrain your trade to the West; you are to give a preference to the British islands, where you purchase dear; and you are not to trade with other islands, where you might purchase cheaper, and where you might establish a market in every one of them for your own manufactures; and for this you are to barter your Constitution;—barter the rights of the people—destroy your freedom as a nation—and destroy what God and Nature gave it! Can you do this!—If you do, you will exhibit a phænomenon to the world; you will exhibit at one time the glorious achievements of your constitution by the greatest magnanimity and virtue; and in three years afterwards the relinquishment of your liberty. For what! for a licence to sell your own manufactures, where your great rival gives you leave! In conclusion, he called upon the House, he called upon the Treasury Bench; What right have you to surrender the free-trade? for what you are doing now is not a settlement, but a doing away of all settlement. Let me tell you again, you are but delegated trustees, and you have not the power. You dare not surrender the constitution of the nation; and should you now admit and pass this bill, the constitution of Ireland, not subject like man to casual mortality, shall, ere one year passes, raise again its honoured head, and flourish in native splendor.—The House caught the flame of Patriotism. And the debates *ran* so high, that Mr. Orde, to pacify them, rose, and in the name of Ministers, pledged himself that Government never would, neither in the present session, nor in any future period, agitate the bill, or present it again to the House, *unless it was called for by the Parliament and people of* IRELAND.

On the night of the 16th instant, illuminations were general throughout the City of Dublin; and bon-fires blazed in every street, in triumph of the supposed victory gained by the Patriots in the H. of C. over the friends of Government, by defeating the Bill brought in by Mr. Orde, founded on the 20 Propositions, as passed by the Parliament of Great Britain.

In the morning of the same day, a duel was fought between the Attorney General of Ireland and Mr. Carran. The cause of their quarrel originated in the House. Each fired a brace of pistols without effect, when

their seconds interposed, and they parted very good friends.

SCOTLAND.

The question of literary property, respecting re-printing part of Dr. Stuart's Histories in the Encyclopædia Britannica (see p. 565), came again before the Court of Session, by reclaiming petition; and, after hearing counsel, their Lordships delivered their opinions at length; and, by a considerable majority, were pleased to adhere to their former interlocution; which finally determines the cause in favour of their pursuers. It was the opinion of one of the judges, that this was no infringement on Literary Property. Of another, that as there was no intention to hurt the sale, there could be no injury done to the author, by taking large extracts of his work. Some others argued for the defenders, that if extracts were permitted to Reviews, Magazines, Annual Registers, &c. why not to a Dictionary of Arts? To this it was answered, that the question concerning Reviews was not before the court: their Lordships were to judge from the case before them. Others, that every part of an author's work was protected by the statute; an instance was supposed in Dr. Henry's History of England, which, being divided into seven distinct parts, each part might be reprinted by itself; and if one printed one part, and another another part, in this way, an author might be completely stripped of his work.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Dover, July 26.

"A few days since the Wasp fell in with a French lugger off Dungeness, the Captain of which refused to pay the usual compliments to the British flag; on which Capt. Hills sent his Lieutenant on board, to know the reason of his refusal: the French Captain said, he had particular orders from the Court of France, not to do it in future; and that, in case it was insisted on, he must defend himself, and immediately cleared for action. Capt. Hills did not think proper to risk an engagement, but sent his Lieutenant to London with the above relation, to know how he should act in future.

"About the latter end of last month, a poor woman of Mear's Ashby, in Northamptonshire, being suspected of witchcraft, voluntarily offered herself to trial. The vulgar notion is, that a witch, if thrown into the water, will *swim*; but this poor woman, being thrown into a pond, sunk instantly, and was with difficulty saved. On which the cry was, *No witch! No witch!* and the woman met with pity!—Not so, with a poor old man and woman at *Tring*, some years ago. The woman, by the brutality of the multitude, perished, and one *Colly* was hanged for the murder. The old man recovered. (See a particular account of this tragical affair, Vol. XIX. *throughout.*)

At Leicester assizes, an action was brought against a clergyman, to recover the penalty of 10l. a month for a non-residence of 10 months. The defendant's counsel endeavoured to avail his client of illness; but it being proved, that he officiated at another church during the time, that plea was overruled; and the damages being laid for 100l. the counsel offered 50l. by way of compromise, which was accepted.

On Friday, the 5th instant, in a thunder-storm, the lightning fell on the steeple of the church of Sheepshead, in Leicestershire, and shattered the clock to pieces.

On the 11th instant, a most violent storm of thunder, lightning, accompanied with a deluge of rain, did considerable damage at Albrighton and its neighbourhood. A ball of fire set the out-buildings at Chapel-house instantly in flames, and the barns, stables, &c. were soon reduced to ashes. Another ball of fire fell near the Rev. Mr. Benfield's, but did no damage. Mr. Fox, bailiff to Mr. Pigot, who was on the road on horse-back during the storm, found himself and his horse in a field close by the road, when the storm abated, without knowing how he came there.

On the morning of the 30th of July, the town of Falmouth was deeply affected by the *sudden* death of Stephen Bell, Esq. mayor of that corporation, and agent of the packets, estimated at 1200l. a-year. He has left a large family, much respected and much lamented.

On the 8th of the present month, Sarah Carlton and her maid Mary Bradley were committed to Yarmouth gaol, on the oath of Robert Crow, for having more than two years ago murdered an unknown gentleman, by giving him poison in his mulled-wine, of which he died in about two hours, when they stript him, and threw him into the rain-water cistern in the yard, and afterwards hired two soldiers to throw him into the river. By the description of the man and his property, there's more meant than meets the sight. He who could so minutely recollect particulars, did not receive his intelligence at second-hand!

On the 30th of July, Clerke, Carty, and Deane, found guilty, at Bury assizes (see p. 564), of shooting at and robbing Thomas Marsh, were executed at Rushmere gallows, near Ipswich. On the halters being put about their necks, they joined hands, then said the Lord's Prayer; and just as they were going to be launched into eternity, they wished they might never go to Heaven if they took any money from Marsh.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The insult offered to the Wasp has since occasioned some commotion. August 1st, the

Edgar

Edgar of 74 guns, and the Ardent of 64, left Portsmouth harbour, and proceeded to Spithead. They were soon followed by the Queen of 90, Triumph 74, Goliah 74, Elizabeth 74, Ganges 74, Hector 74, and Pegase 74, the command of which has been given to Adm. Montague, who has now a formidable squadron ready for sea; and by lists from the commissioners of the several dock-yards delivered to the admiralty, the ordinary of our navy on the 31st of last month amounted to 258 ships of war from 100 guns to 12.

At Cronstadt, a fleet of 15 men of war, four frigates, two fireships, and two hospital ships, victualled for six months, has lain ready for sailing ever since the 10th of July, but their destination is not yet publickly known.

A squadron of French frigates, under the command of a very young officer, was about this time stationed in the shops of the channel, from whom the Hebe, the papers say, received a polite message not to break his line. The Commodore's answer was, he had the King his master's orders to pursue his course, and he would not alter it for the line of any King in the world.

The two French ships, Astrolabe and la Boussole, commissioned for discovery, took their departure from the road of Brest, on the 22d of July. By them the fate of Omai, so interesting to curiosity, may probably be learnt.

On the 24th of July, Dr. Franklin, embarked at Havre, and on the same day landed at Southampton; from whence, after taking some refreshment, he embarked for the Isle of Wight, where a vessel lay ready to convey him to America. It is said, his presence is there much wanted, to heal the dissentions, that universally prevail throughout the dis-united states. The singularity of his course has, however, given rise to much speculation.

Two companies of French Gens-de'arms, quartered at Luneville, in Lorraine, a few weeks ago, out of mere wantonness, as it should seem, took it into their heads to force the guard after the tattoo had beat: but some of their officers fortunately coming up at the instant, they were about to carry their design into execution, put a stop to their frolick, and ordered them into confinement. They have since been tried by a Court Martial, and, it is said, have been broke, and the most active upon the occasion sentenced to imprisonment, some for a shorter or a longer time, according to their desert, but none have been put to death, as had been expected.

Two Turks, persons of distinction, with their ladies, lately arrived at Paris. It is given out, that they had fled from Constantinople on account of the late beheadings. One of them is said to have been keeper of the records.

Three ships, about the latter end of last month, arrived at l'Orient from China. What is remarkable, they all three arrived within an hour of each other, tho' they did not sail in company. When they left China, they were so full laden, that they were obliged to put part of their cargoes on board another ship at the Isle of France, of which ship no account had been heard when this news was sent off. They confirm the fate of the unfortunate English gunner, (see p. 655); and add, that all the Romish missionaries in China have been apprehended and imprisoned.

In an historical chronicle of temporary events, reports, founded upon plausible grounds, will often assume the semblage of truth. Of this kind the report that the Emperor has been poisoned in Italy is to be considerd, the ostensible object of his Majesty's journey was a visit to the K. and Q. of Naples; as a sudden indisposition obliged him to leave Italy on the Eve of their arrival. He complained very much of an acute pain in his stomach, and a violent diarrhoea, which has weakened him much, but at the time of writing this (Aug. 20), advices were received of his recovery.

About the time of the Emperor's stay in Italy, her Portuguese Majesty, and all the Royal Family, arrived at Lisbon from Villa Viciosa; and on the 9th of June, the day after their arrival, the Cardinal Patriarch, with the greatest solemnity, bestowed the nuptial benediction on the new-married Prince and Princess, (see p. . . . .), in the chapel of N. D. de L'Aynida. The Queen, on that occasion, to increase the public joy, ordered the prisoners to be set at liberty, those only excepted whose crimes were of an atrocious nature.

A subsequent act of her Majesty, for which no reason can be assigned, has thrown the merchants of Lisbon into great perplexity; and that was, some dispatches sent off by a light frigate, to stop if possible, the sailing of the annual fleet from the Brazils; laden with gold, silver, diamonds, valuable drugs, and the richest merchandize the world produces, which usually arrives about the beginning of October.—All Europe will feel the effects of this disappointment, if the frigate succeeds.

It has been observed that no atrocious crime was ever committed in one country that was not followed by one equally enormous in another. The Valet Shaw who lately robbed the hon. E. F. Stanhope and set fire to his house (see p. 519), has been lately copied, or, rather out-done, by the Valet Gaudron, at Paris, on July 14, who broke open his masters escrutore, and took from thence money and valuables to a considerable amount, which he deposited in a lodging provided for the purpose; and having previously placed

a quantity of gun-powder underneath, he had formed the diabolical design, while his master was writing, of setting fire to the train, to blow him and his family up together, but providentially was discovered in the very act, secured, brought to trial, and sentenced to be burnt. On the morning of the execution, he was conveyed to the door of the church at Notre Dame; his head and feet bare, his body covered with a sheet, a halter round his neck, and a torch in his hand. He then confessed his crime, begged forgiveness of God, the King, and the people, and from thence; in a most tremendous storm of thunder, lightening, and rain, was removed to the Place de Grave, and as soon as the rain abated, was laid prostrate on a pile of faggots, and burnt alive, a proper punishment for such a remorseless villain.

At Leyden, on the 20th of July, the villain John Greene of that city, coachman to Mrs. Vander Meulen, whom he had formerly charged with an attempt to bribe him to assassinate the Stadtholder, was, in pursuance of his sentence, fastened to the gallows with a rope about his neck, and a label over his head, signifying his crimes, *perjury* and *forgery*. He was there severely whipped and branded, and afterwards recommitted to gaol, where he is to remain thirty years close confined; and, if he survives, is to be banished. The sentence of the cook, his accomplice, is less severe; she is to be whipped, imprisoned nine years, and banished 18 years.

We learn with pleasure, that Sunday-schools flourish very much in the West-riding of Yorkshire, and are established in most of the principal towns and many villages. The good effects of them are now very visible, and we hope soon to hear that the magistrates and clergy will publicly patronize them. An order of sessions, and from the visitations to the proper parochial officers, to prevent sabbath-breaking, &c. as the law directs, would have a most beneficial tendency. Dr. Kaye, the archdeacon of Nottingham, at his late visitation, strongly recommended them to his clergy. He was the first of his order who did so, and it is hoped his excellent example will be universally imitated.

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Crosby and Edwards, under sentence of death in York Castle; the former for robbing and firing a mill, the latter for a highway robbery, broke out of the gaol by a small passage, which they had dug through the foundation-wall; and though pursued, and surrounded by the rivers Ouse and Derwent, over which there is no passage but by ferry, escaped unmolested.

The house of Ld. Grantley, at Wonish, near Guilford, was, during the absence of the family, attempted to be broke open by six men, who came with two carts, prepared to carry off the booty. They told the turnpike-man, near Guildford, they would pay him as they came back; and returning empty handed late in the night, they picked the lock of the gate. They were observed a whole day at Guildford with so much suspicion, that the Mayor ordered them to be particularly watched. When they reached the house they scaled a high wall, but hearing a noise within, they were seized with a sudden panic and made off. But that they might not go home without doing something, they broke open and plundered a house at Epsom. It is suspected a discarded coachman was their guide at Wonish.

A very violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, happened lately at Guildford in Surrey. The lightning entered two Houses adjoining the White Hart stable-yard, in which it did considerable damage, particularly by shattering the rooms in a very uncommon manner; a chamber door was split, and forced from its hinges on the floor, several bottles that were in a closet were carried with great violence to the middle of an adjoining room, and the closet that contained them rent to pieces; a bed quilt, which was hanging on a line in a chamber, was set on fire, and had it not been almost instantly extinguished, the whole building must shortly have been in flames. Five persons were in the house at the time, but providentially none of them received any material injury, one woman only having her face a little scorched; a child that was sitting in the kitchen, at play with her doll, received not the least hurt, though the doll was considerably burnt; a man and a woman, who were standing at a window that was forced open by the lightning, also escaped unhurt; as did two men who were knocked down by it, while standing without doors in the stable-yard; one of them, however, must have been for some time deprived of his senses, as, on getting up, he did not recollect having heard the thunder, although it was awfully loud.

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David Levi and Charles Tirelein were capitally convicted at the General Sessions, at Canterbury, for feloniously stealing, on Nov. 12, several goods in the dwelling house of John May, draper, in that city. They have since been respited.

And on August 10, George Edmett and Joseph Taylor, were capitally convicted at Tenterden Sessions, for burglariously breaking into a house in that town.

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"It remains for the Parliament of Ireland to judge, according to their wisdom and discretion, of these conditions, as well as of every other part of the settlement proposed to be established, by mutual consent; as the purpose of these resolutions is to promote alike the commercial intercourse of your Majesty's subjects in both countries; and we are persuaded that the common prosperity of the two kingdoms will be thereby greatly advanced, the subjects of each will, in future, apply themselves to those branches of commerce which they can exercise with most advantage and wealth as will operate as a general benefit to the whole.

"We have so far performed our part in this important business; and we trust, that in the whole of its progress, reciprocal interests, and mutual affection, will insure that spirit of union so essentially necessary to the great end which the two countries have equally in view. In this persuasion we look forward with confidence to the final completion of a measure, which, while it tends to perpetuate harmony and friendship between the two kingdoms, by augmenting their resources, uniting their efforts, and consolidating their strength, will afford your Majesty the surest means of establishing a lasting foundation, in the safety, prosperity, and glory of the empire."

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which are necessary for their preservation and security, must be the surest bond of union between the two kingdoms, and the source of reciprocal and increasing benefits to both. The same spirit in which this great work has begun and proceeded, will, I doubt not, appear throughout the whole of its progress; and I concur with thinking, that the final completion of it is of essential importance to the future happiness of both countries, and to the safety, glory, and prosperity of the empire."

At a court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, the L. Mayor acquainted the court, that persons, concerned in the coal-trade, had entered into a combination, which threatened the worst consequences if not speedily defeated. It was therefore recommended to put the laws against unlawful combinations vigorously into execution; and, application being made to the Lords in Council, an advertisement appeared in the LONDON GAZETTE, the next day, with his Majesty's pardon, and a reward of 200 l. to any person concerned in such combination, who should discover the authors or promoters of the same. At the same time a notice from the L. Mayor was delivered by the water-bailiff to the coal-owners, coal-factors and all others concerned in the coal trade; that unless the ships now in the river did not begin to unload their cargoes without farther delay, his Ldp. was determined to carry the laws against them into execution. This had the desired effect, and on the first of August they began to unload.

Peter Shaw, who in the course of the present month of July, see p. 567, was executed, confessed to the Rev. Mr. Villete, ordinary of Newgate, just before the execution, that about three years since, while he lived servant with Colonel Wilson, at Dublington, near Stoke, in Norfolk, in consequence of a report that there was a vault in the wine cellar, in which there was something of value concealed, he was induced to pick the lock, and that he took out of two large jars, a purse which contained 120 guineas, half crowns, dollars, 36 and 27 shilling pieces, and plate to the value of 800 l and upwards, which was supposed to have been deposited there by the late Major Wilson. What was very extraordinary, neither Col. Wilson, nor any of the family had opened the vault since the death of the Major, which is some years since. The Colonel after reading Mr. Villette's letter, examined the vault, when he found the empty jars as above described.

MONDAY Aug. 1.

This day the Duke of Dorset arrived at court from Paris.

Tuesday 2

Count d'Adhemar, the French ambassador, set out from London on his way home without taking leave.

Four men and three women, convicted at Surrey assizes, for robbing, and cruelly beating, maiming, and wounding, a Pedlar, whom they decoyed into a house in Kent-street, were executed in the same street, pursuant to their sentence. It appears that the women, knowing the Pedlar had money, one by one went into the house to get it from him, but not succeeding, and finding him resolute not to part with it, they brought in the three men, one of whom took out a knife, and ripped up the belly of the poor man, and otherwise wounded him in a shocking manner.

Wednesday 3.

This day seven malefactors condemned at the above assizes were executed on Kensington common, in sight of innumerable spectators. Three of them, it is said, belonged to the House-breakers Company, who have open books, keep clerks, and divide profits. The profits of this Company, if the confession of one of the sufferers be true, for five years past, have amounted on an average to 500 l. a year; one of them made over 2000 l. capital stock in the funds to a friend before his trial, to preserve it for his family.

The Secretary at War issued orders for all the garrisons throughout the kingdom of Great Britain to be immediately provided with six months stores of every kind before the winter season sets in; and the several storekeepers were ordered to transmit directly an account of such articles as are now wanting.

Friday 5.

A man, while under examination before Alderman Le Mesurier, at Guildhall, on a charge of robbing a man in Moorfields, a fellow, known by the name of *Smoaker*, came to speak in his behalf, and, upon being asked by the magistrate how he came to know any thing of the matter, the prisoner instantly cried out, "Your worship, he must know, for he was with me when the robbery was committed." On this declaration Smoaker was sent to goal to keep his friend company.

Saturday 6.

The Standlinch West Indiaman, loaded with rum and sugar from Jamaica, took fire between twelve and one in the afternoon, and burnt to the water's edge. She was run into Limehouse-Hole, where the flames continued to rage till Sunday morning. The loss is supposed to amount to 30,000l.

Wednesday 10.

At the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, while the audience were waiting for the play to begin, two beautiful young girls were remarked in the pit genteelly dressed; and on a gentleman and lady coming to sit by them, one of them suddenly exclaimed, "*That's the man*," and instantly fainted away. This attracted the attention of the house, till, by the humanity of a gentleman, who, pitying her distress, with the assistance of her friend, conveyed her to her lodgings, where she lingered a few days, and died without speaking another word.

Friday

Friday 12.

by the anniversary of the birth-day of royal Highness the Prince of Wales, been entered the twenty-fourth year of h their Majesties received the compli- of the nobility, &c. at Windsor. A dinner was given on the occasion, night a Ball, at which were present he Charlotte, the duke of Dorset, the of Queensborough, and several other men and persons of the first distinction. luminations throughout London on the on were splendid, his Royal Highness's men vying with each other in the bril- and taste of their devices and decora-

Saturday 13.

man being carried before the Lord r, charged with beating his wife, ftab- er in the neck, and otherwise ill treating his lordship recommended a reconcilia- horted the man to use her better, and y reprimanded him for his inhuma- but on promising to use her well e future, was dismissed; however he sooner got to a public-house, than he beating her again; and being again before his lordship, was by him com- to the Poultry-Counter till he found y for his good behaviour.

Sunday 14.

prisoners in the King's Bench, by means, had procured a mortar, in which ad put several pounds of powder, which summed up by means of a butcher's and making a hole in the wall of the was about setting fire to the train, their plot was discovered, and their cal purpose frustrated. The Insolvent ving been defeated, the prisoners are desperate. They lately dressed the f a certain great lawyer high in office, s of filthy rags, p—d upon it, rolled he dirt, and afterwards burnt him in

Wednesday 17.

ladies in a phaeton, attended by a servant, coming over Bagshot-heath over-taken by a genteel-looking man in mourning, who officiously in- d himself into their conversation; er describing, in few words, his dis- tuation, intreated their assistance, on one of the ladies offered him a few s. Did they mean, he said, to insult e must have their purses, which they ily gave him, containing about 12 , with which he rode off, seemingly ased.

Friday 26.

debtors in the King's Bench com- their petition to his Majesty, and ning five hundred names, directed it care of the Right Honourable Lord Gordon, to present to the King in their name and behalf: among these five hundred unfortunate gentlemen the public will not be a little surprised to see the names of four Noblemen's sons, one of his Majesty's Governors, and many Clergymen, Officers of the navy, army, marines, and artillery.

INUNDATIONS AND ERUPTIONS.

To the accounts of the distresses in Germany, occasioned by inundations (see p. 394), may be added, that great part of the town of Writzen, on the Oder, together with 100 villages and farms, were inundated; that the Sleine near New Gliezen, and the Dykes above Custrim, were both broken down, and the torrent that issued was irresistible; many of the strongest edifices were carried before it, with whole families therein, who had no possible means of escaping; and both sheep and cattle without number perished.

At Riga the inundation began on the 21st of April, and continued till the 28th. The waters rose 2 fathoms and a half, so that a part of the town and all the country round were overflowed. Above 2000 masts were carried away.

On the 23d of June the Danube suddenly overflowed its banks in so violent a manner as to carry away bridges, houses, people, and even whole villages. This unexpected inundation has done incredible damage, as no measures could be taken to prevent the effects of it; vast numbers of cattle have been drowned; but the greatest misfortune is, that several hundred persons have some lost their lives, and others their means of subsistence. The cause of this terrible inundation is attributed to the vast quantities of snow upon the Tyrol, Salzbourg, and upper Austrian mountains.

In the avenues leading to St. Peter's gate, in the city of Ratisbon, a gulph opend in the ground, 3 ells wide, and nearly of the same depth; at the bottom of which two holes are visible; from which at times sulpuhreous matter exhales. Nobody has yet been able to account for this phenomenon.

According to accounts from Silesia, the degree of cold felt on the mountains on the 28th of Feb. last, was equal to that felt at Petersburgh in 1709. Breslaw, which is the capital, lies in 34 deg. of latitude.

Accounts from Astracan mention four shocks of an earthquake being felt at Mosdock, near Mount Caucasus, on the 23d of Feb. The first happened at 22 minutes after two in the afternoon, and lasted two minutes; the second an hour after, and lasted as long; the third was felt between seven and eight; and the fourth at past twelve at night. At the same time subterraneous commotions were felt at Kislar."

On the 20th of May several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Fiume, a sea-port in the Gulph of Venice, preceded by a subterraneous noise; but they did no damage."

Vol.

Vol. LIV. p. 956. The late Mr. Framton's son was born in 1769; his daughter in 1773.

Vol. LV. p. 574, l. 2, r. Edward Phelips, jun. of Montacute, esq. M.P. for Somersetsh.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 29. THE Duchess of Devonshire; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Capt. St. Leger, of the 17th reg. of dragoons, to Miss A. Angelo.

Mr. Ford, surgeon, of Golden-square, to Mrs. Hunt, of Percy-street, relict of Mr. Charles H. attorney, who died suddenly, Sept. 9, 1784.

Thomas Buckland, esq. of Wyradbury, Bucks, to Miss Anne Virgo.

Rev Mr. Barnaby, fellow of Emanuel college, to Miss Dyot, of Leicester.

At Chiswick, Sir William Stanley, bart. to Miss Townley, dau. of John T. esq.

Rev. Hodges Bartholomew, rector of Edgcot, Northamptonshire, to Miss Woods, of Southam, co. Warw.

19. At the Quakers' meeting at Winchmore-hill, Mr. Benjamin Head, merchant, of Tottenham, to Miss Maria Hewson.

23. At St Olave's, Hart-street, Mr. William Gaskell, surgeon, to Miss Pousset, of Edmonton.

At St. Austell, Cornwall, by the rev. Mr. Hennah, vicar, Mr. Richard Butterfield, to Miss Vian Ward.

25. Richard Greaves Townley, esq. M.A. of Trin. coll. Camb. nephew of William G. esq. of Fulbourne, to Miss Gale, sister of Wilson Braddyll, esq. late M.P. for Lancaster.

Capt. Knatchbull, of the navy, to Miss Knatchbull, only daughter of the late Norton K. esq. of Babington.

At Milbourne Port, the rev. Mr. Taprall, to the only sister of the late rev. Mr. Lucas, late vicar of Milbourne Port, and fellow of Winchester college.

26. At Great Parndon, Essex, Geo. Hewett, esq. major of the 43d regiment of foot, to Miss Johnson, of Bath.

Rev. John Charles Heckingham, of Hythe, to Miss Mesman, dau. of Daniel M. esq. of Spital-square.

27. Vincent Newton, esq. to Miss Savage, sister of Dr S.

29. Nicholas Elliott, esq. of Winterbourn, Wilts, to Miss Powell, daughter of the late Sir Alexander P. of Salisby.

30. At Whitchurch, near Edgware, William Hallett, esq. of Cannons, co. Middlesex, to Miss Stephen, of Breakspear, in that county, only daughter of the late Mr. S. surgeon, with a handsome fortune.

31. Robert Taylor, esq. of Eye, Suffolk, to Miss Sambrook.

Aug. 1. Capt. Boucher, of the navy, to Mrs. Hawkins.

At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Abdy Maw, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Jane Troubeck.

By special license, Mr. Pitt, stock-broker, to Miss Phelps.

2. Francis Willock, esq. to Miss F. Gore.

By special license, Mr. Dalby, of Princes-street, Soho, undertaker, to Miss Younger.

3. By special licence, Sir Cassaby Haggerstone, bart. to Miss Smythe.

4. William Meers, esq. commander of the Royal Bishop East Indiaman, to Miss Nicholas, lately arrived from the East Indies.

5. At Stratton, Somersetshire, John Lansdown, esq. to Lady Knatchbull.

7 Mr F. Peter Mallet, of Clerkenwell, to Mrs. Sarke.

8. At Bath, by the right hon. and rev. Lord George Murray, John Grosett Mairhead, esq. to Lady Jane Murray, third dau. of the late Duke of Athol.

At Castle Combe, Wilts, Walsh Porter, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss Scroope.

9. W. B. King, esq. of the Salt-office, to Miss Handley, of Rolls-buildings.

At Dublin, Mr. Popp, of Covent-Garden theatre, to Miss Young.

10. Rev. John Harrison, LL.B. rector of Wrabness, to Miss Margaret-Mary Gough, only daughter of Maurice G. D.D. late rector of that parish.

11. Robert Faulder, esq. of New Bond-st. to Miss Burton.

At Hiplyts, near Hitchin, William Wiltshire, jun. esq. of Hitchin, to Miss Martha Wortham, 2d dau of the late, and sister to the present Hale W. esq.

13. Mr. Weston, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Mary Stiles, daughter of William S. esq. secretary to the commissioners of customs.

15. At Aberdeen, William Chalmers, M.D. professor of Medicine in King's college, to Miss Jenny Shewan.

18. Thomas Shrimpton, esq. to Miss Hepburne.

At Boxted, Mr. John Bridges, late second officer of the Royal Bishop East Indiaman, to Miss Margeret Cooke.

At Dublin, the right hon. Lord Viscount Dysart, to the hon. Lady Anne Brown, eldest sister to the Earl of Altamont.

19. By special license, Edward Loveden, esq. of Buscot-park, co. Berks, M.P. for Abingdon, to Mrs. Nash, only daughter and heiress of the late John Darker, esq. F.S.A.

At Blaenpant, co. Cardigan, John Nares, esq. eldest son of Mr. Justice Nares, to Miss Brigstocke, 2d daughter of the late Owen B. esq. of Blaenpant.

23. Mr. John Smith, of New Broad-st. to Miss Bogle.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. AT Bombay, of a disorder in her liver, which carried her off in three weeks, Mrs. Christie, wife of Capt. C. of the engineer corps, to whom she had been married not quite three months. She was only daughter of the rev. George Bellas, D.D. rector

rector of Bafildon, co. Berks, and niece to Major John Belles, of the artillery, in the East India Company's service; a most accomplished young woman, and the delight of her family and acquaintance.

27. At Calcutta, of a violent flux, Capt. Binde, son of Robert H. esq. of Preston Castle, near Hitchin.

1785. Lately, at Southampton, A. L. Collins, esq. late lieut. col. of first reg. of drag. guards.

At Ryegate, Surrey, W. Cholmley, esq.

At Hollings, Lancashire, Mr. Edmund Meddowcroft, aged 90.

George Arnold, esq. late of the Navy-office.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in three hours, of a mortification in his bowels, John Hope, esq. This unfortunate gentleman was nephew to the earl of Hopton, and married, in 1762, the only daughter of Eliab Breton, esq. of Fourtree-hall, Enfield, who died in 1767, in her 25th year, whose untimely fate he has celebrated in a tablet inscribed to her memory in Westminster abbey, close to Handel's monument. By her he had three sons. He was the reputed author of the "New Mar-" gate Guide."

Rev. John Fitzherbert, M.A. who had been vicar of Doveridge, Derbysh. near forty years.

July ... Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. of Green-street, Enfield high-way.

Mark Cephas Tutet, esq. F.S.A. and partner with Mr. Vidall, an eminent merchant in Pudding-lane. This gentleman united to the integrity and skill of a man of business the accomplishments of a polite scholar and an intelligent antiquary. Few of his survivors understood better the rare secret of collecting only what was truly valuable; a circumstance which invincible modesty alone prevented from being more generally known. To those who were favoured with his intimacy his treasures and his judicious communications were regularly open.

16. The ex-president Entrecasteaux. He was on the point of being embarked for the Brasils, when he fell dangerously ill from excess of remorse; and, feeling his end approaching, he requested the Queen of Portugal to send him one of her secretaries, to take down his last declaration. He acknowledged that he alone was the murderer of his wife; that at one o'clock of the morning of the 1st of May, 1784, he entered her room quite naked, and, getting upon the bed, put her head between his knees, and with a razor cut her throat. She cried out, he says; but he stopped her mouth, and finished his bloody business without farther noise. When she was quite dead, he went into a back yard, and washed his body all over with water. This abominable criminal totally exculpates any of his servants from the least knowledge or concern in the horrid deed. By order of the Queen, he was exposed to the public view, with his face uncovered, for twenty-four hours. Sup. 533.

22. Rob. Dalton, esq. of Thurnham-hall, co. Lancaster.

Mr. Brough, many years partner with Mr. Ostliffe, an eminent brewer at Enfield.

At Bristol, William Gregson, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and formerly a clerk in the stamp office.

23. Sir Henry Tichborne, bart. of Tichborne, co. Hants.

29. At Winchester, aged 86, Mrs. Jenkinson, mother of the right hon. C. J. and of Mrs. Cornwall, wife of the right hon. C. W. Cornwall, speaker of the House of Commons.

Of an apoplectic stroke, at the age of 69, Baron Gymnick, prime minister to his serene highness the Elector of Cologn. He possessed in the highest degree the confidence and esteem of his sovereign, and is justly and universally regretted.

28. At Highgate, Mr. Cornelius Jongsma, of the Bank.

29. At Margate, aged 78, Mrs. Cælia Scott, of Canterbury, a single lady of fortune, and aunt to Francis D. esq. of Scott's-hall, Kent.

In Fleet-str. Mr. Alex. Forbes, apothecary.

In Prince's-street, Hanover-square, Mrs. Cockayne, relict of Col. C. and sister to Sir William Mildmay, bart.

Aug. 1. At Gloucester, Mr. Rich. Skipp, of the Old George, in Dimock; who was unfortunately kicked a fortnight ago by a vicious horse, as he was mounting to return home from market.

At Bramford, co. Suff. Mr. Hudson, rector of Brockley, and perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

At Brecon, rev. Gregory Parry, M.A. prebendary of Worcester.

2. Mrs. Gertrude Snell, daughter of the late rev. Mr. S. canon residentiary of Exeter.

At Stepney, Benjamin Roebuck, esq.

3. Mr. Thomas Amery, son of Ald. A. of Chester. The untimely death of this unfortunate young man was occasioned by a wound which he received, about a fortnight ago, from the accidental discharge of a gun which he was dragging after him by the muzzle, the contents of which lodged in his thigh.

Mrs. Lomax, widow of John L. esq. of Hackney.

Rev. John Fletcher, vicar of Madeley, Shropsh.

4. At Hadley, near Barnet, Major Peter Grant, formerly of the East India Company's service.

Aged 72, Mrs. Sarah Banks, of New Brentford.

Thomas Brock, esq. town-clerk of Shrewsbury.

5. At Chelmsford, Mrs. Griffinhoof, wife of Dr. G.

6. At Lambeth, John Wilson, esq. captain of an independent company of invalids at Plymouth.

7. In

7. In New street, in her 66th year, Mrs. Strahan, relict of the late William S. esq. (see p. 574); a lady whose goodness of heart, and tenderness of disposition, endeared her to her family and all her acquaintance.

In Tudor-street, St. Bride's, of a cancer, Mr. Chapman, an eminent coal merchant.

8. Lady Moore, relict of the late Adm. Sir J M.

9 At Islington, Mr. Addington, wholesale haberdasher in Milk-street

At Bath, in an advanced age, the hon. Mrs. Mackworth, relict of the late Herbert M. esq. of Gnoll castle, co Glamorgan.

10. In Manchester-buildings, John Applebee, esq.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Tucker, relict of the late rev. John T. rector of Ringwould, Kent.

12. At his brother's house, at Greenwich, Mr. Christ. Oliver, aged 64, many years an eminent linen-draper in London.

13. At Milford, York, Edw. Leedes, esq.

At York, aged 76, Davison Teplady, esq. The war before last he was captain of the 72d regiment of foot (the Duke of Richmond's) which corps was on the unfortunate expedition to St. Cas, and afterwards at the reduction of the Havannah, previous to which he lost an arm.

14. Mr. Jonathan Goodman, of Clerkenwell Green, and a horse-salesman in Smithfield market. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by a blow he received some weeks ago from a man who attempted to ride away with one of his horses.

Mr. John Fletcher, vicar of Madeley, co. Salop, author of a sermon on the remarkable effects of an earthquake at the Birches, in Bildwas parish, in the night between May 25 and 26, 1773 *; the appearance of which, as it remained in the summer of 1784, conveys in miniature a very exact idea of the dreadful devastation of Calabria on a larger scale. Mr. Fletcher preached on the spot on the Sunday following, a barrel serving him for a desk; and we are credibly informed, that the pathos of his address, joined to the esteem he was universally held in, had a most wonderful effect on his crowded audience, formed from the miners and bargemen of Colebrook-dale adjoining, who, for the honour of the company who conduct the works in that dale, are remarkably industrious and orderly in their behaviour. The writer of this article was much struck with the variety of the objects he contemplated on this scene last year: the massive ruins of Bildwas abbey; the Severn driven from its natural bed; the hillocks of earth rolled forward, and stopped like stagnated waters; the ruins of the barn that travelled intire, with its underpinning; and the trees, moved out of their places, still standing: and, as a surprising exertion of art, the iron bridge over the Severn at a height sufficient for masted vessels to pass under, which is to recover the long-disused market and trade of Madeley.

15. At Swansea, rev. Mr. Solomon Harries, a gentleman of great learning and piety, and an ornament to the Christian ministry.

At Billericay, Essex, Mr. Vandenoe, attorney-at-law, of that place.

16. At the General Post Office, Philip Allen, esq. comptroller of the bye and cross-road letter-office, and nephew to the late Ralph A. esq. of Bath, who first established cross-posts.

At Salisbury, after a long and painful cancerous complaint, Mrs. Hancock, wife of Dr. H. physician, of that city.

At Bury, during a very violent storm of thunder and lightning, by a fire-ball which fell in the house, and slightly hurt her mother, Mary Singleton.—The following epitaph to her memory is extracted from the Bury Post.

HERE lies interred the body of
MARY SINGLETON,
a young maiden of this parish,
aged 9 years;
born of Roman Catholic parents,
and virtuously brought up,
who being in the act of prayer,
repeating her vespers,
was instantaneously killed by a flash of lightning.
August the 16th, 1785.

"NOT Siloam's ruinous tower the victims slew,
Because above the many, sinn'd the few:
Nor here the sacred lightning wreak'd his rage,
By vengeance sent for crimes matur'd by age:
For whilst the thunder's awful voice was heard,
The little suppliant with its hands uprear'd
Address'd her God in prayers the priest had taught,
His mercy crav'd, and his protection sought.

Learn, reader, hence, that Wisdom to adore
Thou canst not scan, and fear his boundless power.
Safe shalt thou be, if thou perform'st his will;
Blest if he spares, and more blest should he kill."

17. Mr. William Hoole, an eminent tanner near Sheffield. Going to Settle fair, his horse unfortunately ran away with him near Bradford, and threw him, by which he was bruised in so terrible a manner, that he expired soon after.

At Norwich, Mr. Cooper, formerly a very eminent apothecary, but who had for some years retired from the most extensive practice ever known in that city. In general abilities and knowledge he was superior to most men; in the skill peculiar to his profession, and all the learning particularly connected with it, he was inferior to none. In the discharge of every duty to mind, till illness had impaired

* See vol. XLIII. p. 282.

impaired his understanding, he blended the most tender sensibility with the strictest justice. He was fervently grateful to God for all the blessings of this life, with a piety unmixed with ostentation, and a devotion unstructured with enthusiasm; and he trusted in the mercies promised by Christianity in the next, with a faith allayed by no doubt, and an hope elevated by no presumption. At his own request he paid the fine to be excused from serving the offices of magistracy, in the mayoralty of the late John Patterson, esq. And he has left fifty pounds to the charity school of St. Peter's in Mancroft, of which he was a trustee; and fifty pounds to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, of which he was a governor.

18. Samuel Richardson, esq. of Ludlow, Shropsh.

21. In Howard-street, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, in a violent fit of coughing, R. Munro, a gentleman of considerable property in Devonshire.

At Mark's-hall, Essex, Mrs. Honeywood, the very respectable relict of the late Gen. H. By his will his large estate now devolves to Filmer H. esq. M.P. for Kent.

22. At Stourhead, Wilts, Mrs. Hoare, wife of Richard Co t H. esq.

Aged 67, James Champain, esq. of Exeter.

Aged 80, the rev. Mr. Garrod, rector of Bulstead and Coney Weston, both co. Suff.

23. Mr. Henry White, steward of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. These important trusts Mr. White executed with such fidelity and success, as rendered his official department both useful and exemplary. His conduct was founded on principles of integrity. Every thing he did was the result of system. He was accurate, methodical, firm, and rigidly true to his appointments. It was on the broad bottom of inviolable probity, that he did the business of the Hospitals. But these habits of order and prudence did not impair the sensibility of his nature. He was always the poor man's friend. His humanity was a fund of relief, which no case, however necessitous, which no occasions, however pressing, exhausted. He sympathised with every sufferer, and was always distressed when it was not in his power to answer satisfactorily the desires of every suppliant.

At Frome, Rich. Wilson, esq. late of Lombard-str.

25. At Cupar, Charles Bell, esq. late Governor of Cape Coast Castle, on the Coast of Africa.

26. Of an inflammation in his bowels, at his seat at Stoneland Lodge, Sussex, the right hon. George Germaine, Viscount Sackville, Lord Bolebrook, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Clerk of the Council in Ireland, one of the keepers of Phœnix Park, and a vice-president of the British Lying-in Hospital.—Few characters have been more checquered with royal favour and public disgrace than his Lordship. Early in life, through the means of his father the Duke of Dorset, who was the chosen favourite and convivial companion of his late Majesty, he was promoted to a high rank in the army; and in the war before last was appointed commander in chief of the British forces in Germany; which rank he held till the memorable battle of Minden involved his Lordship in disgrace; with what justice, may hereafter be developed by future historians, when party shall no longer pursue, and truth dispel, the mist of obscurity that has so long clouded the business of that day. After, however, incurring the disgrace of his Sovereign, who with his own hand erased his name from the list of his Privy Council before his guilt was proved on trial, he made his appeal to the public in such a masterly defence, as left a doubt in the minds of many of the justice of that court-martial which pronounced him incapable of ever serving his Majesty in a military capacity. He then long remained unmeddling in public business, during which time the celebrated Lady Betty Germaine (whose correspondence with Dean Swift the public are acquainted with) dying, left him a considerable fortune, with the annexed condition of changing his name from Sackville to Germaine. Some years afterwards he was restored to our Sovereign's favour, and, in Lord North's administration promoted to the rank of American Secretary, wherein he strongly evinced himself the foe of American independence. As the reward of his exertions in office, when he retired he was promoted to a peerage, when in title he resumed his pristine name.

Dispensations.

Rev. Samuel Partridge, South Mediety of Leveston R. with Boston V. both co. Linc.

Rev. W. Strong, M.A. to hold Billinghay R. with Bolingbroke cum Haseby V. both co. Linc.

Rev. John Bigg, M.A. Great Gransden R. co. Huntingdon, with Hardwicke R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Philip Papillon, Eythorn R. with Kennington R. both co. Kent.

*** Other Lists in our next.

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 8, to Aug. 23, 1785.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males 566	1127		Males 632	1284	
Females 561			Females 649		

Whereof have died under two years old 503

Peck Loaf 2s. 2½d.

Buried							
Between	2 and 5	135	50 and 60	79			
	5 and 10	63	60 and 70	61			
	10 and 20	35	70 and 80	56			
	20 and 30	100	80 and 90	28			
	30 and 40	96	90 and 100	4			
	40 and 50	112					

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1785.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 61. pre.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New-Navy.	5 per Ct Navy	3 per Ct Scrip	4 per Ct Scrip	Exchequ Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
29	120¾	58⅞	57⅞ a 58⅛		75⅞			12⅞									9⅛				13 12 ●
30		58⅞	57⅞ a 58⅛		75¾	17⅞		12½			9					4¾					
31	Sunday																				
1					75¾																
2	120½	58⅞	58 a 57⅞		75½	17¾		12⅛			10					4¾				92 pre.	13 15 ●
3		58⅞	57⅞ a 58		75⅛	17½		12⅛								4¾					13 14 ●
4	119¾	58¾	57⅞ a ⅝		75⅛	17½		12⅛			9										13 12 ●
5	119¾	58¾	57½ a ⅝		75¼	17½		12⅛			12										13 11 6
6		58¾	57½		75¼	17¾					12										13 12 ●
7	Sunday																				
8		58¾	57½ a ¾		75½	17¾		12½			12										13 13 6
9		58¾	57⅞ a 58		75⅞	17⅞		13								5					13 13 6
10	120½	58¾	57⅞ a 58		75⅞	17⅞		12½								5					13 14 ●
11	120¾	58¾	57⅞ a 58		75⅞	17⅞		12½								5					13 14 ●
12																					
13		58⅜	57¾ a 58		76	17⅞					17										13 15 ●
14	Sunday																				
15		58¾	57⅞ a 58		76	17⅞					18		57⅞								13 15 ●
16	121½	58¾	57⅞ a 58		76½	17⅞		12⅛			19									15	13 17 ●
17	122	59⅛	58⅝ a ¾		76½	17⅞		12⅝			16					4½					13 17 ●
18		59⅛	58¾ a ⅞		76½	18					17										13 18 ●
19	121	58⅝	58⅛ a 57¾		76½	17⅞		12½			18										13 18 ●
20		58⅞	58¾		76¾	18					17										13 18 ●
21	Sunday																				
22		59	58½ a ⅞		76¾			12½			17										13 18 ●
23	121¾	58⅞	58¾ a ⅞		76⅞	18		12½													13 18 ●
24			58⅞ a ¾		76⅞				135		11			56⅞							13 18 ●
25	123	58⅞	58⅝ a ¾		76⅞	18		12½	135¾		12									10	13 17 ●
26		59	58⅝ a ¾		76¾	18		12½			14		57½								13 17 ●
27		59¾	58⅝ a ¾		76⅝	18					15		57⅞								13 18 ●
28	Sunday																				

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

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For SEPTEMBER, 1785.

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October Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	30		38	E		bright and cold.[1]
2	30	5	42	E		thin clouds, cool.
3	30	4	43	SE		fair and still.
4	30		48	NE		overcast and still.
5	29	16	45	E		fair, brisk wind.[2]
6	29	19	46	E		fair, brisk wind.
7	29	19	48	NE		overcast, harsh wind.
8	29	14	52	E		fair, brisk wind.[3]
9	29	14	48	E		clouds & sun, strong harsh wind.
10	29	14	46	E		overcast, harsh, cold air.[4]
11	29	19	45	NE		overcast.
12	30	2	49	E		clouds and sun, milder air.
13	30		48	E		rain not to measure.
14	29	19	46	NE		hazy, bright, cold even.
15	29	18	44	E		bright and mild.
16	29	18	33	E		white frost, ice, fair and still.
17	29	19	35	NE		white frost, hazy.[5]
18	29	16	41	E		white dew, fair.
19	29	12	41	W		hazy and still.
20	29	14	36	W		cold and raw, fog, still.
21	29	19	35	W		white frost, ice, bright & pleasant.
22	29	18	41	W		overcast and gloomy.
23	29	12	48	W		cloudy and mild.
24	29	6	38	W		clouds and harsh wind.
25	29	12	31	NW		frost & thickish ice, fair day, snow.[6]
26	29	16	34	N	.37	clouds & sun, strong harsh wind.[7]
27	29	17	37	N		fair, strong harsh wind.
28	29	18	40	N		overcast, harsh wind.
29	29	19	42	N		overcast, harsh wind.
30	29	17	41	N		overcast, milder air.
31	29	14	44	NW	.46	overcast, mild air, rain.

OBSERVATIONS.

[1] Swallows disappear. White frost, the effects of which appear on kidney-beans and nasturtiums.—[2] A few straggling swallows appear about noon.—[3] A remarkable large crop of pears.—[4] Great profusion of fruit and berries of all kinds, owing to the fine weather in May, during the bloom.—[5] Mulberry leaves are fallen. Horse-chesnut leaves falling.—[6] Therm. at 7 o'clock 29. A heavy shower of snow, which whitened the ground some time.—[7] Several slight former showers.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 12, to Sept. 17, 1785.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	l.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	0	3	3	3	6	2	3	3	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	3	4	3	3	6	2	5	4	3
Surry	5	2	4	4	3	7	2	5	4	5
Hertford	5	3	4	8	3	0	2	5	4	2
Bedford	5	0	3	3	2	7	2	5	3	11
Cambridge	5	0	2	9	0	0	2	2	3	4
Huntingdon	4	9	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0
Northampton	5	10	3	3	3	3	2	7	4	6
Rutland	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	9
Leicester	6	0	3	5	3	5	2	6	4	7
Nottingham	5	6	3	9	3	10	2	3	4	0
Derby	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	7
Stafford	6	4	0	0	4	4	2	7	4	7
Salop	6	1	4	0	3	9	2	5	4	7
Hereford	4	11	4	2	0	0	2	9	0	0
Worcester	6	0	0	0	4	4	2	8	5	0
Warwick	5	8	0	0	4	3	2	4	3	9
Gloucester	5	6	0	0	3	10	2	4	4	2
Wilts	5	7	0	0	3	9	2	7	5	0
Berks	5	2	4	9	3	4	2	6	4	7
Oxford	5	6	0	0	3	4	2	6	4	6
Bucks	5	2	0	0	3	1	2	5	4	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	5	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	4
Suffolk	4	11	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	6
Norfolk	5	9	3	4	2	5	2	3	0	0
Lincoln	5	2	3	0	2	8	2	0	3	1
York	6	1	3	8	3	9	2	1	4	1
Durham	5	10	3	9	0	0	2	2	4	2
Northumberld.	4	11	3	3	2	6	1	10	3	4
Cumberland	5	7	3	6	3	2	2	0	3	10
Westmorland	6	8	4	0	3	2	1	11	4	8
Lancashire	6	2	0	6	3	4	2	2	5	3
Cheshire	6	1	3	6	3	11	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	5	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Somerset	5	4	4	8	3	8	2	6	5	6
Devon	5	6	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
Cornwall	5	1	0	0	2	10	2	1	0	0
Dorset	5	10	0	0	3	4	2	10	5	0
Hampshire	5	1	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	9
Sussex	4	8	0	0	2	4	2	3	0	0
Kent	4	7	3	0	3	5	2	5	3	7
WALES, Sept. 5, to Sept. 10, 1785.										
North Wales	5	9	4	1	3	0	1	10	4	0
South Wales	5	4	3	10	3	1	1	11	3	7

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1785.

BEING THE NINTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART II.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

I Send you some hasty outlines of the life of the late Mr. Ephraim Chambers, which, if I had not wanted time, I should not have wanted inclination to have transmitted to you sooner, and in a better dress. The facts, however, may be relied on; and, if they afford amusement to any of your readers, my end is answered, and I shall think myself sufficiently compensated for my trouble. In the month of January last some particulars of Mr. Chambers's life were published in the Universal Magazine, which, as far as I can guess, were collected from some papers in the hands of the booksellers; the writer of that article has, however, been misinformed in several instances, to rectify which, as well as to gratify the curiosity of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, are the motives which induced me to draw the ensuing sketch.

Yours, &c. M——.

Mr. Ephraim Chambers was the youngest of three brothers; he was born at Kendal in Westmoreland. His parents, who are still remembered with respect in that neighbourhood, occupied a small farm of their own at that place, spending an unambitious life in a harmless and humble obscurity. They were not quakers, as has been affirmed, neither were any of their children educated in that persuasion.

He was sent early to Kendal School, where he received a good classical education, and, by cultivating the rudiments of knowledge, laid a suitable foundation for those studies which afterwards distinguished him through life.

His father, who had already placed his eldest son at Oxford, and whose income was by no means sufficient to support a second in the same expensive line, determined to bring up his youngest son Ephraim (who was making a considerable progress in his learning) to trade: and he was accordingly, at a proper age, sent to London, and spent some time in the shop of a mechanic in the city; but having a perfect aversion to the business, and, young as he was, having formed ideas not at all reconcileable to manual labour, he was removed from thence, and tried at another business, which was full as little conformable to his inclinations; and when that attempt would not succeed, he was at last sent to Mr. Senex, the globe-maker, where he served a regular apprenticeship.

This place was exactly suited to his disposition, as he had here abundant opportunities of gratifying his thirst for literature, a passion which daily became more predominant in him, and which his master, encouraged partly by the hopes of making him useful to himself, and partly by a more generous motive, resolved to gratify: so that, during his apprenticeship, he was very seldom seen behind the counter; and indeed his labours in the closet turned to a much better account, and amply repaid his master for this indulgence.

During this period he obtained a perfect knowledge of most of the modern languages; and here it was he first discovered the sparks of that genius which afterwards

afterwards lighted up the torch of information to posterity, and made him so conspicuous in the republic of letters.

From this account it will easily be concluded, that Mr. Chambers made no considerable improvement in the technical part of the business, his mind was too much engrossed by his studies to permit him to pay much attention to mechanical acquisitions; so that, when his apprenticeship expired he was indeed a good geographer, but a very indifferent globe-maker.

As soon as he left Senex he took chambers in Gray's Inn, which he kept as long as he lived, and where he generally resided. After some years of severe application, in which his constitution sustained an irrecoverable shock, he published the first edition of his Cyclopædia, a work which the mathematician places with his Euclid, the mariner with his Compass, and the divine with his Concordance, and indeed all professions seem to look upon it as the most valuable book in their collection, and in which originality and perfection seem more closely connected than in any other publication. It was dedicated to his late Majesty; and Mr. Chambers had the *honour* of presenting copies of the work in very elegant bindings to the King and Queen, which produced him the *smile* of *royal approbation*.

Some years afterwards, when he was in France for the recovery of his health, he received an intimation, that if he would publish a new edition there, and dedicate it to Louis the Fifteenth, he would be liberally rewarded; but these proposals his British heart received with disdain, and he rejected the teazing solicitation of men who were provoking him to a sordid retractation of the compliments he had paid to his lawful sovereign.

His life was one continued scene of improvement, and his active ideas were incessantly presenting him with some new scheme to serve the public: at the time of his death he had prepared materials for seven additional volumes, which, had he lived, would have made their appearance in a few years. His papers, which were very numerous, at his death fell into the hands of the booksellers, and were by them committed to Mr. Scott, in order to prepare a Supplement to the Cyclopædia. From Mr. Scott's abilities much was to be expected; but his sudden introduction to a place at court precluded him from bringing the business to a conclusion. The task was then assigned to Dr. Hill, and, it is much to be lamented, was executed in a manner sufficiently indicative of the carelessness and self-sufficiency of the compiler. He was a tolerable botanist, and he made such a use of his knowledge, as to render the work rather a Gardener's Calendar, than a Supplement to a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

I have already mentioned Mr. Chambers's going into France for the benefit of his health; even in that situation, although reduced to extreme weakness by a hectic complaint, his active spirit would not forsake him, his observation was ever employed, and he has left behind him a manuscript account of his travels, which he intended for the press, and is now in the possession of some of his family*. He returned from France in the autumn of the year 1739, little better for his expedition.

The Cyclopædia was not the only production of Mr. Chambers's labours: during the time he continued with Mr. Senex he wrote for most of the periodical publications; and, towards the end of his life, he was engaged with Mr. Martyn, then botanical professor at Cambridge, in collecting and preparing for the press the "Philosophical History and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris," which was afterwards published in 5 volumes, 8vo.

It has been hinted, that Mr. Chambers was not treated in the most liberal manner by the booksellers with whom he was concerned; but this was far from being the case, as he experienced the most generous behaviour from them. Mr. Longman in particular used him with the liberality of a prince and the tenderness of a father; his house was ever open to receive him, and when he was there nothing could exceed his care and anxiety over him, even his natural absence of mind was consulted, and, during his illness, jellies and other proper refreshments were industriously left for him at those places where it was least likely he should avoid seeing them.

In the spring of the year 1740 his disorder grew worse, and he died calmly on the 15th of May at Canonbury House in Islington, and was buried in the cloysters in Westminster Abbey; where a marble slab is to be seen with a Latin inscription written by himself.

By his will it appears that he was not in low circumstances, and that the only

* Probably Sir W. Wolsley, who married his niece.

debt

debt he owed was to his taylor, for a roquelaure. This will, it has been said, was never proved; but I am pretty confident it is to be found in the Commons.

His generosity to the poor was infinitely greater than his attention to himself; he scarcely knew what an indulgence meant, and indeed, so great was his temperance, that, like Dryden's good priest, *he made almost a sin of abstinence.*

An intimate friend, who called on Mr. Chambers one morning, was asked by him to stay and dine: "And what will you give me, Ephraim?" says the gentleman; "I dare engage you have nothing for dinner." To which the good man calmly replied, "Yes, I have a fritter; and, if you'll stay with me, I'll have two."

Inattentive to himself, he had always the ease and happiness of his fellow-creatures at heart. Being one day prest by a friend to marry; and on its being represented to him, that he would then have a person to look after him, which his health required, and his neglect of himself demanded; he replied somewhat hastily, "What! shall I make a woman miserable to contribute to my own ease? For miserable she must be the moment she gives her hand to so unsocial a being as myself."

It has been said, that Mr. Chambers was not recompenced suitably to his deserts; and it is in some measure true: but, when we consider that he was a single man, with few wants, and fewer wishes; and that he received continual marks of attention and civility from his friends, and by their assistance was enabled to live happily, and to pursue those studies which were most congenial with his inclinations, and that he might undoubtedly have enjoyed more of the superfluities of life, if he had been so disposed, he can scarcely be deemed unsuccessful.

In him we may behold a man, who, under all the disadvantages of birth, unsupported by riches, and unpatronised by the great, made his way through all these obstacles; and, by his own intrinsic abilities and assiduity, became the object of general notice and admiration.

It has been observed, that in his religious sentiments he leaned too much on the side of infidelity: be that as it may (and I am really inclined to think he was far more orthodox than is generally represented), he was extremely cautious of propagating opinions which might in any degree tend to invalidate the testimony of revelation. I do not recollect a sentence in all his writings which conveys an offensive idea to a pious ear. Infidelity and scepticism are contagious; and I believe it impossible for a man, who labours under a distemper of this nature, to write so extensive a work without spitting out his venom at some unguarded passage or other. But I am not setting up for his apologist; I would only wish to moderate the zeal of those who, without knowing more, or perhaps so much of his character, as myself, have been too prompt and hasty in accusing him; and, under the colour of advocates for Religion, are venting their choler against a man, who seemed, outwardly at least, a favourer of revelation, and a diligent and simple enquirer after truth. It is a certain fact, that when one of his friends intimated to him an intention of going to hear Orator *Henley*, the fashionable unbeliever of that time, he laboured hard to dissuade him from it, by saying, "You are now satisfied; why then, in God's name, should you plant thorns in your own breast?"

That he was without faults, I dare not say; but that he had as few as most men, I think myself justified in affirming. If he was *irasci facilis*, we may add, *tamen ut placabilis esset.* If he was warm and hasty, he was open and ingenuous, generous, and forgiving; and, with so many good qualities, a little natural warmth and impetuosity should be overlooked. Alas! who is there that can lay his hand to his heart and say, *I am clean?*

His writings were those of a man who had a sound judgement, a clear and strong memory, a ready invention, an easy method of arranging his ideas, and who neither spared time nor trouble. His life was spent rather in the company of books than men, and his pen was oftener employed than his tongue; his style is in general good, his definitions clear and unaffected: in language he applied rather to the judgement than the ear; and, if he has been censured for baldness, it has been by those who do not know the difficulty of technical expression, and of writing at once for the scholar and the artificer, the prince and the peasant. In his epistolary correspondence he was lively and easy, as will appear by the specimens I shall send you.

As he lived generally beloved, so he died universally regretted: his life was indeed without the enjoyments of the rich, and it was without their vices also. If he left no wealth, he left no revilers behind him; elevated marks of distinc-

tion

tion from the rich and great he neither coveted nor enjoyed; *contemnere honores —fortis, et in seipso totus teres atque rotundus.* Emulation, Mr. Chambers well knew, was the direct road to calumny, and he was too sensible a man to barter peace of mind for popularity. M.

An Account of the Annual Visit of the Dutch *Fishermen to* Yarmouth, *as observed this Year.*

As the Dutch always move with great regularity, it was well known at Yarmouth, that they would put to sea according to custom, on Wednesday, Sept. 14. The wind was then fair, so that they were expected the next day; but it changed, and kept them back. On Friday noon many were looking out for them from the walls; and at length they were descried in the horizon, forming a long line opposite the town. They soon approached, and their yellow sails were distinguished, illuminated by the sun. Sometimes a strong gleam of light rendered the sail plainly visible, while the hull was yet concealed beneath the waves; when it appeared like a flake of gold rising out of the sea. With the afternoon's tide they began to enter the haven's mouth; and I think I never was more pleased than with seeing them proceed, one after another, up the river to the town, which is about two miles, all open to the view. As they arrived, they moored along a quay just without the south gate, in a regular line, with their heads to the shore, and their sides touching each other.

These *schuyts* (we call them *skoots*) are small decked vessels, with a single mast, and a running-in bolt-sprit. They are nearly flat-bottomed, with lee-boards, and extremely broad heads and sterns, which are adorned with painting. Their sails have a yellow dye, which is supposed to preserve them, and certainly gives them a gay appearance; and they have all striped pennants. The crew usually consists of eight men and boys. Of these vessels, about fifty-two came up this year. All of them arrived in the course of Friday evening; and at night I took a walk to view them by moonlight. The long line of masts exactly uniform, the yards and furled sails disposed in a regular row, the crews sitting on deck with their pipes, calmly enjoying their repose, and conversing in sounds strange and unknown to me, all together impressed my imagination in a most forcible but pleasing manner. I particularly admired the quiet and order that reigned among so large a number. Each crew seemed like the sober family of a cottage when labour is done, and a serene summer's evening invites them to sit abroad till bed-time.

On Saturday the streets were sprinkled with parties of Dutchmen, easily distinguished by their round caps, short jackets, and most capacious breeches. They went about making their purchases, which chiefly consist of very coarse beef, gingerbread, a few toys, and some common utensils. In these they lay out a moderate sum, paying their own coin, which the Rotterdam traders exchange and carry back. They receive a good many halfpence for their pipes and cried flounders, which people buy out of curiosity; and this kind of traffic lasts while they stay. At night some alehouses on the quay are thronged with them; and I found that liquor could make them almost as noisy as English sailors. I heard, however, of no quarrels, either among one another, or with our people.

The ensuing Sunday is termed, by way of distinction, the *Dutch Sunday*, when all the country round, as far as Norwich, flock in to see the show. The Dutch, who are the spectacle, do honour to their visitors by decorating their schuyts with flags in the gayest manner they are able. As it happened to be fine weather, the scene was extremely pleasant. The whole length of the quay was crouded by people of all ranks in their best apparel. On the *Denes*, which is a fine verdant common, in form of a tongue, between the river and the sea, were scattered various walking and riding parties, especially many of the vehicles called *Yarmouth carts*. The Dutch vessels formed their gay line in front; in the rear was a large fleet of ships sailing majestically through the *Roads*, and illuminated by the setting sun. It was a view equally striking and singular, and scarcely, I believe, to be matched in any part of the kingdom. At night some parties of Dutch went about the streets bawling a tune; but whether they meant it for psalm or song-singing, I could not discover. In their own country they have much less of the puritanical gloominess in their Sabbath than we, with all our licentiousness, have retained.

On Monday they continued laying in their provisions; and on Tuesday they fell down the river and put to sea, standing northwards. The first is always the day

day for *wetting their nets*, or commencing the fishery. This annual visit is a welcome thing here, not only on account of the money they spend themselves, but from the conflux of strangers brought hither by the novelty of the spectacle. Though the Dutch are not the most sociable people in the world, yet such an intercourse cannot but tend to strengthen the connection between two nations, which ought never to be at variance. For my part, I could not help feeling emotions of good-will towards persons who had contributed so much to my entertainment.

I must add, that, independently of this circumstance, Yarmouth Quay is peculiarly busy and lively at this season, on account of the fitting out of a great number of fishing vessels belonging to the town, for the annual harvest of herrings. Many *cobles* too from the Yorkshire coast put in here, to wait for intelligence concerning the appearance of the shoals.

Yarmouth, Sept. 22.

MR. URBAN,

IN extenuation of Dr. Johnson's foibles respecting two of the culprits, p. 497, it may be urged, that though he had been long acquainted with the second, he did not discover the man till very late. It is well known to several of his friends, that for more than the last thirteen months of his life all intercourse betwixt them was at an end, and a renewal, though solicited, was rejected on the part of the Dr. The no-notice of him, either in his will, or at his funeral, farther corroborates this, if other proof were wanting. In a word, he seems to have consigned him over to the solitary patronage of a man, who, to use his own words, "if falshood flatters his vanity, will not be very diligent to detect it."

Yours, &c. X. Y.

MR. URBAN, *Norwich Close, Sept.* 7.

BE pleased to insert the following letter in your Miscellany. It lately appeared in one of the Norwich papers; and, I have the best authority for informing you, was written by the learned Dr. Samuel Parr; who, in vigour of understanding, and benevolence of heart, closely resembles the great character whose work he so strongly recommends. The friends and executors of the deceased Dr. would have done well to have employed this gentleman in writing his life, as he is certainly one of the few who are fully capable of measuring so great a mind. C. T. O.

To the Printer of the Norfolk Chronicle.

"PERMIT me, as a friend to the cause of virtue and religion, to recommend most earnestly to your readers of every class the serious perusal of Dr. Johnson's "Prayers and Meditations," lately published. They mark, by the most unequivocal and vivid proofs, the sincerity of his faith, the fervor of his devotion, and the warmth of his benevolence; they are equally intelligible and equally instructive to the learned and the unlearned; they will animate the piety of the Christian, and put to shame the coldness and obduracy of the proud philosopher; they shew at once the weakness and the strength of Dr. Johnson's mind; but that weakness melts every attentive reader into compassion, and that strength impresses him with veneration. He that possesses both integrity of principle, and tenderness of feeling; he that admires virtue, and reveres religion; he that glows with the love of mankind, and reposes his trust in God; will himself become a wiser and a better man from contemplating those thoughts which passed in the mind of one of the wisest and the best of men, when he communed with his own heart, and poured forth his supplications before the Throne of Heaven for mercy and for grace. A. B."

MR. URBAN,

IN your last Magazine, p. 601, I observe a note containing this query—"Has the Life of Dr. Watts been printed with notes in any detached publication?"

I take the liberty to inform you that it has within the space of a month or two. The title is as follows: "The Life of the Rev. Isaac Watts, D.D. by Samuel Johnson, LL D. with Notes containing Animadversions and Additions," &c. &c. I agree with your correspondent, that the author has given proof both of his piety and candour in the manner in which he has written the Life of Dr. Watts, whose sentiments, both in religion and politics, were widely different from his own. But the editor has, in my opinion, made various remarks in the notes on this valuable piece of biography, which are worthy attention. The addition to the character of Dr. Watts seems to be just and important; and what relates to his last sentiments about the Trinity (which have been variously represented) is curious and decisive. The copy of the MS. subjoined is undoubtedly authentic.

I am

I am not inclined to dispute Dr. Johnson's piety, as discovered in his *Prayers* lately published; but I think your correspondent has expressed himself too strongly in regard to the tendency of that publication with respect to persons "of a sceptical turn of mind;" and I am fearful lest such persons should rather be disposed to turn into ridicule some remarks in the Dr.'s Journal, which savour of superstition. It would have been more to the honour of Dr. Johnson, and of religion, if these had been suppressed.

As to the lines in Dr. Young's 5th Satire, I am one among many who are fully persuaded that Dr Watts was the person intended. I do not wonder that Dr Young should have been backward to acknowledge this; but I believe the lines are not omitted in any edition of his works. This would have been thought a tacit acknowledgement of the illiberality with which he had been charged, and of which he had reason to be ashamed. Yours, H. S.

Character of the late Mr. PAGE *of* Newbury.

See our Obituary. p. 749.

FRANCIS PAGE, esq. was a person as well known and as much respected as any one in his native county of Berks. His useful talents and persevering application to business enabled him to create a fortune for himself and his family. He succeeded in most of the lucrative schemes he laid down, and his speculations were generally crowned with success, because they were founded in good sense and in foresight. He was a sufficient master of arithmetic for calculation and computation. A common school education was enough for his purpose of living behind the counter. His business was to get money. A shop will produce a dinner (the object of ninety-nine out of the hundred of mankind) sooner than a library. But, at future times of leisure, he improved and gratified himself in reading English books, of which he made a good collection. He purchased many of the popular publications. As he advanced in life, he had the curiosity, in his journeys to London, to hear the debates in both houses of parliament, of which he carried home to his friends a good account. He never failed to visit the theatres, and to acquire a great deal of dramatic knowledge. A collection of town images make entertaining representations in the country. He wrote an excellent hand; but to which his grammar and punctuation were not equal. He was however enabled to conduct himself without these petty perfections. He possessed a great deal of public spirit, and he was liberal of his time, his money, and his exertions for public advantages and general accommodations. He attended to the interest of the town and corporation of Newbury (of which he was several times elected mayor) with as much fidelity and zeal as he did to his own private emolument. His loss must be long felt, for such men are always wanted, and not always to be found. His judgment on things was much sought after, and his opinion was much relied upon as any man's, even of a legal description. He was constantly called upon as an arbitrator, as a trustee, and as an acting magistrate in the commission of the peace. He was honoured with the acquaintance and friendship of the best families in the county, who sought his intimacy as much as he did theirs; and without uttering a falsehood it may be asserted, that he was consulted as an oracle, by people of great and small denominations, on all difficulties that arose. He had great influence in his own neighbourhood. His commendation and recommendation had great weight for the service of any candidate. He was so much liked, and his canvass was so successful, that the part he took in a contested election for the county ensured it to a gentleman of great worth, who would not have gone about to solicit the freeholders for their votes. Before the scene of prosperity shone so warmly upon him, he might have said (if the classical allusion is not pedantic), "though I am not rich myself, I have influence over those that are rich." He was sure of obtaining and preserving confidence where he was employed. He had a tenacious memory, and a persuasive elocution, which only wanted the emphasis of loudness. He had a clear and a deep head, and an excellent method of making difficult things easy, even to common understandings. He could talk up or down to the capacities of others. His proposals and conceptions were always understood. He knew the affairs of the world very well, and the characters, circumstances, and connections of most people. He comprehended whatever he saw, or heard, or read. He might have raised himself to a higher rank in life, if his ambition had led him to it. He had no unmanly fears of being pursued by envy or calumny. His independent fortune prevented him from being considered as a fanciful projector. His active mind was continually occupied in directing the right means to the right ends, as he thought them. When he died, he undoubtedly had his head and his hands full of business and intended advantages for others, some of which were ready for parliamentary consideration. The writer of this hasty sketch, who had perfect knowledge of him for more than thirty years, (and knows of no imperfection in his moral or commercial character) thus concludes what he has to say of his old friend, that, in his opinion, no one, in his walk of life, has done more to be talked of, or to be thanked for, or has approved himself a greater benefactor to those amongst whom he lived for the third part of a century, than Mr. Page of Newbury. MEMORY.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

OF the most extraordinary case perhaps ever seen in this country I have been an eye-witness to-day. It is of a poor labouring man's wife in the parish of Dalinghoe, near Wickham-market, in Suffolk, whose name is Mary Bradcock, and from whom I received the following singular narrative: That in the severe winter of 1783 she was seized with pain in most of her limbs, which she attributed to cold and the rheumatism; when one day walking across the house, she tripped her foot slightly against a brick, and was surprized to find her leg broken near the ankle.—Before she was perfectly recovered from this accident she became pregnant, and, growing weak and infirm, was assisted by her husband in getting out of bed, when her left thigh-bone snapped in pieces, without any other force than its own weight falling against his back; she was safely delivered by an experienced gentleman of the faculty; after which her left arm was fractured near the shoulder, by putting it over an assistant's neck to get out of bed —This likewise formed a callus, and grew well. She then found her right thigh-bone broken as she lay in bed, very high up near the hip, as it was also, some time after, lower down towards the knee.—Her collar-bone has likewise separated without any accident or violence. Her right arm has met with the same misfortune by only lifting a pint bason off a table. She now lies with the third fracture of her right thigh, which happened last Sunday, from being gently raised in her bed, at or near the part by her knee before broken and callused. The bones are permitted to grow together in an irregular manner, with the assistance of bathing and bandage only, as an extension of her limbs would endanger breaking them into twenty pieces. So deplorable is this unhappy woman's situation, that they dare not move her to make the bed for fear of breaking her bones. She is 32 years old, of a delicate make, lax fibre, fair complexion, and pale-brown hair; has had eight children, and always lived a sober temperate life, and never took medicines of the mercurial, or any kind, but has generally enjoyed a fair share of health. There does not appear any evident cause of this singular phænomenon.—Before the bones break, she always complains of pain on the very spot several weeks, which keeps increasing till they snap, and then goes off in a few days, and the bones unite in five, six, or seven weeks. She has now a fresh pain seized one arm, that she expects will terminate in a broken bone. This poor woman has had eight fractures within a year and half, seven of which befel her in the last twelve months; and all without any external cause to attribute them to.

The curious, humane, and charitable have a singular opportunity of exercising their philanthrophy, by enquiring of Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Charsfield, who will direct them to this cottage of hopeless misery and want.

To prevent the disbelief that usually accompanies anonymous singularities, I take the liberty of signing my name and place. W. GOODWIN, *surgeon*.
Earl-Soham, Suffolk.

THE following is a critique on a simile in Homer, Iliad VIII. 555—552, alluded to in p. 612.

"Add this to the just remark * of a late writer concerning simplicity of style, and you will perceive the reason, why .... the moon shines so much brighter, and every star is seen so distinctly, and the heart of the shepherd, that is, of Hector himself, (the *pastor populorum*) rejoices, when he views the thousand fires kindled in the camp of the Trojans, around the brighter fire of his own royal pavilion; by the light of which, all the tops of the mountains, the promontory of Sigæum, and the vales below, appear in the calm of a serene and cloudless night, that succeeded the storm and fury of a day so full of action.

Ως δ' ὅτ' ἐν ὐρανῳ ἀστρα,—φαεινην αμφ σεληνην,
Φαινθ' ἀριπρεπεα, &c.
Παντα δε τ' ειδεται ἀστρα·—γηθει δε τε φρενα ποιμην.

As in calm seasons, round the silver moon,
Glitter unnumber'd stars; the distant to s
Of all the hills, the foreland's steepy head,
And the deep vales appear, while heaven a bove,
Opening, diffuses an immense serene.
The SHEPHERD SWAIN †, who tends his flock by night,
Views every star; his heart with joy o'e- flows. Or,

* Dr. Pemberton's Observations on Poetry, p. 83.

† "The Shepherd (as I have already observed) is Hector; the stars are the thousan

Or, in rhime, it may run thus:

As in still air, when round the Queen of night,
The stars appear, in cloudless glory bright,
The rocks remote, the hills and vales are seen;
And heaven diffuses an immense serene.
Thus while each star with rival lustre glows,
The SHEPHERD's * heart with secret joy o'erflows.

"This is the general sense of the words; but in the original every principal idea is so strongly marked and distinguished by the numbers, the pause, and the situation of it in the verse, that you not only see all that the poet describes, but so much more than is expressed, that one line in Homer is thought sufficient to furnish more verses in the landscape, or night-piece, given us by the translator, than are to be found in the whole simile in the original, which consists of no more than five verses; and, in a close translation, might be comprised in the same number of lines in English."—Say's Essay the Second, on the Numbers of Paradise Lost, p. 155, Lond. 4to. 1745.

MR. URBAN, *Kent, Aug.* 20.

LOOKING into Bowyer's "Conjectures," I find that R. Bentley would willingly substitute χοιρεια; for τρυσιας, in Acts XV. 20. in order to make all the articles of the same nature. But surely, as was observed in Gent. Mag. February, 1766, πιρνιας; is so very like the other word, that it might easily be mistaken for it; and had it occurred to that great critic, probably he might have taken the pains, as he had opportunities, of consulting a variety of MSS.

Whether *perna* be originally a Latin or Greek word, I am unable to say, having no variety of lexicons and dictionaries to consult. Hederic has πιρνα, but quotes no examples; and Horace is the first and best Latin writer, that I know of, who has used the word *perna* †. But we all know, that the writers of the Greek Testament have *Greecised* many Latin words; and it is far from impossible, that the word under consideration may have been so served, as it may be used to express all kinds of swine's flesh, especially when salted and cured, which probably was then as much esteemed as it is now, and consequently to be frequently found at the tables of the Gentile converts, who held themselves under no obligation to the abrogated law of Moses.

I shall add no more, but just place the two words together in capitals, ΠΟΡΝΕΙΑ, ΠΕΡΝΕΙΑ, and refer your readers to what was said before upon the subject in the Magazine above-mentioned; and conclude with wishing, that some person, who has opportunities, would take the trouble to consult some of the oldest and best MSS. in hope that he may be able to remove a word that has been, and always will be, a stumbling-block in the way of commentators.

P. S. I remember a query, similar to that in your Magazine for June, p. 450, inserted in a Magazine or Newspaper some years ago; and an answer given to it soon after, "Hot flour will take off hairs, for millers' hands have none."

In answer to Q. p. 548, how could Ramsay W. Esq. be B. D. &c.? Mr. Wheler, of Otterden, in Kent, though a clergyman, expected Esquire to be tacked to his name, because his father was a Knight ‡. Perhaps the same reason may be assigned in Mr. Ramsay's case.

I remember a brief some years ago, in which Mr. Lord and Mr. Wheler were appointed trustees, and where, by the omission of a comma between their names, the two gentlemen appeared as one extraordinary person under the name of the rev. William Lord George Granville Wheler, Esq. R. B.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR friend who gives you an account of an extraordinary Oak in a small field belonging to Sir Horace Mann, in Risden quarter in Goudhurst parish, in Kent, p. 342, should have been more particular in pointing out how curiosity might find it. I enquired of many for this Oak, but they had never heard of it;

* and fires kindled by the Trojans while they watched their tents. Thus, in Milton,

The careful plowman, that stands doubting
Left on the threshing-floor the hopeful sheaves
Prove chaff——

Is the angel Gabriel, who is solicitous for the safety of Adam and Eve. Paradise Lost, book IV. ver. 982."

† In answer: *Perna*, says Ainsworth, is "a gammon, or pestle, of bacon, with the leg on;" and quotes Plaut. cap. iv. 3, 3, and Hor. Sat. ii. 2, 117, *Jumpla cum pede* perna.

EDIT.

‡ The great worth and property of Mr. W. could not stamp an authority on such an evident absurdity, which none of his friends could have justified, though most indulged it.

EDIT.

it; I asked several for Sir Horace Mann's farm: they knew who occupied farms, but they knew not the landlords. I began to think your correspondent had amused himself at the expence of any one who should go in search of this uncommon tree; and I looked to see if his letter was dated *the First of April.* At last, when I had nearly given up the search, accident threw in my way a man belonging to the farm on which the tree grew, and he knew it. I had to ride back a quarter of a mile, and he then shewed it me. It appears to be about fifteen or twenty years growth, and was planted, together with one of the common sort near it, by Mrs. Bathurst, then owner of the estate. The other appears to grow much better. These trees are not in any view from her house; and it is not known that she planted any other like the tree in question; I therefore cannot but think it an accidental variation. I am confirmed in this opinion by one of the best botanists in England, to whom I shewed a branch of it. It will therefore be hardly worth going forty miles to see.

But if any others should be induced to visit it, let me inform them, that on the turnpike road from Tonbridge to Battell, a little beyond Lamberhurst, (where they may enquire for Risden quarter in Goudhurst) they must go out of the turnpike-road on the left, and in about a mile and half will come to the place. A farm-house, rented by Mr. Chandler, is on the right, adjoining the road, built, as many others in the neighbourhood are, with plaister pannels between a profusion of timber-work; opposite to it is a little green, across which is the meadow in which this tree grows, and just beyond it is a good modern house, called Finchcocks, the residence for some time of a family of Bathurst, who use the same arms as the Earl of that name.

If the traveller has a mind to go on about two miles further to Goudhurst, he will be repaid by a most extensive view from the church-yard, still more from the steeple, which takes in a circle of the country from Madam's-court-hill, and the Maidstone hills, to Dover castle, on the North and East, to the sea on the South, looking towards Tonbridge-wells and Sussex on the West, including the sight of near thirty parish churches. The church is handsome and neat, has many monuments of the Colepeppers of Bridgebury (now Mr. Cartier's), and of the Campions of Combwell, (formerly a priory, afterwards a large and magnificent seat of that family, still their property), and of others. Of the Colepeppers, the recumbent figures of a husband and wife, whole length, carved in wood, which is perfectly sound, lie on a tomb in a window in the South aisle, shut in by a pew; in the wall is a small basso relievo, representing in the upper part the ALMIGHTY in the clouds, beneath on one side is the Virgin and Child, on the other a man with a sword lifted up ready to strike something below; between these is a shield with the Colepeppers' arms. Below are several figures kneeling, some opposite to the other; between them the date 1537. But of all these things Mr. Hasted will give a full account. He may not know that this church-yard was the scene of a very gallant action not recorded in history, though it deserves to be, at least in a local history. It is this: about the year ——, the smugglers in this neighbourhood were come to the utmost pitch of audacity, and had committed several outrages, *out of the way of their vocation.* The people of Goudhurst had by some means offended them, and they vowed to burn the town, and exterminate the inhabitants; and they attempted to execute their horrid purpose. Luckily the latter had amongst them a man who had been in the army; he offered to put himself at their head, and defend the place; and he did it so effectually. He armed his troops as well as he was able, and he disposed them in a manner that would do honour to a veteran. He had a body to meet the enemy in front, and he had a corps in ambuscade to attack them in the rear. He routed the assailants, whose leader afterwards died in gaol; he himself is still alive, and has a soldier-like regard to the strong beer of Old England, of which, for the credit of the place, I hope he is not in want.

Excuse, Mr. Urban, the wanderings of a wanderer, and I will return; if the traveller should choose to get back into the great road, he will presently come to a neat, clean public-house, called Stone-Crouch, where he will have no reason to complain of the accommodations for himself or his horse. And if his curiosity leads to antiquities, he will walk across two or three pleasant fields to Combwell, mentioned above. He will find it the remains of a once magnificent mansion, seated on the brow of a little

hill,

hill, with a pleasant view of the country round it. It was founded by Robert de Furneham, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and there is a confirmation and further endowment by Stephen de Furneham, son of Robert, exemplified 11 Hen. III *.

The Campions lived here in much splendor in the last century. The late owner of that name had a good seat in Sussex, did not choose to keep up two mansion-houses, and pulled down a considerable part of this, leaving enough in quantity for a farm house. A porch in the South front opens into a large and lofty hall, floored with oak; at the upper end is the raised floor for the Lord to dine on, at the lower is a gallery, and under it some tilting poles and long slender pikes with iron heads. Out of this is a door into a small parlour (perhaps the buttery); and below that, down some steps, is a good kitchen. In this hangs one suit of iron armour; there were others, but you, Mr. Urban, will lament, that Mr. C. thought one was enough to preserve, and condemned the rest to the smith's hammer. The civility which a visitor will receive from the occupier of the mansion, or from his niece, who will very agreeably surprise him by her appearance and conversation, will prevent his regretting the loss.

Bayham abbey is but a little way off, well worth visiting. The ruins are carefully and neatly preserved by Mr. Pratt, in a pleasant little sequestered valley, well wooded and watered. It is between Lamberhurst and Tonbridge Wells.

Robertsbridge is said to have some remains of a religious house, and Battell has magnificent ones, part of which formed the mansion of the late Sir Whistler Webster, now of his relict. Mr. Grose has given so compleat an account of the building, and the present state, that it would be impertinent to attempt an addition to what he has said; but he has not noticed a very singular picture in the billiard-room, which indeed was not in his way, and is, perhaps, the only one worth particular notice in the house. It is a whole length of a young man, standing upright, appearing perfectly at ease, dressed in black, short boots not reaching to his knees which are bare, round his neck a white ribbon hanging down nearly as low as his waist. At his feet are serpents with their heads pointed to him; on one side a house in flames; in the back ground a view of the sea, with ships sinking; over his head a storm, with lightning; and in an upper corner of the picture the words "Nothing affrights me," or, "Nothing surprises me," but it is not easy to read them. The founder of the Webster family in this place was a merchant, and it may have allusion to some of them; but unfortunately no explanation could be given. The figure is far from bad; but the perspective is very ill done.

It is pity that one who has means to correct an error, cannot do it without petulance. Your anonymous friend, p. 512, speaks of the Roman inscription, mentioned in your Magazine, vol. LIV. p. 403, in a manner that would not be liberal if what he said was true; but it is not so: he has an imperfect knowledge of the truth. The fact is (as I think I informed you), that it was a jeu d'esprit, calculated for private amusement; but it had no reference whatever to the lord of the manor. The letter you published was written by a neighbouring curate, in pure simplicity, and without the knowledge of the parties concerned, who would not have suffered it if they had been apprized of his intention.

The references to a stone cross in the miscellaneous plate for May, and in the letter from Norwich, p. 523, should have both been to p. 277. S.

MR. URBAN, *Cramond, Aug.* 15.

IT is with regret I observe that none of your numerous correspondents have followed my example, in sending you a topographical account of the respective parishes in which they reside, especially as you have recommended that plan in your note on my letter, p. 90, in which are the following errata: for Charles Watson, of Laughton, esq. read Charles Watson, of Saughton, esq.; and for 250l. the rent of the Mortification of Craigcrook, read 350l.

Some time ago, I got a large blank paper book, in which I insert all things relating to the parish I live in: the mutations of property, the marriages, issue, and deaths of the different proprietors and their connections, remarkable accidents, &c. Permit me earnestly to recommend that plan to your numerous correspondents. After the lapse of forty or fifty years, they will probably thank me for setting them on this method, when

* Dugd. Mon. vol. II. p. 270.

when they find a series of facts in fair order. And posterity, at the distance of a century or two, will reckon such books, if persevered in, an invaluable treasure. Had any families thought it worth while to have kept books on the above plan for two or three hundred years past, what a fund of information and entertainment would they now have been!

A similar case occurs in the Baron de Tott's Memoirs of the Turks and Tartars, book II. p. 128, which I will give in his own words. "Bactcheseray possesses a most precious historical journal, undertaken by the ancestors of a family which has always preserved and continued it with care. This manuscript, which its first author began by collecting the most ancient traditions, contains the succeeding historical facts to this day. My arrival in Tartary having engaged the continuer of this journal to ask some information on various matters of me, I thus discovered its existence, and wished to have purchased it, but in vain. Five thousand crowns (1250l.) could not tempt him to part with it; and circumstances deprived me of time to obtain extracts."

A great desideratum seems to be a dictionary of heraldry, for appropriating coats of arms from the figures. Thus: Chevron Sable. Argent, a Chevron Sable, Trelawny of Trelawny.—Crown, Or. Gules, three antique Crowns, Or, Grant of Grant. Where the arms are complex, they could be arranged under one or all of the figures respectively: thus, Lion Or,—or Chief Or,—or Rose Gules,—Vert, a Lion rampant Or, on a Chief of the last, three Roses Gules, Newton of Newton.

A correspondent of yours, who signs H. Lemoine, p. 193 [253], wishes to see memoirs of the Erskines, of the family of the Forbes, and Mackenzies, all great names in North Britain. It is impossible to answer this vague and extraordinary request in your Miscellany, as memoirs of these families would fill a volume. H. L. may look into Douglas's Peerage and Baronage of Scotland, where he will find something of all these families; and in Douglas's Tour on the North East Coast of Scotland there is a good account of a branch of the Forbes family.

In your Magazine for May last, p. 403, there is an account of the death of "Thomas Riddell, Esq. the gentleman "who lately fought a duel with the hon. "Col. Cosmo Gordon;"—the last part of the paragraph is denied in a letter signed B. A. in your last, p. 500, (qu. why is Col. Gordon called "a nobleman" there?) and you have made matters worse by saying that Mr. Riddell's duel was with Mr. Cunningham, see vol. LIII. p. 364. I have not that volume by me at present; but, if the affair is rightly stated there, Mr. Riddell was mortally wounded by Mr. Cunningham, April 21, 1783, and he died the next day; consequently he could not be the gentleman mentioned at p. 403, as being drowned in the Po *.

In the review of Mr. Heron's Letters of Literature, p. 544, there is an extract from them containing a severe critique upon this line of Virgil,

Secretosque pios; his dantem jura Catonem.

"How futile is this praise," says Mr. Heron; "for what laws are to operate among the blessed, where there can be no punishment nor reward?" But Virgil probably meant nothing more than a bare pre-eminence; or, if that should not be thought sufficient, 'dantem jura' may mean allotting the different spots to those 'qui gramineis exercent membra 'palæstris—contendunt ludo—fulvâ luc-'tantur arenâ—pedibus plaudunt cho-'reas—carmina dicunt—&c.' Mr. Heron seems to be wrong in saying that "nothing can be sublime to which a superior conception can be found."

The late Dr. Miles Cowper, Obituary, p. 406, was buried in the cemetery of the old church of Restalrig, about a mile East from Edinburgh, where those of the Episcopal persuasion are commonly interred. His death was very sudden. Not finding a gentleman at home with whom he went to dine, he repaired to a tavern, and ordered dinner, and fell down dead while it was getting ready.

The following epitaph was found in his repositories:

Here lies a priest of English blood,
Who, living, lik'd whate'er was good;
Good company, good wine, good name,
Yet never hunted after fame;
But as the first he still preferr'd,
So here he chose to be interr'd,
And, unobserv'd, from crowds withdrew,
To rest among a chosen few.

* This correspondent is perfectly right. It was George Riddell who was killed in the duel in 1783; Mr. Thomas Riddell was drowned in 1785. EDIT.

In

In humble hope that divine love
Will raise him to the blest above.

It may perhaps deserve mention, that Dr. C.'s library sold for 5l. and the liquors in his cellar for 150l.

When Mr. James Boswell's extraordinary pamphlet (reviewed in your Magazine for July last) made its first appearance, the hon. Henry Erskine said that he was right to price it at half a crown, as no person with a whole crown would either write or read such a book.

XIMENES.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 29.

AS the smallest remains of a writer so universally esteemed as Dr. Doddridge may be acceptable, I send you the copy of a letter now before me, which was addressed by the Doctor to Mr. William Glover, a member of his church:

"Dear Sir, *Northampt. Sept.* 14, 1742.

I HAVE considered of the text you mentioned, Cant. ii. 14, and find it capable of so good an improvement, that I shall be ready to oblige you with a sermon upon it, but I am fearful, lest, considering how agreeable a woman Mrs. Glover was, some light minds, always ready to abuse Solomon's Song, should at first hearing interpret it with some such reference to her as neither you nor I could wish, and perhaps a little reflecting on both. This is the opinion of a prudent friend, as well as my own; on which account I cannot but desire that you would please to chuse another text, lest prophane mirth should be exerted on an occasion of so much solemnity and distress. I am, dear sir, your very affectionate friend, and sympathising humble servant, P. DODDRIDGE."

MR. URBAN,

NUMBER 542 of the Harleian MSS. is a volume of Stow's collections, and contains, amongst other things, a history of the murder of Arden of Feversham, differing very little from that printed in Holinshed's Chronicle, and copied thence into Lewis's History of Feversham. There is however at the beginning of this History an anecdote of Arden's mother, which I do not remember to have seen, and which you may perhaps think worth preserving.

"There dwelt at Fevarsham, in the county of Kent, a gentleman callyd Mastar Arden, a tall gentleman, and of a comly personage. This Arden had a mothar dwellynge in Norwiche, who went a beggynge, but he assayde all meanes possible to kepe hir from it, whiche wowld not be, notwithstondynge he gave a stipend delyveryd to Mastar Aldriche to hir use. And when Mastar Aldriche was maior of Norwiche, she was robbyd, and a princypall cheft browght out into hir backesyde, and certeyne lynnyn that was in it lefte scateryd abrode, to the vallew of forty or fyfty shillyngs. This robery beinge comyttyd in the nyght, she, beynge deafe, hard it not. Next day, whan it was knowne that she was robbed, the maior with othars came to hir howse, and, serchinge, they found 60l. lyenge in fondry places, tyed up in severall litle clowtes, not above ten grotes in one clowte. Than she was restreyned from hir beggynge, and willed to chuse who shuld with hir porcion kepe hir durynge hir lyfe, and to have for his labowr that whiche remayned of the 60l. unspent at hir deathe; and so it was done. Notwithstondynge she nevar enjoyed aftar she was restrayned from hir beggynge, and dyed with in halfe a yere aftar. But many yeres aftar the deathe of hir sonne, whereof we have here to speake.——"

I believe it has never been remarked, (for I do not find it noticed in the new edition of the Biographica Dramatica,) that Lillo, in his play of Arden of Feversham, has frequently copied whole lines, and more than once several lines together, from the old play on that subject.

The Lead which lines the Chinese teachokes is reduced to a thinness which I am informed European plumbers cannot imitate. The following account of the process by which the plates are formed was communicated to me by an intelligent mate of an East Indiaman. The caster sits by a pot containing the melted metal; and has two large stones, the under one fixed, the upper moveable, directly before him. He raises the upper stone by pressing his foot upon the side of it, and with an iron ladle pours into the opening a proper quantity of the fluid metal. He then immediately lets fall the upper stone, and by that means forms the lead into a thin irregular plate, which is afterwards cut into a proper shape. The surfaces of the stones, where they touch each other, are exactly ground together.

Yours, &c. S. G.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

I Should be very glad if the person who communicated to you the inscription, &c. in Monkton Farley church, Wilts, printed in your Magazine for March 1744, p. 139, and explained May the same year, p. 271, would inform you where they are now to be seen; whether preserved in Lord Webb Seymour's house, or in the parish church, or whether destroyed; as also, whether any drawing or copy could be obtained. If your correspondent will reveal himself, and tell us any thing more about this antient place, he will oblige your readers, and particularly

Yours, D. H.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR *old Correspondent* most probably (certainly not many of your numerous readers are) may be a stranger to the Judgement and Decree of the University of Oxford, passed in their Convocation, July 21, 1683, against certain PERNICIOUS BOOKS and DAMNABLE DOCTRINES, destructive to the sacred persons of princes, their state and government, and of all humane society; *rendered into English, and published by command.* Printed at the *theater*, 1683, fol.

Among the propositions, in number 27, which they judge and declare to be false, seditious, and impious, and most of them to be also heretical and blasphemous, infamous to Christian Religion, and destructive of all government in church and state, are the following, *viz.* 4. The soveraignty of *England* is in the three estates, *viz.* king, lords, and commons. The king has but a co-ordinate power, and may be over-ruled by the other two. *Lex Rex. Hunton, of a limited and mixed Monarchy. Baxter H. G. Polit. Catech.*

7. Self-preservation is the fundamental law of nature, and supersedes the obligation of all others whenever they stand in competition with it. *Hobbes, de Cive. Leviathan. Milton*'s name is but twice mentioned. First, in the third proposition; that if lawful governors become tyrants, or govern otherwise than by the laws of God and man they ought to do, they forfeit the right they had unto their government. *Lex Rex. Buchanan, de Jure Regni Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos. Bellarmine, de Conciliis, de Pontifice. Milton. Goodwin. Baxter, H. G.* So again, p. 26, King Charles the First was lawfully put to death, and his murtherers were the blessed instruments of God's glory in their generation. *Milton. Goodwin. Owen.*

Not one of *Milton*'s books is specified among those ordered to be publicly burnt by the hand of the marshal in the court of the Scholes; and we are left to guess which of his underwent that fate. Let one observation suffice: the opinions of men are not to be guided by decrees of universities or councils. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,

I Cannot but own myself pleased with your correspondent, who, p. 511, asks one simple question? "What obligations have we to the house of Stuart?" I take it for granted he does not presume to think we have any to that *cursed* race, not one of whom appears to have possessed talents to do any good for themselves, or those over whom they were placed by Providence to govern. I do not make use of a vague, unmeaning expletive. *If I spare any that are found guilty*, God's curse *light on me and my posterity for ever*: these were the words of the detestable James the First in the poisoning business of Overbury, which he afterwards totally disregarded, by not only pardoning the principal agent, Carr, but also gave him of his free gift, the year after his conviction, the sum of 5083 l. continuing his former extravagance to him as if nothing had happened. In the years 1611, 12, he gave him 41,000 l. What credit is due to an historian, who, after these facts, summing up his character, shall dare to assert his intentions were just? which Hume does. There is much reason to believe that his son Charles inherited too great a portion of his father's profaneness. It is to little purpose to descant on the faults of a family where there was none good; no, not one. The ingratitude of the second Charles in his persecution of the Presbyterians, the sect to whom he was principally indebted for his restoration, is too conspicuous to be overlooked. To Cromwell, for whom I am by no means an advocate, this kingdom is under the obligation of many millions, which it is humbly to be hoped, may be long continued to us. This comes to you from one who sincerely loves and honours the constitution of his country both in church and state, and is *no papist, no presbyterian, no republican.*

MR. URBAN, *August* 26.

AS I desire the fair discussion of a subject of importance to mankind at large, I know of no method by which it

it may be so effectually done as by inviting a correspondence in your Magazine, which is read, I believe, in every part of the world where the English language is known.

Though the all-wise Author of nature hath made the elements in a great measure subservient to our purposes, yet most of the uses to which they may be applied were for many ages unknown: when known, it hath seemed wonderful they were not sooner discovered. Water was not applied to the use of mills for grinding corn before the year of Christ 600, nor windmills used before the year 1200. In later times many new properties and principles have been discovered, and new arts invented. A correspondence, as above proposed, by men of judgement and knowledge, may lead to further discoveries, or to the carrying some of those arts which are already known to higher degrees of perfection. It will at least determine as to the reality of any improvements which may have been pretended to be made on the discoveries of our predecessors. A man may, however, shew invention which may be wild and irregular; but still it may be entitled to regard, and by investigation may be rendered simple and useful.

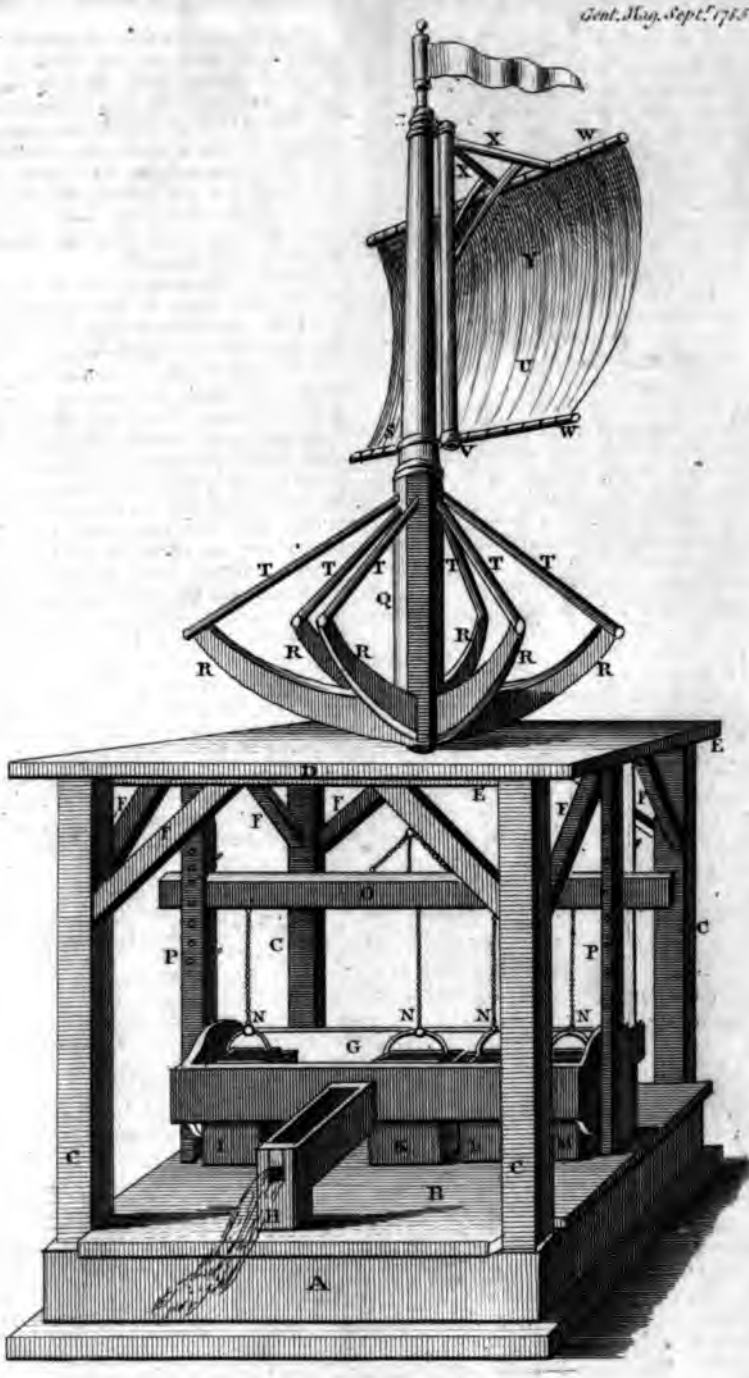
As the progress of science has been slow, so the systems of many individuals have at first been nothing but hypotheses, conceits, and conjectures. I once thought, that in applying the force of the wind to a windmill, there were some advantages peculiar to the horizontal windmill, particularly its being always ready to catch the wind from every quarter, without requiring the aid of man to shift and turn it, and set it to work; therefore preferable for the purpose I had then in view, *viz.* the raising of water from swampy lands, as it would require little or no attendance. I found, however, from repeated experiments, that though I could use horizontal sails, which were so contrived, that the sails facing the wind would expand, and those going from the wind would contract, yet I could obtain no more of the force of the wind than just the breeze it brought as it passed by, the succeeding sail indeed would be filled by the next breeze in the current of air, but its force is by no means to be compared to the force of a body of air acting upon the sails of a vertical windmill, for in this last instance the whole stream of air is poured on and resisted by the vanes or sails, and the work performed by the machinery equal to the force or pressure of such body of wind. This, I apprehend, gives a superiority to the vertical windmill above any one of the horizontal kind that ever was or will be contrived. For from the horizontal the motion to be obtained cannot be faster than the wind itself; but the velocity obtained by the torrent of air acting on the vertical windmill is many times swifter than the wind.

Thus in sailing on the water the difference is very material whether a vessel be upon a wind or before the wind. I wish to have enquiries and experiments made, how far navigators may avail themselves of the continued pressure of a torrent of air on vessels of light weight, constructed somewhat in the manner of the flying proas used by the natives of the island of Tinian. The epithet given to these vessels is owing to the swiftness with which they sail, of which the Spaniards have related very wonderful accounts. A particular description is given of them in Lord Anson's voyage round the world.

These flying proas, which for ages have been the only vessels employed by those Indians, are so singular and extraordinary that the invention of them would do honour to any nation, however dexterous and acute. The construction of this proa is different from the practice of the rest of mankind; for it is customary to make the head of the vessel different from the stern. The proa, on the contrary, has her head and stern exactly alike, one side being always intended to be the windward side. To prevent her oversetting, which, from her small breadth, without particular precaution would infallibly happen, there is a frame laid out from her to windward, to the end of which is fastened a log in the shape of a small boat, and made hollow. The weight of the frame is intended to balance the proa, and the small boat, by its buoyancy (as it is always in the water), to prevent her oversetting. When she alters her tack, that which was the stern of the proa becomes the head.

The double canoe, mentioned in the same account of Lord Anson's voyage, as met with above a thousand leagues at sea from the Ladrones, was undoubtedly an imitation of the flying proa; and the other kinds of vessels bearing a resemblance to them, which are to be met with in various parts of the East-Indies, as therein likewise mentioned, fully prove, that the principle may be extended, and the plan diversified. And there is no doubt but the speculations of ingenious

men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men on the subject would be highly acceptable to the public, as would be the sentiments of men of experience in the construction and navigation of sailing vessels. For it seemeth in theory, that if any such double vessel of light weight be so constructed as to carry sail sufficient to sustain the pressure of a stream of air, equal to what can be sustained by a vessel of four times the weight, such double vessel would sail with four times the velocity of the other.

The advantages of quick dispatch in the conveyance of packets, &c. and the many other public benefits that might be derived from such swift-sailing vessels, are obvious to every one.

An account of the utmost velocity hitherto known of ships sailing on a wind, or before a wind, and likewise the utmost velocity of any balloon in its progress through the air, would be very acceptable to the public, as it would help to ascertain the degrees of swiftness in the motion of the wind.

There is a way or method of applying this force of wind to the purposes of mechanics, which has never been practised that I have known or heard of, except in experiments made by myself, or described in the annexed plate. What other uses it may be put to, besides raising or pumping water and working a ventilator, I pretend not to say; but as the pressure of a great body of air may be thus collected, a great weight may be raised, and probably some purposes may be answered, of which I am not aware. Let us suppose that on land a force be required equal to that of a brisk gale on the main-sail of a man of war, it would, I suppose, by means of the bended leaver, pull up a tree with its roots; it would have a great effect in removing stones, and in tearing open rocks.

The copper-plate will give an idea of the manner in which it may be applied to the purpose of raising water, and such other purposes as may be suggested by men of invention.

A, a wooden edifice erected over the stream or pond from whence the water is to be raised.

B, the under frame of the same size.

CC, &c. four posts erected on the under frame.

D, The upper floor or platform.

EEEE, four rails.

FFF, &c. eight diagonal braces.

G, a water-trough.

H, a shute to convey the water from the trough to the place intended.

IKLM, taper trunks in pairs of different sizes, each pair are made to fit, the inner into the outer; the outer trunks being water-tight are fixed to the trough G, passing through the bottom, and also through the under frame, into the water, the upper edges being fixed even with the trough; at the bottom of each is a valve which admits the water to rise when the inner trunks NN, &c. are lifted by the cross-beam O.

NN, &c. the inner trunks or forcers, of the same shape as the outer trunks, but their dimensions are such as to fill up the cavity of their respective outer trunks. These inner trunks or forcers are also made water-tight, but have no valves at their bottoms. They are filled with some ponderous matter sufficient to sink them to the bottom of the outer trunks when full of water, by which means the water is forced over the brim of the outer trunks into the trough G, and from thence conveyed off by the shute H.

O, the lifting beam, connected with the forcers and the bottom of the mast Q by chains, as represented in the figure, first raising the end with the small trunks, then the larger and heavier.

PP, the gauges or guide-frames, mortised into the upper and under rails of the machine. In each of these guide-frames is an aperture for the lifting beam O to move freely up and down in a perpendicular direction; and in the edges of the said guide-frames there are holes, with iron pins, to regulate the distance of the lifting beam.

Q, the mast; its upper part is round and taper, and the under part in form of an hexagon: on each face or side is a quadrant, or segment of a circle, R, mortised into the foot of the mast, and braced with six braces, TT, &c. which are also mortised into the mast, as represented in the figure. Its curved basis being thus formed, its bearing point, or center of gravity, will vary in every degree of inclination of the mast by the pressure of the wind against the sail.

RR, &c. the six quadrants; one end of each is mortised into the foot of the mast, the other end is elevated and mortised into the braces TT, &c.

SS, two iron rings fastened to the ends of the pole V, which turn loosely round the mast.

TT, &c. six braces mortised into the mast and to the elevated ends of the quadrants. These quadrants and braces support the mast with its sail, &c. and suffer it to incline to the horizon more or less,

less, according to the force of the wind.

V, a pole, or staff, which is connected to the mast with two iron rings, which turn loosely round the mast, but are fixed to each end of the pole.

U, the sail of coarse cloth, fastened with small cord to the sail arms.

W W, the sail arms; the lower one fastened to the pole V by an iron ring, which turns loosely round, and thereby yields to any violent storm which may force the mast to incline very much to the horizon.

X X, two horizontal trundles diverging from each other, which are inserted in the pole V.

Y Y, two covered braces, which are inserted into the pole V, and the trundles X X; by this contrivance the sail with its pole turns with the wind to any point of the compass, and by the action of the wind, and re-action of the weighty forcers, the mast obtains a regular rolling motion, and the number of trunks or forcers at any time in use will be proportional to the force of the wind; that is to say, if it blows a gentle gale, one or two of the forcers will be agitated; if a stiff gale, the mast will incline more to the horizon, and by that means give motion to a greater number of the forcers, whose weight will at length counteract the force of the wind, and in case of a storm that may incline the mast so much to the horizon as almost to lay it flat, the weight of them will, when the violence of the wind has subsided, set the mast right, and restore every part to its proper place. Thus, without any attendance, the mast will vibrate with every brisk, or even moderate wind, and every motion will raise some water, whilst the danger to the machinery from a rising storm is guarded against by the mast bowing down, and the sail yielding to its superior force, till its rage being spent, all is set right without injury to the machine.

It presents a good object to view, especially if placed in or near a piece of water in a park or pleasure ground, as it appears like a vessel sailing, and its motion is pleasing.

A few years ago I presented a model of this machine to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and their printed account of it says, "this invention is quite new, simple, ingenious, and capable of improvement."

Yours, &c. B. MERRIMAN.

No. 24, *Widegate-str. Bishopsgate Without.*

To Mr. TRAVIS.

Aug. 17.

TO your fifth letter to Mr. Gibbon he will scarcely reply. Ingenuity, perhaps, might suggest some arguments against the host of witnesses, and the reasons you have adduced, to prove the authenticity of the 7th verse of the 5th chap. of 1 John; but to his misrepresentation of Gennadius what can be advanced? When the elaborate and elegant work of the historian of the Roman empire was published, the sceptic and infidel rejoiced, hoping that the Christian yoke would, like Dalilah's cords, be broken by it; and that Christian superstition (the expression of one of them to the writer) could not survive seven years. Yet we see Christianity remains firm and unshaken; and the insinuations and sarcasms of the historian, though he cuts the throat with a feather, gently descending into oblivion, because truth shuns not the light, neither will the borrowed plumes of a Voltaire long screen the pompous historian from contempt. But, Rev. Sir, give me leave to ask, how does the text prove a trinity of unity in essence? Of the essence of the Deity we know nothing. The Scriptures have told us that "God is a spirit;" that "he is one Lord;" and though the Athanasians tell us that *Elohim* is plural, and proves a plurality of persons in the Deity; yet the Saviour of the world, who certainly knew its import better than frail man, has translated it by a singular noun, Mark xiii. 29. Moses also was made *Elohim* to Pharaoh.

Scripture best explains itself, and the text, admitting it to be genuine, will be satisfactorily illustrated by the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d verses of the 17th chapter of St. John's gospel. Do you suppose, Sir, that the 23d verse of the 16th of John is genuine? or that Christ, immediately before his sufferings, would have given such a direction to his disciples, if he had been the self-existent and eternal God? As I write for information, and believe you to be able and willing to instruct, allow me to request your favouring the Christian world with a *scriptural explanation* of the preceding and following text. *But of that day*, &c. Doth not the expression, *no man*, include the *human* nature of Christ, and doth not the word *Son* imply his divine nature, in which he existed before the world was? The unlettered reader, when he observes the climax from man to the angels, from them to the

the Son, and from him to the Father, and compares this text with several others, will be apt to conclude that the Son is not one in essence with the Father.

These remarks would have been communicated to you, Sir, by letter, and not in this public manner, had I known your address. I am an enquirer after truth, believe in Revelation, and the doctrines of the Gospel, am open to conviction, and have no sentiments, philosophical, political, or religious, that I would entertain, if I were not convinced of their rectitude.

Permit me, Rev. Sir, to thank you for the pleasure and instruction I have received from your book; and to assure you, that I am, with great deference and regard, your most obedient humble servant, F. R.

Mr. Urban, *Spital-Square, Aug.* 22.

As the rev. Mr. Michell, in the Monthly Review for last June, has thought proper to charge my late father with *borrowing* his experiments on magnetism, and publishing them as his own; and as the charge has been more widely circulated by your correspondent A. Z. in your Magazine for July; I am induced to request the friends of truth and science to suspend their judgement on the subject till they see what may be advanced in reply.

Yours, &c. W. Canton.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 15.

The Critical Reviewers, examining, in the month of February, 1760, a mathematical publication of Baron Maseres, intitled, "The Elements of Plane Trigonometry," observe (contrary to the Baron's opinion) that there is a method by which *the sine* may be computed where the arch is given without the infinite series.

I wish to know by your means, Mr. Urban, from some of those Reviewers, or from some of your numerous and learned correspondents, what this method is, and whether any clear account of it is to be found in any mathematical work now existing.

I wish also to put you in mind, that you have not yet reviewed, or even mentioned in your late Lists of Publications, a work of no small celebrity among the learned, *viz.* "Travis's Letters to Gibbon." You have, it is true, in one of your Magazines, assigned a reason for not reviewing this publication, namely, that it mentions your Miscellany in expressions of high approbation*. One of your correspondents has copied these expressions, and compared them with Dr. Johnson's on the same subject.

Your modesty, Mr. Urban, commendable as it may be, applies only to the *first* edition of the Letters to Mr. Gibbon. The second edition, just published, is much superior to the former; and it makes no mention of your Miscellany.

Many of your contributors wish to have your sentiments on this work, which has not feared to encounter (and, as it seems, with success) some of the greatest names of modern times; and which, by its single arm, seems to have restored the battle, once considered as lost, not only in England, but in Europe in general.

For thus I interpret the testimony of the amiable and learned M. Zoollner, of Berlin, in page 59 of the Appendix to the work just mentioned. "Post Wetstenium, enim, in Germania tot critici, "præcipue Semlerus, Michaelis, et Moss "quæ Matthei (qui decem omnino codices primum examinavit) aliique "γνησιοτατα lectionis 1 Joann. v. 7,— "ut jam statione decessisse videantur dicti illius propugnatores." S. P.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 5.

As an enquirer after biography, will you allow me to ask your correspondents for some memoirs of Lord Kaimes, and to ask Philo (see vol. LIII. p. 215), to communicate some of the productions of Yankee Doodle's pen? With regard to your query, "Could Sir J. P. be admitted a fellow of the London college?" I have always understood that physicians graduating at Leyden were equally admitted fellows with those from Oxford or Cambridge †; and I cannot help here observing the narrow principles of the college in persisting to except the university of Edinburgh, at this time universally allowed to be the first medical school in Great-Britain, if not in Europe, and where even some of their present fellows (as Sir Adam Ferguson observed in the House of Commons) have completed their studies. W. N.

Mr. Urban, *Montrose, Aug.* 20.

A Friend of mine, who devotes part of his time to antiquarian researches,

* A large space has been occupied by this controversy, as the author's first two letters were originally printed in our Mag. Edit.

† On what authority? That the college may admit a fellow, not graduated at Oxford or

having mentioned to me some things relative to an old watch, supposed to belong to K. Robert Bruce, I begged him to put them in writing, that they might be communicated to the public in your Magazine. I send you that part of his letter inclosed, and hope it will be agreeable.

Yours, &c. T. C.

YOU will remember that I formerly mentioned something to you in reference to the observations made by the Hon. Daines Barrington on the earliest introduction of clocks, published in the Annual Register for 1779, under the article Antiquities, p. 133. According to your desire, I will communicate what circumstances come within my personal knowledge, about a watch that corresponds very much to one described by him as once the property of K. Robert Bruce. I must be indulged, although in some particulars I cannot speak with absolute certainty, as so much time hath elapsed since the transactions I am going to relate.

Being early fond of any thing ancient or uncommon, I used to purchase pieces of old coin from a goldsmith who wrought privately in Glasgow, and sometimes went about as a hawker. Having often asked him, from the curiosity of a boy, if he had ever been at the castle of Clachmannan, or heard of any antiquities being found there; he once told me, that he had purchased from Mrs. Bruce, who is the only survivor of that ancient family in the direct line, an old watch, which was found in the castle, and had an inscription bearing that it belonged to K. Robert Bruce. I immediately asked a sight of it; but he told me it was not at hand. He fixed a time for shewing me this invaluable curiosity; but even then it could not be seen. My avidity produced many anxious calls, although by that time I began to suspect he meant to play upon me, especially as I did not think it altogether credible that Mrs. Bruce would sell such a relique of her family if she had ever had it in her possession. At length I was favoured with a sight of it. The watch, as far as I can recollect, almost entirely answered to the one described. It had a ground of blue enamel. It had a horn above the dial-plate instead of a glass. The inscription was on the plate. But whether it was Robertus B. or Robertus Bruce, I cannot remember. The watch was very small and neat, and ran only, to the best of my knowledge, little more than twelve hours, at least not a compleat day. The Hon. Mr. Barrington does not mention any thing about this circumstance. It is about twelve years since I saw it. Whether there be any castle in Fife, properly called *Bruce Castle*, I know not; but the castle of Clachmannan hath always been the residence of the eldest branch of the family: and although the town in which it stands now gives name to a small county, yet in former times, and still in common language, that whole district receives the name of Fife, as distinguishing it from the country on the other side the friths of Forth and Tay. The first thing that occurred to me about the watch itself, was in regard to the inscription. Observing that all the coins of K. Robert's age bore Saxon characters, I could not believe the inscription to be genuine, because the characters were not properly Saxon, but a kind of rugged Roman, or rather Italic characters, like those commonly engraved, but evidently done very coarsely to favour the imposition. He valued it at 1l. 10s. but I would have nothing to do with it. The first time I had an opportunity of seeing Mrs. Bruce of Clachmannan after this, I asked her if such a watch had ever been found? She told me, that she never so much as heard of any such thing. This confirmed the justness of my suspicion.

I paid no further regard to this story till about seven years ago, when I received a letter from a friend, informing me, that a brother of his in London, who had a taste for antiquity, had desired him, if possible, to procure some intelligence from Glasgow about a watch, said to be K. Rob. Bruce's, which had thence found its way to London, and was there making a great noise among Antiquaries. I then applied to my former goldsmith, who was then in a more respectable way, and mentioned the old story. He immediately fell a-laughing, and told me, that he did it merely for a piece of diversion, and thought the story would take with me, as I had often been asking about the place. He said that it was an old watch brought from America; that, to get some sport with my credulity, he had engraved the inscription upon it in a rough, antiquated-like form; that he had afterwards sold it for two guineas; had learned that it was next sold for five; and had never heard more of it.

However

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of Cambridge, appears from a late example in Dr. Watson. EDIT.

However early the invention of clocks might be, I am greatly mistaken if any authentic documents can be produced of the art of making pocket-watches being discovered so early as the beginning of the 14th century. Lord Kaimes, somewhere in his "Sketches of Man," asserts, that the first watch was made in Germany, so far as I can remember, near the close of the 15th. If any watch had been made as early as R. Bruce's time, it is most likely the inscription would have been in Saxon characters, as not only the money both of Scotland and England, but of Germany, in that age, bears a character either Saxon, or greatly resembling it.

If Mr. Urban thinks these observations worthy of a place in his valuable Magazine, they may in that channel be communicated to the public, and submitted to the attention of those who may have an opportunity of examining the affair in question with greater accuracy. Whatever ardour one feels for any thing that bears the genuine marks of antiquity, it is certainly a debt he owes to those who have the same taste, to contribute any thing in his power that may prevent impositions, to which Antiquaries are abundantly subject, through the low humour or avarice of others; or that may tend to confirm a fact by proper comparison and minute investigation of circumstances. Besides, this is of greater moment than settling the genuineness of a coin, or many other things of the same nature; because it involves in it the date of a very important discovery. It doth not merely refer to the history of an individual, or even of one nation; but to the history of Man. It respects the progress of the arts; and an anachronism here is of considerable importance, because, being established upon a supposed fact, it becomes a precedent for writers in future ages. I am, dear Sir,

Yours, &c. JOHN JAMIESON.

Fife, Aug. 20.

MR. URBAN,

THE late Dr. Salter, in his preface to his edition of Dr. Whichcote's Aphrisms, takes notice of a collection of devotions said to have been published with Dr. Whichcote's name to it, in 1697 but which Dr. Salter says he had never seen. I have now before me a copy of book, the title of which runs thus: "A Compendium of Devotion, containing a Treatise of Prayer and Thanksgiving, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the Week, &c. Also a Sermon of drawing nigh to God, by the late Rev. Benj. Whichcot, D. D." 12mo. Lond. 1697.—This seems to be the book to which Dr. Salter refers. But, from the punctuation of the title, it appears that the *sermon* only was Dr. Whichcote's, and the *compendium* was by an anonymous hand. The book is in the library of Sion College, but the title in Reading's Catalogue is not accurate.

The sermon is on Psal. lxxiii. 28, and is said to be published "as it was writ after him at church." It is not in his five volumes of sermons, nor does Letsome refer to it.

By the way, I should be glad to be informed by you, or any of your correspondents, whether there is any work that gives an account of the authors of anonymous and pseudonymous books in English.

I beg leave, through the channel of your useful publication, to suggest a hint to the authors and publishers of works accompanied with plates, *viz.* at the end of the work to give a correct list of the plates, and the pages to which they should be prefixed. For want of this, it is impossible to know when a copy of a book is perfect. T. S.

MR. URBAN, *May* 26.

IN answer to a Quere in p. 244, "who "is the present Lord Aylmer?" I take the liberty of sending you the following particulars. When the late Lord Aylmer went with his lady into Ireland, he left a son at nurse (I believe somewhere about Southampton, but am not certain); the nurse took care of this son for some time; but, receiving no remittances, she at last went to Lady Wh——, the grandmother, and delivered the boy to her ladyship, who has taken care of him ever since; and I fancy he is now with his grandmother. He is the present Lord Aylmer; but it is not improbable he may have brothers or sisters. FRIAR BACON.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Aug.* 28.

YOUR correspondent, p. 512, seems to be of an opinion, not very uncommon with writers of his complexion, that every thing inexplicable to themselves is impenetrable by the acuteness of the rest of mankind. Every person who considers the appearance of Mr. Wray's inscription, or the reason of the thing, will be convinced that an English one is concealed under the Greek inscription,

scription, which, though he or I may be unable to discover, may probably be decyphered by some more happy genius. I have myself made out many syllables, and even whole words; and those who consider the high encomiums with which Professor Ward received the deception, will not readily incline to suppose it only a modern Greek inscription, which any one who understands the language might fabricate without the abilities or antiquarian skill of Mr. Wray. Quemcunque tandem habeat finem disputatio hæc nostra; your correspondent should have been more cautious than to have asserted that nobody but the Shrewsbury letter-writer has formed this opinion of the inscription in dispute: I can assure him, that myself, and many others, at this distance from, and without any communication with, that place, had conceived the same ideas long before they saw any of the numerous applications for an explanation which appeared since the first insertion of the inscription in your valuable miscellany. The matter in debate is undoubtedly of little importance, yet I believe it would oblige many of your readers if some one would attempt to unravel this mystery.

I beg leave to inform W. and D. p. 500, if ignorant of it, that J. Davis, of Kidwelly, translated the travels of Olearius and Mandesslo, an admirable work, frequently quoted as such by the most eminent writers, as Boyle, Buffon, Pennant, &c.; and to which the amiable Mr. Hanway has been much obliged ‡.

The accounts hitherto published of the private life of the great Dr Bentley are so shamefully defective, that it will become you to request your correspondents' assistance to contribute such information on the subject as enquiry and tradition can supply: his article in the Biographia is by no means equal to most others in that celebrated collection.

Having mentioned this work, permit me to subjoin a few names, of which the omission appeared improper, on an hasty inspection of the two first volumes.

*Joseph Ames, the typographical antiquary.

Anne Askew, the martyr. Dr. Johnson has preserved a dictum of this lady.

Nathanael Bacon, so often cited and praised by Hurd in his Dialogues, but termed by Barrington a partial and systematic writer.

*Ballard, George, the biographer.

Beak, bishop of Durham, the correspondent of Baliol.

Bedwell, editor of the Turnament of Tottenham, preserved in Percy; he is spoken of by Granger, Wolff, &c. as cited in a former Mag.

*Anne Boleyn.

Bradshaw, the president; of whom there is an anecdote, vol. I. p. 189.

*Breval, a writer of travels and plays, mentioned in the Dunciad.

Broome, the translator of Horace; spoken of by Granger; and praised by Cowley, in his Essay on Obscurity †.

* Broome, the assistant of Pope in the translation of the Odyssey.

* Tom Brown, who is commended by Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Dryden.

* Sir William Blackstone:—and undoubtedly many more, deserving this honour, which have not occurred, to which I make no doubt but the ingenious editor will hereafter pay proper attention. But it cannot be expected that, in the variety of his literary labours, he can consider every inferior competitor for fame who is not forced into notice by the lustre of his talents. It may be said of these and other lives, that they are of too little importance to be comprised in the Biographia: I answer, that this cannot at least be said of *all* of them; and of the rest, none are so unworthy a place in that repository of British worthies as many who have received this honourable testimony.

If there be any thing of controversial peevishness in the former part of this long letter, it will, I hope, be pardoned by those who consider that the influence of petulance is contagious, and that vanity and self-conceit are at all times calculated to excite indignation and asperity.

‡ It may not, perhaps, be universally known, that many of our modern wits are indebted for their happiest effusions to this author, to whom however they have ungenerously concealed their obligation. Thus Moliere has borrowed from the second book an anecdote upon which he has erected the superstructure of the Medecin malgré lui, adapted to the English stage by Fielding, under the name of The Mock Doctor. The story of Valentius and Basilius in the Spectator is taken from the fifth book, p. 189, English translation; and a passage of this writer, book vi. p. 250, has suggested to Mr. Spence a beautiful story, in The Tales of the Genii, of Sadak's voyage in search of the fountain of oblivion. Many other instances might be adduced; but these will suffice at present.

* Of all marked * the lives are been given in the Biog. Dict. 8vo. Edit.

† See more of Broome in Lansine, and Walton's Angler, ed. Hawkins, xxxvii.

rity. My antagonist may perhaps think what I have here mentioned worthy a reply: I assure you, however, that in future your pages, which are intended for better purposes, shall never be stained by any efforts of mine in this branch of writing. W. B.

MR. URBAN,

A LETTER of mine, which you favoured with a place in your Magazine for April last, pp. 278—280, has been accompanied by your editor and a friend of his, and followed by an episcopal clergyman, pp. 437—440, with such strictures as lay me under a necessity of again trespassing on you with the following reply.

Your editor begins with pointing out an error occasioned by my quoting from memory, p. 105 of your February Magazine. The difference between 'a 'great event,' and 'an event which must 'be productive of important conse-'quences,' is certainly material: but in committing an inaccuracy which weakens my argument, I can have no fear lest your readers should accuse me of acting disingenuously. The festival which constitutes in our villages the King of a Whitsun-ale, or Queen of the May, is certainly to them 'a great e-'vent,' but not 'an event fraught with 'important consequences,' if, resuming the spade and milk-pail as soon as the holiday is over, they return to their original occupations; the only important consequence such distinction can produce is, the puffing them up with vanity, and making them idle and dissolute. I own I have my fears lest the high honours conferred on Dr. Seabury should have an effect similar to the fine cloaths which, Horace says, Eutrapelus distributed among those to whom he owed a grudge, by causing him to assume undue state, and forget the duties of a plebeian missionary: as to any other consequence, it would be almost equally ridiculous to suppose the King and Queen I have just mentioned strong enough to shake the foundations of the British throne, as that a prelate consecrated by Scotch nonjurors should alter the religion countenanced by The Thirteen United States, or meet with any sanction from a majority of those Americans of whom Junius twelve years ago observed, that, 'split as they were into 'a thousand sects, an abhorrence of the 'supercilious hypocrisy of a bishop was 'the one point in which they all agreed.' Forced as I am again to quote from memory, having no Junius to consult, I strive, after the reproof I have met with, to be as correct as possible; and if such inaccuracy produce expressions less courteous than I could have wished to quote, it is my calamity, and not my fault.

The observation of my commentator, 'that bishops may consecrate bishops,' is not admissible without some qualification; they are bound, both by law and religion, to 'lay hands suddenly on no 'man.' Mayors of corporations return members to parliament, when duly chosen by the electors; companions of the different orders of knighthood invest others with the same honours, but not whomsoever they please *. In the 23d article of the church of England it is required 'that every minister† (and much 'more every man who assumes the title 'of bishop), be *lawfully* called and sent 'by those who have *public authority*.' Calling in both this clause and the law of 1748 to my support, I stand clearly justified in speaking of the consecration in question as not only unauthorised, but forbidden both by canon and statute law, and therefore totally void ‡. If the stranger who merely claims right of common on an extensive waste, be less obnoxious to its manerial owner than he who assumes the title of Lord Paramount; the English Presbyterians I spoke of, who rest content with the modest (misprinted modern) appellation of Dissenting Ministers, can by no means give the same just cause of umbrage to the established religion of *their* country, as they who in Scotland assert the divine right of episcopacy (at the same time calling *themselves* bishops) must do to the kirk there: nor are the two notes of my censurer, in regard to its not being the nature of their profession to take upon them any higher rank, any reply to what I have asserted, but rather an assent.

Where men's only title arises from ancient usage, they are generally tenacious of the minutest forms, and have hardly ever been known to deviate from

* Mayors, knights, &c. have their honour, power, &c. under the king. The king is the head of the Established Church only. *Former Annotator.*

† *viz.* of the church of England. This article is no more bounden on the ministers (or bishops) of Scotland, than they are on those of Quebec and Connecticut. *Ibid.*

‡ The appointment (or election) of a presbyter is, in like manner, void in an English presbyterian meeting. A bishop is equally essential to a Scotch Episcopalian Church. *Ibid.*

their

their predecessors, or abate their claims in any one single instance, unless where they mean wholly to abandon them. I went on this general presumption in concluding that a nominal Archbishop of St. Andrew's still existed; but am glad to find myself in the wrong: such symptom of a return to sound reason gives me the greater pleasure, because I trust it will be the same in this case as in that of the Pretender to the British throne, on whose sinking from the title of Prince Charles to that of Duke * of Albany, I immediately ventured to augur that we should hear little more of him or his pretensions.

Protestants of various countries, who by no means accord in many of their religious tenets, unite in praising John Knox for having been a man of undaunted courage, and superior to every selfish consideration. It is generally allowed that he deserved the fame which has been showered down on his memory, for having stood foremost in that illustrious band who shrunk not from the grievousness of so unequal a conflict, but fought to their latest gasp against the Romish Antichrist; let us remember too that he fought and triumphed. Why then am I to be singled out 'as striking 'at *all* episcopacy,' merely from having paid a very small and inadequate tribute to the ashes of that great man, to whom the established religion of his country is so much indebted? The rev. Mr. Granger, vicar of Shiplake, who wrote the Biographical History of England, has never, that I know, been reflected upon for having said, that 'the intrepid 'zeal and popular eloquence of Knox 'qualified him for the great work of 'reformation in Scotland, which per-'haps no man of that age was equal to 'but himself.' It is very notorious, that the episcopal hierarchy which Knox opposed was tainted with the worst excesses of Popery, as may be proved, among other instances too numerous to recite, from its dragging the venerable Wishart to the stake.

Having insensibly extended this to a length beyond what I expected, by going through, in the order they occurred, the notes which accompanied my former letter; I must postpone the consideration of what the Episcopal Clergyman has alleged against me to a farther opportunity.

Yours, &c. L. L.

* The grandson of James II. (properly speaking) is now the *soi-disant Count* of Albany. EDIT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM THE FRENCH.

THE ingenious and learned researches of many literati in this age, on the affinity and origin of the languages of nations far remote, and the elucidations of the ancient history of mankind, which several respectable historians have deduced from those researches, give a new charm, a more decisive, and a more philosophical direction to a study which hitherto seemed dry, disagreeable, and even barren and frivolous, to some superficial minds. In perusing the works of one Count de Gebelin, some intelligent sentiments delivered by the author on that subject much surprise us: and we cannot but regret that this laborious writer has not reduced all the languages of the world to his method. After the analysis and the happy comparison of such as he had been able to collect, the knowledge of those, which the interior parts of Asia might have supplied him, would without doubt have led him to some discoveries still much more interesting.

The empire of Russia, which extends over a great part of Asia, a country unknown to the learned till the time of Peter the Great, certainly contains more nations and people, languages and dialects, than any other kingdom in the world. The narrow space of Caucasus, inhabited by people few in numbers, and contiguous to each other, unites more than twenty-two dialects of eight or nine different languages. Siberia, which is much larger, affords a still greater number; and the peninsula of Kamtchatka alone, whose population at the time of its discovery by the Russians seemed only to have commenced, contained nine various dialects of three heterogeneous languages. Most of these languages are much more strongly marked, and have much less resemblance to each other, and all those of Europe, than the European languages have retained of the ancient Celtic. What a spacious field of discoveries, and what extensive lessons for history, must a judicious reader find in a collection of this great variety of languages of people whose origin and migrations are, for the most part, utterly unknown to us, and whose different tribes are often separated from each other by immense distances, and sometimes in so small a number, that the language is in danger of being extinguished

guished with the people?

Most, however, of these languages have hitherto remained a hidden treasure for the learned: they have not even attempted to unite, on an uniform plan, any considerable number of words in languages already known. The endeavours of some to translate the Lord's Prayer, or some other series of phrases, into different languages, are very imperfect and insufficient, and have only rendered at most a hundred languages and dialects, that is to say, nearly a third part of those which exist. Many scholars and historiographers have compared a small number of ancient or modern languages issuing from one common origin. Besides the resource of dictionaries, there are also some separate and detached vocabularies, generally scanty, and seldom corresponding with each other, in modern voyagers. But no one has hitherto collected the languages which the dispersion and divisions of mankind, and the influence of revolutions, and of moral, physical, and political causes, during a long series of ages and generations, have produced in the habitable regions of so many climates.

This vast enterprize, which must at length conduce to solve the problem of the existence of a primitive language, has been reserved to the present age. CATHERINE II. has deigned to develop this unexplored region of Literature. To serve as a basis for an universal and comparative glossary of all languages, *her Imperial Majesty* has herself made a selection of the words most essential, and most generally used among the least cultivated people. Her empire alone might furnish for this glossary of all the languages adopted on the globe, and, above all, a considerable number of these still unknown to the learned.

In this selection the preference is given to substantives and adjectives that are absolutely necessary and common to the most barbarous languages, or which serve to trace the progress of agriculture, or of some arts and elementary knowledge of one people to another. To render this glossary more complete and instructive, the pronouns, adverbs, and some verbs, with the numerical words, whose great use for the comparison of languages is well known, have been admitted.

Besides this excellent model, all the languages and dialects of the vast empire of Russia have been collected, together with a number still more considerable of foreign languages; so that this collection still exceeds, though it has only continued during a year, all attempts that have hitherto been made in this kind, and is still continually augmented by materials of every species.

Her Imperial Majesty intends that this collection shall be printed for the public use. It will be arranged in such a manner, that each word shall have its translations annexed in all the languages that they can possibly be obtained. By this method, and by a classification of those translations, according to their meaning, the affinity of languages will become more apparent, and their comparison more easy. The true pronunciation of words will be expressed with the most scrupulous exactness by an uniform and settled orthography. A general table of languages, both as to their meaning and their countries, will serve as an introduction to this work, of which the learned, especially those who are interested in the undertaking, will be sensible of its importance and difficulty, and will therefore know how to appreciate its merit.

Her Imperial Majesty having been pleased to nominate me to the superintendence of the typographical part of this work, till now hitherto unattempted, of this I cannot too soon apprise the public, whose impatience will equal my ardour to fulfil the distinguished commands of my sovereign. P. S. PALLAS.

St. Petersburg, May 22, 1785.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Mag. for 1773, p. 61, an ingenious anonymous correspondent described a Roman pig of lead in Hints Common*, in the manor of Ralph Flover, esq. in the county of Stafford, in 1771, with this inscription, IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. *Cos.* or IMPERATORE VESPASIANO *septimùm* TITO *Imperatore quintùm Consule:* which answers to the year 75 or 76: with the word DECEA on one side, and, at a distance the letter G. This your correspondent conjectures to have been "a C, made by the superintendant of "the mine, or furnace, to shew, either "that the pig had paid duty, or was of "due weight, or of proper purity." But a much more probable opinion having been since suggested by Mr. Pennant (in his curious "Tour in Wales, 1773," vol. I. p 58), give me leave to mention, that "DECEA had once be-

* See also vol. XLII. 538. LIII. 936.

"tween

9th day of October, 1762, aged 70 years, and carried with him to his grave the tears of his family, the regret of his friends, and the blessings of the poor. By his afflicted widow this marble is erected, in remembrance of her irreparable loss."

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

ALLOW me to point out an error in the appropriation of the elegant epigram in p. 559. The English, which you have printed, was the original, and the production of Mr. Tyrwhitt; the Greek was a translation by Sir W. Jones.

The article in p. 625 is an instance of the difficulties that obstruct the most diligent investigation of private biography. The Memoirs of Mr. Hall are evidently compiled by an intimate friend; yet he is there said to have been "a single man." On the contrary, he was married to Miss Carsan, the daughter of a surgeon at Lambeth, who used to attend at the palace. They had four or five children *. The pamphlet mentioned in p. 626, col. 2, by "Theophanes Cantabrigiensis," was *not* by Dr. Chapman, but by Bp. Squire, for whom it is claimed by Dr. Dodd in a list of his patron's works.

I observe in the Bury Post of Sept. 7, that a small monumental record is proposed to be placed by subscription over *Mary Hasleton* (not *Singleton*, as your publication and others have given it), the young person who was killed by lightning. The verses in p. 666 will be copied on the tomb.

The justly celebrated Markland (see p. 290), had four sisters: 1. Mrs. Foley, wife of Robert Foley, esq. father to Sir Robert; 2. Mrs. Dwyer, and, 3. Mrs. Howe, both widows; 4. Catharine, still living at Liverpool unmarried; to whom Mr. Bowyer bequeathed 500l.

In vol. XLIV. p. 171, you have a story of Sir W. Kyte's setting fire to his house, and burning himself. In what year did this event happen?

I could wish to see in your Miscellany some account of the ancient and extensive mansion at Bromley in Middlesex, some time occupied by Mr Sharpe, and now by Mr. Bland, as an academy for young gentlemen. M. Y.

* This paragraph is a proof of its own fallibility, not of the article it has arraigned. *Mr. Hall of Harbledown* was certainly unmarried, as related. The agreeable lady (abovementioned) still living, and again a relict, was first married to *Charles Hall*, D.D. one of Archbishop Secker's domestic chaplains; and, by his patronage, dean of Bocking, and rector of Allhallows, Bread-street. He left several children. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Munich, July* 15.

AMONG the many readers of your extensively-spread Miscellany, the following query may possibly obtain a solution.

Anne, sister of the Emperor Venceslaus, and wife of Richard III. is buried in Westminster Abbey. In Rymer's Fœdera, ad an. 1395. De imaginibus et apparatu pro tumba nuper Reginæ a Richarden. "Et une table du dit metal endorrè, sur laquelle table seron fait aves que une frette de fleur de lys, leons, *egles*, leopardes," &c.

A friend of mine at Prague, who is writing the Life of Venceslaus, wishes to know if this table still exists, and what the eagles are. Are they *two* or more *single* eagles supporting the arms? or, are they *double-headed* eagles, such as the Imperial eagle now is? Is there any drawing of this or these eagles any where? You will oblige me, Mr. Urban, by answering, or getting me answered, these questions. W. C.

*** A SUBSCRIBER is hereby informed, that the curious antiquities described by W. P. in p. 418, were all discovered in Yorkshire. Where Swarton is (see p. 317) we wish to know. This is mentioned, as particularly wishing "to be *civil*."

For the following curious Enquiry into the Effects of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS *upon the Human Body, and their Influence upon the Happiness of Society, our Readers are indebted to* BENJAMIN RUSH, *M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Philadelphia.*

BY spirits I mean all those liquors which are obtained by distillation from the fermented juices or substances of any kind. These liquors were formerly used only in medicine: they now constitute a principal part of the drinks of many countries.

Since the introduction of spirituous liquors into such general use, physicians have remarked that a number of new diseases have appeared among us, and have described many new symptoms as common to old diseases. Spirits, in their first operation, are stimulating upon the system. They quicken the circulation of the blood, and produce some heat in the body. Soon afterwards they become

become what is called sedative; that is, they diminish the action of the vital powers, and thereby produce languor and weakness.

The effects of spirituous liquors upon the human body in producing diseases are sometimes gradual. A strong constitution, especially if it be assisted with constant and hard labour, will counteract the destructive effects of spirits for many years, but in general they produce the following diseases:

1. A sickness at the stomach, and vomiting in the morning. This disorder is generally accompanied with a want of appetite for breakfast. It is known by tremors in the hands, insomuch that persons who labour under it are hardly able to lift a tea-cup to their heads till they have taken a dose of some cordial liquor. In this disorder, a peculiar paleness, with small red streaks, appear in the cheeks. The flesh of the face at the same time has a peculiar fulness and flabbiness, which are very different from sound and healthy fat.

2. An universal dropsy. This disorder begins first in the lower limbs, and gradually extends itself throughout the whole body. I have been told that the merchants in Charlestown, in South Carolina, never trust the planters when spirits have produced the first symptom of this second disorder upon them. It is very natural to suppose, that industry and virtue have become extinct in that man whose legs and feet are swelled from the use of spirituous liquors.

3. Obstruction of the liver. This disorder produces other diseases, such as an inflammation, which sometimes proves suddenly fatal; the jaundice; and a dropsy of the belly.

4. Madness. It is unnecessary to describe this disease with all its terrors and consequences. It is well known in every township where spirituous liquors are used.

5. The palsy, and 6. the apoplexy, compleat the group of diseases produced by spirituous liquors. I do not assert that these two disorders are never produced by any other causes; but I maintain, that spirituous liquors are the most frequent causes of them; and that when a pre-disposition to them is produced by other causes, they are rendered more certain and more dangerous by the intemperate use of spirits.

I have only named a few of the principal disorders produced by spirituous liquors. It would take up a volume to describe how much other disorders natural to the human body are increased and complicated by them. Every species of inflammatory and putrid fever is rendered more frequent and more obstinate by the use of spirituous liquors.

The danger to life from the diseases which have been mentioned is well known. I do not think it extravagant therefore to repeat here what has been often said, that spirituous liquors destroy more lives than the sword. War has its intervals of destruction; but spirits operate at all times and seasons upon human life. The ravages of war are confined to but one part of the human species, *viz.* to men; but spirits act too often upon persons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or sex; and, lastly, war destroys only those persons who allow the use of arms to be lawful; whereas spirits insinuate their fatal effects among people whose principles are opposed to the effusion of human blood.

Let us next turn our eyes from the effects of spirits upon health and life to their effects upon *property*; and here fresh scenes of misery open to our view. Among the inhabitants of cities they produce debts, disgrace, and bankruptcy. Among farmers they produce idleness with its usual consequences, such as houses without windows, barns without roofs, gardens without inclosures, fields without fences, hogs without yokes, sheep without wool, meagre cattle, feeble horses, and half-clad dirty children, without principles, morals, or manners. This picture is not exaggerated. I appeal to the observation of every man in Pennsylvania, whether such scenes of wretchedness do not follow the tracks of spirituous liquors in every part of the state.

If we advance one step further, and examine the effects of spirituous liquors upon the *moral faculty*, the prospect will be still more distressing and terrible. The first effects of spirits upon the mind shew themselves in the *temper*. I have constantly observed men, who are intoxicated in any degree with spirits, to be peevish and quarrelsome; after a while, they lose by degrees the moral sense. They violate promises and engagements without shame or remorse. From these deficiencies in veracity and integrity, they pass on to crimes of a more heinous nature. It would be to dishonour human nature only to name them.

Thus

Thus have I in a few words pointed out the effects of spirituous liquors upon the lives, estates, and souls, of my fellow-creatures.—Their mischiefs may be summed up in a few words. They fill our church-yards with premature graves—they fill the sheriffs docket with executions—they crowd our gaols—and, lastly, they people the regions—but it belongs to another profession to shew their terrible consequences in the future world.

I shall now proceed to combat some prejudices in favour of the use of spirituous liquors.

There are *three* occasions in which spirits have been thought to be necessary and useful.

1. In very cold weather.
2. In very warm weather. And
3. In times of hard labour.

1. There cannot be a greater error than to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of cold upon the body. On the contrary, I maintain that they always render the body more liable to be affected and injured by cold. The temporary warmth they produce is always succeeded by chillness. If any thing besides warm cloathing and exercise is necessary to warm the body in cold weather, a plentiful meal of wholesome food is at all times sufficient for that purpose. This, by giving a tone to the stomach, invigorates the whole system, while the gentle fever created by digestion adds considerably to the natural and ordinary heat of the body, and thus renders it less sensible of the cold.

2. It is equally absurd to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it, they rather increase them. They add an internal heat to the external heat of the sun; they dispose to fevers and inflammations of the most dangerous kind; they produce preternatural sweats which weaken, instead of a uniform and gentle perspiration which exhilarates the body. Half the diseases which are said to be produced by warm weather, I am persuaded, are produced by the spirits which are swallowed to lessen its effects upon the system.

3. I maintain, with equal confidence, that spirituous liquors do not lessen the effects of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horse with every muscle of his body swelled from morning till night in the plough or the team, does he make signs for spirits to enable him to cleave the earth, or to climb a hill?—No.—He requires nothing but cool water and substantial food. There is neither strength nor nourishment in spirituous liquors; if they produce vigour in labour, it is of a transient nature, and is always succeeded with a sense of weakness and fatigue. These facts are founded in observation; for I have repeatedly seen those men perform the greatest exploits in work both as to their degrees and duration, who never tasted spirituous liquors.

But are there no conditions of the human body in which spirituous liquors are required? Yes, there are; 1. In those cases where the body has been exhausted by any causes, and faintiness, or a stoppage in the circulation of the blood has been produced, the sudden stimulus of spirits may be necessary. In this case we comply strictly with the advice of Solomon, who confines the use of "strong drink" only to him "that is ready to perish." And, 2dly, When the body has been long exposed to wet weather, and more especially if cold be joined with it, a moderate quantity of spirits is not only proper, but highly useful to obviate debility, and thus to prevent a fever. I take these to be the only two cases that can occur in which spirituous liquors are innocent or necessary.

But if we reject spirits from being part of our drinks, what liquors shall we substitute in the room of them? For custom, the experience of all ages and countries, and even nature herself, all seem to demand drinks more grateful and more cordial than simple water.

To this I shall reply, by recommending, in the room of spirits, in the first place,

1. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a small quantity of spirit, but so diluted and blunted by being combined with an acid and a large quantity of saccharine matter and water, as to be perfectly inoffensive and wholesome. It disagrees only with persons subject to the rheumatism, but it may be rendered inoffensive to such people by extinguishing a red-hot iron in it, or by diluting it with water. It is to be lamented, that the late frosts in the spring often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. But the effects of these frosts have been in some measure obviated by giving an orchard a North-west exposure, so as to check

check too early vegetation, and by kindling two or three large fires of brush and straw to windward of the orchard the evening before we expect a night of frost. This last expedient has, in many instances within the compass of my knowledge, preserved the fruit of an orchard, to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious husbandman.

2. BEER is a wholesome liquor compared with spirits. The grain from which it is obtained is not liable, like the apple, to be affected with frost, and therefore it can always be procured at a moderate expence. It abounds with nourishment:--hence we find many of the common people in Great-Britain endure hard labour with no other food than a quart or three pints of this liquor, with a few pounds of bread a day. I have heard with great pleasure of breweries being set up in several of the principal county towns of Pennsylvania; and I esteem it a sign of the progress of our state in wealth and happiness, that a single brewer in Chester county sold above 1000 barrels of beer last year. While I wish to see a law imposing the heaviest taxes on whisky distilleries, I should be glad to see breweries (at least for some years) wholly exempted from taxation.

3. WINE is likewise a wholesome liquor compared with spirits. The low wines of France, I believe, could be drunk at less expence than spirits in this country. The peasants in France, who drink these liquors in large quantities, are a healthy and sober body of people. Wines of all kinds yield by chemical analysis the same principles as cyder, but in different proportions; hence they are both cordial and nourishing. It is remarked that few men ever become *habitual* drunkards upon wine. It derives its relish principally from company, and is seldom, like spirituous liquors, drunk in a chimney-corner or in a closet. The effects of wine upon the *temper* are likewise in most cases directly opposite to those that were mentioned of spirituous liquors. It must be a bad heart, indeed, that is not rendered more chearful and more generous by a few glasses of wine.

4. VINEGAR and WATER, sweetened with sugar or molasses, is the best drink that can be contrived in warm weather. I beg leave to recommend this wholesome mixture to reapers in a particular manner. It is pleasant and cooling. It promotes perspiration, and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of the soldiers of the Roman republic; and it is well known that they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms that weighed sixty pounds. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Palestine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. Say not that spirits have become necessary in harvest from habit and the custom of the country. The custom of swallowing this liquid fire is a bad one, and the habit of it may be broken. Let half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood combine to allow higher wages to their reapers than are common, and a sufficient quantity of *any* of the liquors I have recommended, and they may soon abolish the practice of giving them spirits. They will in a little while be delighted with the good effects of their association. Their grain will be sooner and more carefully gathered into their barns, and an hundred disagreeable scenes of sickness and contention will be avoided, which always follow in a greater or less degree the use of spirituous liquors. Under this head, I should not neglect to recommend butter-milk and water, or sour mild (commonly called bonneclabber) and water. It will be rendered more grateful by the addition of a little sugar. PUNCH is likewise calculated to lessen the effects of heat, and hard labour upon the body. The spirit in this liquor is blunted by its union with the vegetable acid. Hence it possesses not only the constituent parts, but most of the qualities of cyder and wine. To render this liquor perfectly innocent and wholesome, it must be drunk *weak*—in *moderate* quantities—and *only* in warm weather

There are certain classes of people to whom I beg leave to suggest a caution or two upon the use of spirituous liquors.

1. Valetudinarians, especially those who labour under disorders of the stomach and bowels, are very apt to fly to spirits for relief. Let such people be cautious how they repeat this dangerous remedy. I have known many men and women, of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed by occasional doses of gin or brandy to ease the colic, into a love of spirituous liquors, insomuch that they have afterwards fallen victimes to their fatal effects.

effects. The different preparations of opium are a thousand times more safe and innocent than spirituous liquors in all spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels. So apprehensive am I of the danger of contracting a love for spirituous liquors, by accustoming the stomach to their stimulus, that I think the fewer medicines we exhibit in spirituous vehicles the better.

2. Some people, from living in countries subject to the intermitting fever, endeavour to fortify themselves against it by two or three glasses of bitters made with spirits every day.—There is great danger of men becoming sots from this practice. Besides, this mode of preventing intermittents is by no means a certain one. A much better security against them is to be found in the Jesuits bark. A tea-spoonful of this excellent medicine, taken every morning during the sickly season, has in many instances preserved whole families in the neighbourhood of rivers and mill-ponds from fevers of all kinds. Those who live in a sickly part of the country, and who cannot procure the bark, or who object to taking it, I would advise to avoid the morning and evening air in the sickly months—to kindle fires in their houses on damp days, and in cool evenings throughout the whole summer, and to put on woollen cloathing about the first week in September. The last part of this direction applies only to the inhabitants of the middle states. These cautions, I am persuaded, will be more effectual in preventing autumnal fevers than the best preparations that can be made from bitters in spirits.

3. Men who follow professions that require a constant exercise of the mind or body, or perhaps of both, are very apt to seek relief from fatigue in spirituous liquors; to such persons I would beg leave to recommend the use of TEA instead of spirits. Fatigue is occasioned by the obstruction of perspiration. Tea, by restoring perspiration, removes fatigue, and thus invigorates the system. I am no advocate for the general or excessive use of tea.—When drunk too strong, it is hurtful, especially to the female constitution; but, when drunk of a moderate degree of strength, and in moderate quantities, with sugar and cream or milk, I believe it is in general innocent, and at all times to be preferred to spirituous liquors. One of the most industrious schoolmasters I ever knew, told me that he had been preserved from the love of spirituous liquors by contracting a love for tea in early life. Three or four dishes drunk in an afternoon carried off the fatigue of a whole day's labour in his school. This gentleman lived to be 71 years of age, and afterwards died of an acute disease, in the full exercise of all the faculties of his mind.

To every class of my readers, I beg leave to suggest a caution against the use of TODDY. I acknowledge that I have known some men who, by limiting its strength, constantly by measuring the spirit and water, and who by drinking it *only* with their *meals*, have drunk toddy for many years without suffering in any degree from it; but I have known many more who have been insensibly led from drinking toddy for their constant drink, to take drams in the morning, and have afterward paid their lives as the price of their folly. I shall select one case from among many that have come within the compass of my knowledge, to shew the ordinary progress of intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors. A gentleman, once of a fair and sober character, in the city of Philadelphia, for many years drank toddy as his constant drink. From this he proceeded to drink grog—after a while nothing would satisfy him but slings, made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little sugar. From slings he advanced to raw rum—and from common rum to Jamaica spirits. Here he rested for a few months; but at last he found even Jamaica spirits were not strong enough to warm his stomach, and he made it a constant practice to throw a table-spoonful of ground pepper into each glass of his spirits (in order to use his own expressions), "to take off their coldness." It is hardly necessary to add, that he soon afterwards died a martyr to his intemperance.

I shall conclude what has been said of the effects of spirituous liquors with two observations. 1. A people corrupted by strong drink cannot long be a *free* people. The rulers of such a community will soon partake of the vices of that mass from which they are secreted, and all our laws and governments will sooner or later bear the same marks of the effects of spirituous liquors which were described formerly upon individuals. I submit it therefore to the consideration of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, whether more laws should not be made to increase the expence and lessen the consumption of spirituous liquors,

liquors, and whether some mark of public infamy should not be inflicted by law upon every man convicted, before a common magistrate, of drunkenness.

The second and last observation I shall offer is of a serious nature. It has been remarked, that the Indians have diminished every where in America since their connexion with the Europeans. This has been justly ascribed to the Europeans having introduced spirituous liquors among them. Let those men, who are every day turning their backs upon all the benefits of cultivated society, to seek habitations in the neighbourhood of Indians, consider how far this wandering mode of life is produced by the same cause which has scattered and annihilated so many Indian tribes. —Long life, and the secure possession of property in the land of their ancestors, were looked upon as a blessing among the ancient Jews.—For a son to mingle his dust with the dust of his father, was to act worthy of his inheritance; and the prospect of this honour often afforded a consolation even in death. However exalted, my countrymen, your ideas of liberty may be, while you expose yourselves by the use of spirituous liquors to this consequence of them, you are nothing more than the pioneers, or, in more slavish terms, the "hewers of "wood" of your more industrious neighbours.

If the facts that have been stated have produced in any of my readers, who have suffered from the use of spirituous liquors, a resolution to abstain from them hereafter, I must beg leave to inform them, they must leave them off *suddenly* and *entirely*. No man was ever *gradually* reformed from drinking spirits. He must not only avoid tasting, but even smelling them, until long habits of abstinence have subdued his affection for them. To prevent his feeling any inconveniences from the sudden loss of their stimulus upon his stomach, he should drink plentifully of camomile or of any other bitter tea, or a few glasses of sound old wine every day. I have great pleasure in adding, that I have seen a number of people who have been *effectually* restored to health—to character, and to usefulness to their families and to society, by following this advice.

B. Rush.

Mr. Urban,

As General Oglethorpe's long life and manner of living have both been very singular, I will soon send you some anecdotes of each. He was, you know, the founder of that ill conceived and bad conducted plan of settling the colony of Georgia, to the Southward of South-Carolina. He took with him forty families, who were called the *first forty*. I was not one of the *first forty* fools who went thither with him; but I was fool enough to follow him. I staid there about a year, and being one of the *first fifty* who returned, I was examined by the trustees in Old Palace Yard; and there answering as truly to their questions, as if I had been upon oath, I lost the General's favour, and a pair of colours in his new-raised regiment, which regiment he also lost in the year 1745, for not being *so close upon the heels of the rebels as the Duke of Cumberland expected he should have been*. For many years after, the General was in such aukward circumstances, that he practised physic in and about Brussels. At length, however, by means of the Scotch party, he was made a half pay General, and lived to be near an hundred years old, not an hundred and two, as has been asserted *.

T.

Mr. Urban,

I wish much to know who was the Author of "the Spider and the Fly," published about the middle of the 15th century;—where is the book to be had, and what is the price? An answer from any of your correspondents will be esteemed a favor.

W. Ploughshare.

Mr. Urban, *Woodbridge, Aug.* 30.

I Should be obliged to any of your learned correspondents for some account of Thomas Seckford, esq. one of the masters of requests, and surveyor of the court of wards and liveries, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth.

Also some account of William Honing, of Carlton in Suffolk, towards illustrating a family picture of that name, consisting of 16 portraits, supposed to have been painted by Mark Garrard in 1585. Several of the gentlemen, in all probability, served against the Spanish armada.

*** The picture alluded to will be shewn to any gentleman desirous of seeing it.

R. Loder.

* That the General should have been admitted at Oxford in 1714, p. 517, is scarcely credible, as he was in Italy the year after with the Earl of Peterborough. He was created M. A. of Christ Church, July 31, 1731. See Oxf. Graduates. Edit.

MR. URBAN,

YOU have, no doubt, often heard of the famous Latin Epigram on a Hermaphrodite. It was written by Pulex de Cuſtoza Vicentinus, of Pulci de Cúſtozza, a town about ſix miles from Vicenza. Menage, in the fourth volume of his Miſcellanies, gives ſome account of the author, and the tranſlations of his Epigram into Greek and French, which you may conſult at your leiſure. What I am now going to preſent you with is in Engliſh, and if it has any merit, it will be found to conſiſt more, I ſuſpect, in fidelity than in elegance. But, that a true judgement may be formed of the matter, I will tranſcribe the original.

CUM mea me genitrix gravida geſtaret in alvo,
Quid pareret, ferfur conſuluiſſe deos.
Mas eſt, Phœbus ait; Mars, fœmina; Junoque neutrum:
Cumque ſorem natus Hermaphroditus eram.
Quærenti lethum dea ſic ait: occidet armis.
Mars cruce. Phœbus aquis. Sors rata quæque fuit.
Arbor obumbrat aquas; aſcendo: decidit enſis,
Quem tuleram, caſu labor et ipſe ſuper.
Pes hæſit ramis; caput incidit amne: tuliq;
Fœmina, vir, neuter, flumina, tela, crucem.

TRANSLATION.

WHILST in the womb I lay, whate'er I bear,
"O bounteous heaven," my mother ſaid, "declare."
Phœbus, a ſon—a daughter, Mars; 's neither, Juno—cried: [allied.
When, lo! Hermaphrodite I'm born, to all
My fate the ſword—the gibbet—no, the wave ſhall kill
And Juno, Mars, and Phœbus had their will.
A tree o'erhangs the ſtream; I mount; and ſlipping feel
Looſe from the ſcabbard at my heart the ſteel.
My foot the branches held, my head the wave:
Nor male nor female, not e'en neutral ſlave,
My fated death the ſword, the croſs, the waters gave.

ARUNDEL.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

PRAY ſpare a page in your excellent Magazine for the following hints to thoſe members of the univerſity of Oxford who are concerned in the management of the almanack. To thoſe gentlemen a native of Oxford, and a lover of antiquities, would recommend ſome views which will make as ornamental prints for the almanack as any hitherto engraved; and he is particularly bold to propoſe this, as he believes every building properly belonging to the univerſity hath been already engraved, ſome of them from views on every ſide, therefore the writer thinks it would not be amiſs if a little attention was paid to the city and its environs. The ruins of Oſeney, Rewley, and Godſtowe claim the firſt notice, particularly as the venerable remains of thoſe buildings are daily mouldering away. Perhaps it will be thought that the ſmall remains of Oſeney are not worth notice; but it is deſired that the former conſequence of this abbey may be conſidered, and a pleaſing print may be made from the South Weſt, which will ſhew the mill and the remains of the abbey; the caſtle tower and St. Thomas's church * will likewiſe fill up the ſcene. Rewley will afford more picturesque views than one, particularly on the North from the water: the front formerly was ſomething like Abelard's Paraclete; but, not having ſeen it for ſome years, I do not know what alterations have taken place. Godſtowe needs only to be mentioned: the celebrity of that place, and its preſent remains, make it a proper ſubject: a painting of the bridge was exhibited by Mr. Rooker at the Royal Academy a few years ſince. It may happen that the ſubjects here pointed out may not ſtrike indifferent obſervers as they do the writer, eſpecially as he can apply to himſelf and the abovementioned ſpots the following lines of Gray—

"————ah pleaſing ſhade,
"Ah fields belov'd in vain,
"Where once my careleſs childhood
"ſtray'd,
"A ſtranger yet to pain!"

The caſtle is another ſubject as worthy Mr. Rooker's notice as any other; alſo the conduit; likewiſe ſeveral of the pariſh churches, particularly St. Peter's in the Eaſt, Magdalen, St. Giles's, &c. I have ſeen very picturesque drawings of St. Thomas's and Holywell churches by the ingenious Mr. W. Calcott, bookſeller.

When every thing of conſequence in the town hath been engraved, ſubjects

* On the South ſide of this church, in the road leading to Oſeney, is the moſt diſtinct echo I ever heard. This is mentioned, as it is worthy notice, and is but little known.

ſhould

should be taken from any part of the county, such as curious churches (Dorchester, for instance), remains of antiquity, gentlemens seats, &c. &c. which in a series of years would form a valuable collection of prints for the illustration of any future history of the county. But, after all, if the almanack must exhibit nothing but colleges, &c. interior views of many chapels would form beautiful prints, and Magdalen and New College chapels deserve the first notice. W. H.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH Mrs. Bellamy's Apology may not be a book of the first consequence, yet it records a number of little anecdotes that are not wholly uninteresting, and therefore it merits some regard and attention. The lady is often inaccurate in her account of facts; but as to dates, she seems to consider them as of the utmost insignificance, and accordingly dashes away just as things occurred to her memory at the moment, and never embarrasses herself about connection or probability.

Her claim, with respect to a noble Lord's being her parent, is by many people still thought disputable. It was early reported, and not yet forgotten, that one Mr. Hartstonge, a gentleman in Dublin, was her real father; but be this as it may, I have nothing farther to allege concerning it. What I cannot avoid controverting is the date she assigns for her birth. She admits that the first account was erroneous, and in the sixth volume corrects it, and says she was born in 1731. Many thousands yet remember to have seen her at a memorable season, the winter 1745, and spring 1746, when she played all the chief womens parts in Dublin, with Garrick, Barry, and Sheridan: the London theatres were shut on account of the rebellion then raging, and occasioned that extraordinary assemblage of theatric ability at Dublin. Mrs. Bellamy then played Monimia, Juliet, Desdemona, Constance, &c.; in short, every thing, if her own relation be authentic. She could then be but fourteen, and yet she played the winter before that in London, not likely to have the appearance of woman sooner than usual, for she is but of short stature; and therefore I appeal to the public, whether this be credible or not.

I, for my part, should be for adhering to Mr Chetwood's state of the matter, having always heard that he was a worthy, ingenious, accurate man. He places her birth in 1727; and that reconciles every thing. It is very possible, where a birth was attended with such irregularities, her hearsay information may be confused; or perhaps there is a little remain of female weakness, and she may not totally have given up pretensions.

The extract from the register, in vol. VI. is truly laughable, and surely cannot impose on the most ignorant reader. There is neither date, nor place, nor signature of minister or churchwarden. But what shall we say when I assure you there is no such parish in all Ireland as Fingall? which is the name of a large barony in the county of Dublin, comprehending several parishes, such as Lusk, Coolock, Santry I believe, and some others. How or which way such a certificate as she produces could be obtained, I cannot conjecture; but so it is.

Another circumstance I will take upon me to aver, that registers are scarcely ever kept in country parishes in Ireland. This is the case even now; and I believe was much more so at the time of the lady's birth.

Mrs. Bellamy's account of Mr. Crump is not exact. All that gentleman's friends agree in saying, that, were he now alive, he could not be more than 70 or 71; therefore when he was Mrs. Bellamy's lover, he could not be more than 28 or 30, yet she mentions him as an elderly man. This gentleman was a papist, he was a jovial companion, and well esteemed: he lost a large sum of money in the vessel where the late Earl of Drogheda, his son, and servants, the Cibbers, Maddox, &c. were all drowned. Mr. Crump, after this misfortune, never thoroughly retrieved his circumstances, and died as she mentioned; but, as I am informed, the very night he was conveyed to a house for persons insane. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

IN the ingenious preface to Mr. Warton's late edition of Milton's smaller poems we are informed, that no notice was taken of them till after the publication of the Paradise Lost, and that Pope was the first who was struck with their beauties, as it appears from his having adopted their phraseology, and studiously inserted many of their minor graces in his Eloisa to Abelard. Mil-

ton, however, seems to have attracted a much earlier, though less successful admirer: in the Cyprian Academy of Robert Baron, 1648, Lond we find not only phrases and thoughts, but whole passages plundered, without the least acknowledgement, from the smaller poems of our great Bard. It is singular, that Langbaine, in his account of our Dramatic Poets, when speaking of Baron's Gripus and Hegro, should make no mention of this plagiarism, as he expressly informs us that the piece is taken from Waller and Webster's Duchess Malfy (he might have added Carew). The fact probably is, the larger poems of Milton were all Langbaine had read.—It is curious to observe with what ease he passes over these ῥόδα δεδοσμένα that were so long neglected. After mentioning the Paradise Lost and Regained, Sampson Agonistes, and Comus, he adds: "he published "some other poems in Latin and Eng-"lish, printed in 8vo. London, 1645." See Dramatic Poets, p. 377. It would exceed the limits of this paper, were I to quote particular instances from Baron: I must therefore refer such of your readers as are in possession of the book to the book itself, where they will find many of the gems of Milton in the dunghill of an affected and justly-forgotten scribbler.

Yours, &c. C. T. O.

"*He who suggests the means to prevent "or cure the least of the evils which "affect the human frame, confers a "greater benefit, and better deserves the "gratitude of mankind, than the writer "of an Epic Poem.*"

MR. URBAN,

CONVINCED of the truth and philanthropy of the above observation, I trouble you with a few lines respecting a hateful malady, to which the lower class of mankind is more particularly liable. We have numerous treatises on the prevention and cure of disorders that arise from luxury, debauchery, indolence, and intemperance. The itch, however scandalous custom may have made the name, is taken, not through fault, but unavoidable misfortune. Whoever visits the wretched mansions of distress and poverty, may find whole families pining under this grievous affliction. The man of business, who travels, will scarcely find it possible, at all places, to be accommodated with linen that has not previously been slept in. Hence frequently the greatest care and circumspection will not avail. Few men are in a situation to shut themselves up from society during the cure of this troublesome disorder. Very few have sufficient candour to inform those who come near them to stand upon their guard. If unguarded habits of intimacy continue, the contagion spreads. The poor peasant—the widow, whose orphan children depend upon her labour for support, with this contemptible disorder, is denied admission into those families where she was wont to earn their daily bread; and is obliged to encounter wretchedness, with hunger. Sulphur, the common remedy, is so very disagreeable, and remains so long in the clothes, proclaiming the disorder to every one who comes near, that very few choose to use it*. Mercurials, injudiciously applied, by those who must, amidst the vicissitudes of heat and cold, earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, are frequently productive of very serious consequences.

As no periodical publication seems to have more numerous and respectable correspondents than the Gentleman's Magazine, amongst whom, no doubt, are some of the faculty, it were much to be wished, that some eminent gentleman would have humanity enough to write a small treatise on the most effectual method of prevention, in case a person should be so unfortunate as to sleep in infected linen; and also the most safe, easy, speedy, cleanly, and effectual method of cure. Such a gentleman, Mr. Urban, we may affirm, would "better deserve the gratitude, of at least the lower class of mankind, than the writer of an Epic Poem."

HUMANITAS.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

I BEG leave to inform a writer in your Magazine last month, p. 590, who signs himself, "A Friend to Learning and Virtue," that Mr. Hanway's "Virtue in Humble Life," dedicated to Mrs. Montagu, a work of great merit, will, it is imagined, in general be found to coincide with the laudable plan of your benevolent correspondent.

Yours, &c. A. L.

* If to the common and best medicine for the Itch, sulphur, be added a scruple or half a dram of the essence of lemon, it will entirely take away the disagreeable smell. BUCHAN. See p. 438, 7th edition. EDIT.

SUM-

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 624.

Tuesday, May 3.

MR. *Sawbridge* rose to make his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliaments; though, he said, he could entertain no very sanguine hopes of success after hearing it maintained [*alluding to the arguments on the question of reform*], that the present constitution of the House of Commons was the right and pure constitution of parliament, never to be touched or tampered with; that it was right that one part of the House should be appointed by the Crown; another part by certain great and noble families; a third find their way into the House by bribery and corruption; and that it was no matter, as a Noble Lord had very ably shewn, how or by whom the House was filled, so that it was but full (see p. 619). And as this doctrine so generally prevailed, as to leave little room to hope that any thing he could say would have weight with those who were already pre-determined, he should just only, in discharge of what he thought his duty, declare it as his unqualified opinion, that the House of Commons should speak the sense of the people, and for that purpose should frequently recur to their constituents. He would, therefore, move for leave to bring in a bill for "shortening the duration of parliaments."

Mr. *Martin* rose to second the motion. He was aware, he said, of having what he should say turned into ridicule, when he rose to say any thing in that House which had the good of the country for its object; but, conscious as he was of his total inability to make long speeches, and not thinking highly of the honesty of some who did, he should, notwithstanding, declare himself a steady friend to the present motion, as well as for a reform in the representation. He said, he had seen wit, abilities, and honesty, prostituted on a late occasion; and he did not envy any man the applause of fine speaking who made a bad use of a good talent.

Sir *Edward Astley* said a few words in favour of the motion; as did

Lord *Surrey*, who reprobated those doctrines, which he had heard with astonishment maintained on a late occasion. If i was all one to represent a rotten borough and to represent a county; the honour of sitting in parliament would soon devolve, like that of sheriffs, on new men, of whom the counties seldom hear the names till they read them in the Gazette. The House divided. Ayes 58. Noes 142.

Mr. *Sawbridge* brought forward the petitions, which he had presented on a former day, from the prisoners in the Fleet and other city prisons; on which, after stating the impolicy of locking up such a number of useful hands from society, and cruelly depriving them of the means of providing for their families, he enlarged on their deplorable situation, perishing for want of the common necessaries of life; and concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill "for the relief of insolvent debtors."

Lord *Surrey* seconded the motion, which was carried without opposition.

Wednesday, May 4.

A great deal of public and private business, but no debate.

Thursday, May 5.

Lord *Penrhyn* stated a petition which, he said, he held in his hand, from the residents in the island of Jamaica, complaining of the inconveniencies to which they were subjected by being deprived of the intercourse they had with America previous to the late war, and praying relief.

Lord *Penrhyn* said, he was at a loss how to proceed; whether he should move merely that the petition should be received, and at some future day to move, that the petitioners be heard by counsel; or move immediately, that the petitioners be heard by counsel on some specific day in the course of next week.

Mr. *Pitt* wished his Lordship to adopt the first mode; to which he agreed, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Francis* again rose (see p. 352), to submit to the House the result of his examination of the several accounts of the East-India Company's establishment abroad, which had been laid before the House in the course of the last twelve months. In speaking of Madras and Bombay, he said, they depended on Bengal for their daily existence. Their establishments would exhaust a great revenue, and they had none. They were overwhelmed with enormous debts, and they had not a single rupee of their own to pay either principal or interest. It followed then, that the resources of the Company

Company must be looked for in Bengal; and in Bengal, he insisted upon it, their resources were declining, and their debts accumulating, every day. He then proceeded to prove what he had stated, by facts charging the accounts which had lately been laid before the House as defective, contradictory, and fallacious. He concluded with moving, "that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the several lists and statements of the expence of the East-India Company's establishments in India," &c.

Mr. *Nat. Smith* (deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors) rose to controvert the facts charged by Mr. Francis; which, he said, if true, amounted to an accusation of a deep and criminal nature against the Directors; but, he trusted, when examined, their conduct would be found to deserve better of that House and of the public. The fact was, that the estimates at one time had been made out on a peace establishment, on a presumption that the peace would have taken place sooner than it did; and at another, on the real war establishment, which constituted the difference of which the Hon. Gentleman so loudly complained. Another mistake was, that several articles were placed under the head of the *civil department*, which should have been charged under that of *naval department*; and the Court of Directors having their information from abroad, could have no means of correcting mistakes but what they received from Bengal. He pledged himself that the estimates from thence should be more correct for the future.

Mr. *Francis* observed, that what he had foreseen was the sole defence, vague reasoning on what had past, and fair promises for the future; but not a word to invalidate the facts that were charged, the validity of which, by his slight manner of touching them, the Hon. Gent. had admitted

Mr. *Baring* rose in support of Mr. Smith's reasoning. He spoke to the excess of the disbursements over and above the present revenues, which the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion had stated to the disadvantage of the Company; and assured the House, that these were only incidental; and that the Company, so far from incurring new debts, were in a flourishing way of paying off the old.

Mr. *Hussey* remarked, on the estimates of last year, that the Directors had led the House to believe their resources would exceed their disbursements in the sum of 1,500,000l. whereas it was now clear that the disbursements in India exceeded their resources in the sum of 1,200,000l.

Major *Scott* rose to clear up the mystery. He acknowledged that, in the statement of last year, he had accounted for the peace taking place sooner than circumstances would admit, and he had, on that presumption, been mistaken in his calculations; but if the Hon. Gent. would carry his views a little forward, *viz.* from April 1785 to May 1786, there would be a much more considerable saving than he ever promised or expected. With respect to the Company's having no revenue but in Bengal, he denied it; and insisted, that, on the evidence of Lord Macartney, Madras would more than support itself. Bombay, he agreed, must depend on Bengal.

The question being called for; and before it was put, some members calling out to the strangers to withdraw;

Mr. *Fox* rose, and remarked, that from the word *withdraw* he found what he could not have expected, that a design was on foot to divide the House. How this could be reconciled to the ordinary parliamentary usage he was at a loss to know, as not a word had been said in contradiction to the facts as stated by his Hon. friend. The charge was, that the accounts that had been at different times presented, were fraudulent, fallacious, and delusive. This had not been denied. With what face then could they divide against the appointment of a committee to ascertain the facts. He adverted on this occasion to the minister's manner of stating the finances of this country, and boasting of their flourishing condition. By dividing the year into four quarters, and selecting a quarter that had eleven days in it more than the rest (see p. 528), and multiplying the produce of that quarter four times over, in order to enlarge the aggregate, he had endeavoured to deceive the House into a belief, that the public revenue exceeded the public expenditure; and that he could appropriate more than a million to the establishment of a sinking fund. [This drew a smile from Mr. Pitt, and the Master of the Rolls who sat next him.] On which Mr. Fox, in a most vehement tone of resentment, complained of the vulgarity of their behaviour, and challenged the minister and his associates to disprove the errors pointed out by his Hon. friend. It was, he said, the mode of

of the present ministry, boldly to assert, and make flattering calculations, but deny a fair investigation into their accounts, which they knew would turn out to their utter disgrace. He concluded with declaring his opinion, that to vote against the appointment of a committee would be telling the world that the charge, as stated against the Directors, was fully established.

Mr. *Pitt* rose to remark on the extraordinary sensibility of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who, from an almost imperceptible relaxation of features, would have it understood, that a silent hearer ought not even by a look to give offence, while he who was speaking might consider himself absolved from all restraints of moderation, good manners, and even common decency. He attributed his warmth to his disappointment, and declared that his situation excited his pity more than his ridicule. He had promised himself and his friends the patronage of the East, which would have enabled them to have extinguished every ray of remaining virtue in this country. He had been disappointed, and it had required no small degree of courage to defeat so daring an attempt. He was surprised, he said, to hear from the Rt. Hon. Gent. that he had no apprehension of any opposition to the motion till he heard the order for strangers to withdraw; for if he had listened to the arguments of his friends, he would have foreseen that an opposition was expected; and he could venture to say no opposition was ever better grounded. Could the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, or his Hon. Friend who made the motion, take upon them to charge the Directors with an intentional misstatement in order to deceive the House? For what other purpose then could a committee be appointed, except to gratify idle curiosity? He declared against appointing a committee for any such purpose.

Lord *North* called the attention of the House to the question, which he thought ought to be carried for the best of all reasons, because no Hon. Gentleman had yet given one sound reason why a committee should not be appointed to investigate the cause of the contradictory accounts that had been presented to the House, under the titles of estimates, by the Directors of the East India Company. Instead of answering arguments, the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had spoken of *courage*. And indeed, if ever courage was particularly necessary, it was when an assembly was called upon to act in defiance of conviction. He took notice of the manner in which Mr. Pitt had attacked his Right Hon. Friend; and stated the patronage which Mr. Pitt had alluded to as scarcely enough to satisfy a governor.

The House divided contrary to the intention of the mover; Ayes 45, Noes 161; but Mr. Francis declared he would bring forward the motion in another shape the following week.

Friday, May 6.

Lord *Penrhyn* rose, and moved for an account of all the foreign spirits that had been destroyed by his Majesty's officers of revenue since the late act.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that, if his Lordship meant only to learn what quantity of *Rum* had been destroyed, he believed there had not been any.

Mr. *Eden* rose to move an address to his Majesty for accounts of all articles of Irish consumption, charged with an internal duty in Ireland; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Beaufoy* then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of a number of persons from a very heavy grievance, by being deprived of the right of trial by jury. The same was granted.

The bill to repeal so much of an act made in the first session as imposes duties on all stuffs made of cotton and linen, &c. was presented to the House (see p. 530), and read the first time.

Monday, May 9.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer*, on rising to open what he calls the budget, observed, that it must be as much a matter of regret to other gentlemen as to him, to find themselves called to the painful task of providing for the exigencies of the late calamitous and unprofitable war, in order to restore to this country its former splendor. Having said this, he proceeded to state the several articles of supply which had been voted, and that remained to be voted for the service of the present year; and then proposed his taxes. Of these monied matters we have already given a kind of partial state (see p. 399), which we do not now take upon us accurately to explain. The Chancellor stated the amount of the whole sum necessary for the current service of the year at 9,737,868l. Of this, he said, 6,184,118l. was already voted, so that about 3,563,183l. only remained to be provided for. And of this there were in cash, and in the growing produce of the taxes, about 2,500,000l.; so that, according

cording to this calculation, there was, in fact, only about one million to be provided for the present year, which he proposed to raise by way of loan, as the last, he hoped, we should ever borrow.

Add to this about the gross sum of ten millions of unfunded Navy and Ordnance debt, which, the Chancellor said, should be funded this present session, as it embarrassed government, and was a dead weight on the other funds. This he proposed to do in a 5 *per cent.* stock, rather than in the 3 *per cents.* for which he assigned his reasons, stating, that though there might be a present loss of about 6s. in the 100l. yet when the principal came to be paid off, there would be a saving of three millions.

Having stated at full length the whole sum necessary to be raised for the purpose of funding this debt*, which, he said, would amount to 413,000l. he then proceeded to what he called the painful part of his task, the ways and means of raising the money. [This we have already clearly stated, see p. 399.]

In this manner having emptied what he called his budget, he said, it had been his principal care, in the investigation of new taxes, to lay the burthen of them on those persons who were best able to bear them; and at the same time he had taken care that the revenue should receive all possible benefit, by imposing such taxes as were collected at the least expence, and were the least liable to evasion; he therefore adjured that House to co-operate with him, and give a pledge to the public of their zeal for the national credit, by never losing sight of that great object till they had brought the revenue to such a state, as, after all demands upon it, to leave a clear million for establishing a sinking fund, which, he said, he was happy to find was, in common with him, the ardent wish of the House.

Having said this, he concluded with moving a resolution to the following effect: "that it is the opinion of this committee that Exchequer Bills be issued to the amount of one million sterling for the service of the current year."

Mr. *Fox* rose, and, among other pertinent observations, remarked, that to sacrifice a large sum of the public money at the instant of funding the remaining part of the unfunded debt upon an idle ground of speculative calculation, was a matter against which much solid objection could be maintained. He expressed some doubts too of the readiness of the bill-holders to subscribe to the terms proposed by the Right Hon. Gent. He objected to the women servants tax; but, upon the whole, approved of the other taxes.

Lord *Surrey* too objected to that tax; as did Mr. Drake.

Mr. *Hammet* said, he should likewise have opposed it; but, learning that the masters were to pay it, he thought it no hardship.

Mr. *Rolle* objected to the horse tax on the farmers, who were a class of industrious men that deserved every encouragement.

Sir *James Johnstone* said, he had so much regard for the Lord's day, that he wished every man who chose to travel on that day could be made to pay treble.

Mr. *Dempster* joined Mr. Rolle in representing the grievance of imposing a tax on farmers horses in the distant parts of the kingdom. He inveighed bitterly against abolishing hawkers and pedlars, and thought it scarce legal to deprive at once so large a body of men of the means of getting an honest livelihood, without the shadow of a crime being alledged against them.

Sir *Richard Hill* opposed the tax on female servants, and diverted the House for some time with his ludicrous observations.

Several other members made objections.

Mr. *Sheridan* observed, that if the tax on female servants was persisted in, it ought to be balanced by a tax on single men. The tax on female servants, he said, could be considered in no other light than as a bounty to batchelors, and a penalty upon propagation.

The question was then put on the motion, and carried; and

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, and moved a string of resolutions, containing all his stated taxes, which were agreed to; and about NINE in the morning the House adjourned.

Tuesday,

* While this debt remained unfunded, part of the principal was in continual demand by the bill-holders; whereas, by funding the whole sum at once, that load was discharged, and the interest only (amounting to about 50 000 l.), to be provided for at half-yearly payments like other stocks; the same as a merchant owing 10,000l. out of trade, and daily harrassed by dunners, till finding a friend to lend him the money, he discharges his troublesome creditors, and having only common interest to pay at stated times, pursues his business prosperously, and feels no inconvenience from the capital debt.

Tuesday, May 10.

The report of the committee of ways and means was brought up; and some diversity of opinion having taken place between Mr Fox and Mr. Sheridan on the one side, and Mr. Pitt and Mr. Rose on the other on the means of funding the ten millions, the point in dispute was referred till the actual produce of the taxes should decide the difference. In the mean time, Mr. Sheridan declared he would next day move for accounts from the different boards, to ascertain the fact.

The next resolution that came into discussion was that on female servants, which was so strongly combated that the House divided upon it;

Ayes 97 Noes 124.

Wednesday, May 11.

Mr. *Hammet* moved for "leave to present a petition from the tanners of London against the Irish propositions;" the prayer of which was, to be heard by counsel.

This was opposed by Mr. *Pitt*; and the House divided;

Aye 143. Noes 261.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved the order of the day, "that the House be *now* called over;" which was negatived. Noes 241. Ayes 213. On which, the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 12.

Mr. *Eden* rose to present a petition from the iron manufacturers of London, Bristol, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Scotland, against the Irish propositions, praying to be heard by counsel. This brought on a very interesting explanation of a mistake, founded, as it was said, on misapprehension. It was urged, as a reason for delaying the petitions so long, that the petitioners had been assured by a very high authority that those propositions would, with respect to the trade of the petitioners, be modified in such a manner as to be secured from any possible injury; but, on finding that their hopes were ill founded, they had at length determined to submit their case to Parliament, and had accordingly drawn up the present petition.

Mr. *Rose* denied that any particular assurances had been given to the petitioners; and that, if any such assurances had been supposed to be given, they must have been founded on misapprehension; for he called God to witness, he had never said any thing that could justify any such assurances.

Mr. *Gibbons* and Mr. *Raby*, agents for the petitioners, insisted upon it that they had conceived such assurances to be meant from what the Hon. Gent. had said to them, and that they were not undeceived till Tuesday.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that, if the Gentlemen had made the same declaration earlier in the debate, they might have saved much trouble.

Mr. *Fox* remarked on the ungracious manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave up any point.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the examination of the two witnesses in support of the petition; and

Mr. *Vyner* rose, and declared, that, as soon as the evidence was closed, he would move to adjourn; whereupon

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose in some heat, and declared that he would that very night press the House to a decision on the Irish business, let the hour be ever so late.

The evidence was no sooner closed, than Mr. Pitt and Mr. Vyner were both on their legs together; but at length

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* got possession of the House, and, in a speech of three hours, kept the House awake to the importance of the object, by the strength of his arguments, and the irresistible charm of his oratory. He wished the House to recollect, that among the many important objects to which the legislature had for some years back directed its attention, that of forming a permanent arrangement between the sister kingdoms had been the most considerable; that what had yet been done was nothing, unless something more was intended to be done; and that, if what was intended was not carried into act, the whole business was nugatory and to no effect. In what he had to offer, one general principle was the leading feature; if that was admitted, there could not be a second opinion; he therefore desired the clerk to read from the table the resolution which he had formerly moved as the ground-work of the general system of final adjustment between Great Britain and Ireland, *viz* "That it is highly important that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both kingdoms, &c" The principle here is, that, in the treaty to be concluded, both countries shall be put on a fair, equal, and impartial footing, in point of commerce with foreign countries.

tries, and with our colonies: And, as to the mutual intercourse with each other, That this equality shall extend to manufactures, to importation, and to exportation; and that Ireland, in return for protection, shall contribute a share towards the general expences of the empire. This general proposition, he said, naturally divided itself into three branches; the two first relating to Commerce, the last respecting Revenue. Of the two first, one had reference to the trade with our colonies, the other to the mutual trade between the two kingdoms. As to the first, alarms had been excited under the apprehension that this country might be supplied with West-India produce thro' Ireland, from whence it was feared that our trade would suffer material injury. If this was an injury, it was so at this hour; for the Irish have now the same power of importing West-India produce into England in their own bottoms as our own merchants. Another apprehension was, lest the Navigation Act should be laid at the feet of the Irish custom-house officer—than which nothing could be more illusive; for it was not the Irish custom-house officer, but the colonial officer, that was entrusted with the execution of that act; and nothing could be more easy than to prevent collusion. [Here Mr. Pitt moved a string of new resolutions, all tending to secure the fair trade of both kingdoms, and to meliorate and rectify such parts as were in any degree exceptionable.] He then touched lightly on another branch of trade, as allied in some degree to the former; and that was, the trade to the East-Indies, which, being by charter exclusively the property of the East-India Company, might remain on its present footing, without any deviation from the principle of the intended system. If thought expedient, the East-India Company might be empowered to take from the ports of Ireland such part of their outward-bound cargoes as they might find convenient; and in return import an adequate part of East-India goods directly into that country. He then adverted to the commercial concessions that had already been made to Ireland; and, having been so liberal, he said, to that country without any prejudice to this, Whether they would now stop short, and having little more to give, with-hold that little which was not worth with-holding. Having ably discussed the two first heads, he then went into that part of the question that related to the import of the manufactures of Ireland into this country, and the apprehensions of our manufacturers being undersold in their own markets. These apprehensions he combated with great force of reasoning, and knowledge of the subjects, and shewed how groundless their fears were of losing their workmen, their trade, and their opulence. He adverted to the exaggerated testimony given at the bar of the House by manufacturers who wished to engross every market to themselves, and who, not well knowing how to command those markets, were determined, at all risks of truth or consistency, to run into every extreme that the present prevalent agitation of mens minds could prompt them to entertain, in order to load the propositions, now submitted to the House, with certain destruction to this country, should they once pass into a law. He exhorted the House not to suffer themselves to be led away a moment with the idle speculations of designing and self-interested men, but apply to their own good sense, and the result of a former precedent [alluding to the connection between England and Scotland], which, though productive of great and manifest advantages to the latter, had been such as ought not to make the former averse to a repetition of the like experiment.

The last point which the minister spoke to, was the gratuity to be given by Ireland for the advantages to be derived from the present concessions; and this, he said, would be in exact proportion to the benefit received; and, while at the same time that it thus balanced the favour conferred and received, it over and above secured an additional advantage to each party, by considerably promoting the collective strength, prosperity, and splendour of the empire at large. He concluded with a most solemn and pathetic address to the House on the importance of the object; that it tended to conciliate differences, which, though now confined to secret murmurings, to jealousies, and a war of interests, might in time proceed to a length which he trembled to think of; that it tended to enrich one part of the empire without impoverishing the other; and that it cemented in mutual bonds of friendship and reciprocity of interests the two remaining branches of the empire, Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord *North* rose, and submitted to the candour of the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether it would not be proper to adjourn the debate, and cause the new resolutions to be printed for the use of the members,

members, before they were called upon to divide on propositions of such infinite importance. For his part, all he could say of them was, that on the first blush they appeared to him to be amendments for the better, insomuch as they contradicted the Irish propositions as originally introduced. His Lordship resisted the idea of having been at any time willing to go the length of sacrificing the commercial interests of Great-Britain to Ireland, as the Rt. H. Gent. had insinuated; that he had uniformly opposed cessions of the like kind. His Lordship proceeded to refute the charges that had been adduced against him in a pamphlet, which he said so nearly resembled the style and manner of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that a stranger would conclude that the pamphleteer and the Right Hon. Gent. were one and the same person. This he did by recapitulating the whole of the transactions on the subject while he was in office, and shewing that the cessions then made originated in an address of the Irish parliament, pleading their poverty and distress, and afterwards expressing their thankfulness to his Majesty for what had been granted, and praising the wisdom of his councils for granting them so much. He concluded with professing great good-will towards Ireland; and by deprecating the effect which the propositions would have upon our different manufactures, and especially on that of iron, the most material of any to the British nation, should they pass into a law.

Mr. *Fox* began his speech by congratulating the House on the narrow escape the nation had had from absolute ruin, which inevitably would have been the consequence, had the propositions, as originally introduced, passed into a law. Mr. Fox dwelt upon this some time, and remarked with exultation, that most of the amendments that had been made had been suggested by the gentlemen on his side of the House. He remarked likewise, that, having got into a scrape relative to the Irish propositions, the high language which the Right Hon. Gent. had held during the former session, when he disdained all confederacy with those who were supposed to possess most influence in a certain quarter, was lowered, and he had condescended to admit the light of influence to break in upon him. *Misery*, said Mr. Fox, *acquaints a man with strange bedfellows.* Hence we have seen the altered tone of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Telephus ac Peleus, cum pauper et exul uterque,
Projicit ampullas, et sesquipedalia verba.

Thus having raised a laugh, and turned all eyes on Mr. Jenkinson, who sat next to Mr. Pitt, he said, he would do the Right Hon. Gentleman justice. He had often complained of his interference. In the present instance, he verily believed, he had given good advice, and that the sixteen propositions that had this day been read, originated in the experience and judgement of the Hon. Gentleman who had sitten at the head of the council. He spoke to the impropriety of moving the business in Ireland, and pledging the parliament of England to a certain line of conduct. He enlarged on the uncandid manner of treating the witnesses at their examination, by labouring to confound them, and triumphing in leading them into contradiction. In a most pointed manner against the minister he entertained the House for three hours, and at length concluded with remonstrating against pressing the decision of the business at that late hour, when most of the members were strangers to the sixteen new propositions, which had been but once read.

Mr. *Jenkinson* rose in his own vindication. He said, the Right Hon. Gent. who had just sitten down had the talent of representing gentlemen in whatever light best suited his own argument; and if a steady, industrious, and persevering zeal for the public interest, entitled those who were distinguished by it to be the subject of public animadversion and ridicule, no man merited such treatment more than he did. He spoke to the concessions during Lord North's administration; and insisted on the propriety of the present, as a necessary consequence of the former.

Mr. *Dempster* expressed his approbation of the propositions as far as they went; but wondered that no notice had been taken of the fisheries on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, which wanted regulation as much as any other branch of intercourse with Ireland whatever. He spoke likewise of the gauze manufactory as a proper subject for arrangement.

Mr. *Vyner* rose, to make a motion of adjournment.

Mr. *Fox* supported him, and insisted on the resolutions being printed.

Mr. *Dundas* said, there was no other way to get them printed, but by voting them first.

Mr. *Brickdale* appealed to the candour of

of the Right Hon. Gentleman. Whether it was fair to make him vote in the dark.

Mr. *Rose* assured the Hon Gentleman, that the vote of that night bound no man to any other proposition than the first, with which every gentleman was well acquainted.

The House began to grow warm.

Lord *Surrey* remarked, that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer dealt out one measure for himself, and another for the House. He had brought in ten propositions, and suffered the House to be two months in debating them; and yet, with full conviction of the danger of precipitancy, he comes this day down with 16 new propositions, and insists on voting a leading question on them in the instant. His Lordship enlarged on the inconsistency of such conduct.

Mr. *Powys* said, there were some of the propositions that he approved, and some that he did not understand. To vote for what he did not understand, was a proposition to which in his conscience he could not accede. He believed there were many in the same situation; and he must be a traitor to his country, who, on so momentous a question, could vote for what he did not understand.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was roused. Whether the noble Lord, he said, chose to charge him with dealing out one measure for the House and another for himself, or the H Gent. who had just sitten down, with an affected parade, to boast of his conscience, his honour, or his honesty; there were, he trusted, many as honest and as honourable gentlemen as he, who could safely lay their hands upon their hearts, and vote with him on the present occasion. He was extremely severe; but, having expressed his resentment, he calmly wished to take the sense of the committee on one single proposition before the committee broke up, in which he hoped the committee would have the goodness to indulge him.

Mr. *Lowther* thought what Mr. Powys had said an imputation on all who voted, as he should, without being master of all the propositions.

Mr. *Fox* supported Mr. Powys.

The debate had almost, from the beginning, been in general a *war of words*.

Mr. *Eden* preserved to the latest hour the dignity of sound discussion. He said, he never yet had seen in parliament an instance of forced precipitancy that did not ultimately recoil on those who pressed it. As to the struggle of the present debate, in which such intemperate efforts were making to force the House blindfold into the adoption of an unknown and most complicated measure, he was sorry to say, it was an unworthy and an idle attempt. It might serve to shew a numerous host of friends ready to resist the reasonable proposition for adjournment; but the propositions were infinitely of too much magnitude to be rested on the strength of numbers. He had himself much to say on the altered propositions. Much had been done to regulate the new system of commerce; but much more remained to be done, to render it compleat. Care had been taken to include Ireland within the laws of trade and navigation; but nothing had been settled respecting the impressing of seamen, the levying of men for foreign service in case of war; nothing relative to the fisheries on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, the source of continual contention on those coasts. He argued strongly for adjournment; and a motion to that effect being made, and the question put, the committee divided. Ayes 155. Noes 281.

After the division, the question, as stated in the Journals, was precisely as follows:

"That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great-Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of *both countries*, and that a full participation of commercial *advantages* should be permanently secured to *Ireland*, whenever a provision, equally permanent and secure, should be made by the parliament of that kingdom towards defraying, in proportion to its growing prosperity, the necessary expences, in time of peace, of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire."

Mr. *Pelham* moved, That the question should be divided—first question ending at *both countries*.

Question put on the first question, and agreed to.

And the second question being proposed, an amendment was moved thereto, by inserting, after *advantages*, the words

"As far as may be consistent with the essential interest of the manufacturers, revenue, commerce, and navigation of Great Britain."

Question put, "that these words be therein inserted," committee divided;

Ayes 125. Noes 249.

Another amendment was afterwards proposed,

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Ayes 125. Noes 249.

Another amendment was afterwards proposed,

ex Regio Cimelio.

Basire Sc.

Published as the Act directs Oct. 1 1783.

proposed, To leave out from *Ireland* to the end of the question; and to insert,

"Great-Britain confiding in the experienced good faith, generosity, and honour of Ireland, that, in proportion to her growing prosperity, she will contribute to the necessary expences of protecting the general interests of the empire.

Question put, "that these words be inserted."

Passed in the negative.

MR. URBAN,

THE plate herewith sent you exhibits two curious medals struck in honour of Sir Richard SHELLEY, who was the last English grand prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. This honour was conferred on him by the former queen thro' the interest of Cardinal Pole. It entitled him to a seat in the upper house of parliament next to the lord abbot of Westminster, and above all lay barons. Finding it prudent to decline both the style and privileges of his office in the reign of her successor, he retired to Spain on her accession, and there resided 17 years under that of *turcopolier*, one of the first great offices of the order, equivalent to that of general of the cavalry, and one of those dignities necessary to arrive at previous to that of being elected grand master: it was always annexed to the grand priory of England; but the English knights being deprived of their benefices by Henry VIII. they consequently lost the rank and consideration they had enjoyed at Malta, and, at the death of Shelley's predecessor, the grand master thought proper to resume the title, and keep it to himself till the state of the Roman Catholic interest in England was determined. Finding the friendship between the courts of England and Spain was abating, Sir Richard in 1561 obtained the King of Spain's licence to go and assist at the relief of Malta, then besieged by the Turks; but he was scarcely arrived at Genoa when he received letters of recall, and others from the grand master, requiring him to take up the title of his priory, which he could not omit to do with out prejudice to the order. Thus he came to be called *prior of England*, and again set out for Malta, where he was well received by the grand master John de Valetta, and continued with him as long as he lived, and then his successor, the prior of Capua, almost forced him away. He then retired to Venice; from whence he solicited her Majesty's permission to return to England, pleading, that though he could not renounce his religious opinions, and had met with great losses in his fortune by the failure of foreign merchants, he had refused a pension offered by the King of Spain, rather than disoblige his rightful sovereign, whose father, Henry VIII. had been so good a friend to his father, as to compel him, in the beginning of his reign, to become his serjeant and judge, and who had the honour to entertain his Majesty highly to his satisfaction at his family seat at Michelgrove in Sussex. While he continued at Venice he was, however, employed to negociate the revocation of certain new imposts to be levied on the Levant traders; which, tho' it did not succeed to his expectation, yet in the year 1584 seems to have been brought to a desirable issue. Most probably it was about this time, considering himself as the Queen's minister in a business of importance, he thought proper to give to his medal a new reverse, representing a griffin, allusive to his family crest, with the following motto, PATRIÆ SUM EXCUBITOR OPUM, in which he seems, not improperly, to imply the mercantile interest to be the riches of his country.

Sir Richard Shelley was born in 1514; for in one of his letters, dated Venice, 24 Aug. 1582, he describes himself as a man of threescore years and eight. He was son of Judge Shelley, who was sent by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey to demand the surrender of York Place near Westminster, now Whitehall, with which the Cardinal was forced to comply. The compilers of our Baronetages seem not aware of this connection, for they only say that Sir Richard was "a descendant of the same lineage." They add, "he was *dominus natus*, therefore when in Spain refused to be called *prior d'Inglaterra*, and styled himself Turcopolier for the English nation;" whereas the truth is, he took this latter title as a less obnoxious title to his Protestant countrymen, "respecting his name afore his person, and the publique afore his particular," as he says in one of his letters published 1774. The first quarter in the coat on the first reverse of this medal is the arms of Shelley.

John Shelley, burgess for Rye in the reign of Henry V. and VI. married Beatrix, daughter and heir to Sir John Hawkwood knt. by whom he had one son, John, who, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Michelgrove,

chelgrove, of Michelgrove in the county of Sussex, became possessed of the estate, which his descendants still enjoy.

With these scarce medals may be paralleled an older of JOHN KENDALL, an Englishman, Turcopolier at the siege of Rhodes, 1477, found in Knaresboro' forest in the last century, and engraved by Mr. Thoresby in his "Ducatus Leodiensis:" the original now in the Devonshire collection by purchase at Mr. T.'s sale, 17..., for 2l. 2s. He occurs prior 1491 and 1502. (Willis Mit. Ab. I. 232.)

A foreign gentleman having employed himself in collecting whatever relates to the order of Malta, applied to a person in England to procure him all that respected the knights of that order, English, Scotch, or Irish. His printed proposals set forth a list of grand priors of England from 1327, collected by Bosio and Goussancourt, historians of the order: but these differing materially from the list in Willis's "Mitred Abbeys," I. 130—132, and Addenda, p 63, we shall add to that list, from Bp. Kennet's collections,

Roger de Mullins	1135
William	1171
Raymond	——
William de Ivehale	1303 31 E. I.

Walter occurs in a grant of Witney church to the hospital of St. Cross at Winchester by Bp. Robert Bloet, 1162.

MR. URBAN,

THE observations I am about to make being rather *biographical* than theological, may perhaps incline you to give them a place in your very useful and agreeable work. They relate to a passage in Mr. White's Sermons at Bampton's Lecture, which you lately commended so very highly.

Mr. White, repelling with just indignation the pretensions of unbelievers to superiority in talents and learning, says, p. 38, "Locke and Malbranche do not yield the palm of metaphysical acuteness to the sullen sophistry of Hobbes, or the cold scepticism of Hume. *In brilliancy of imagination, and delicacy of taste, Berkeley is surely not inferior to Shaftesbury,*" &c.

I object to the last passage only. None of the noble families of England, it is imagined, will admit a bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, or indeed any bishop, to be a proper parallel, in respect of rank and dignity, to the Earl of Shaftesbury; for bishops, as Blackstone observes, are not nobles, though they have seats in parliament. And the Deists will, no doubt, object upon this occasion; and, so far as weight and disinterestedness of testimony is attended to in this argument, to any clergyman. Some lay lord, they will say, and not a bishop, should be sought for.

But my objections, Mr. Urban, are of a very different kind. *Brilliancy of imagination, and delicacy of taste*, were not the peculiar and most prominent excellencies of the life, as they are not now neither of the writings, of Lord Shaftesbury. So far only as this goes, the better half of his real merit is not told us. He descended more deeply than any other philosopher of modern times had done into the most secret recesses of the mind, laid mankind as it were open to themselves, and made full as accurate and great a display of the original principles, sentiments, and movements of the human *heart*, as Locke had done before, of the operations of the *understanding*. This I conceive to be the prime glory of Lord Shaftesbury, and to have given to his writings such intrinsic and lasting worth, as nothing left us by Bp Berkeley, however amiable and excellent his character, can pretend to.

Mean time, Mr. Urban, this counting of heads, when the question is about truth, is but a *so-so* argument. Mr. White, however, having condescended to use it, ought to be impartial. And if he sees the matter in the same light as I do, will, it is hoped, in his next edition, either cancel the passage, or find out a better parallel.

A LOOKER-ON.

MR. URBAN,

THE following miscellaneous notes are at the service of your readers.

Yours, &c. E.

P. 403. The unfortunate, but worthy prince, who lost his life in endeavouring to save the lives of his fellow-creatures, is thought to have been Maximilian Julius Leopold, born Oct. 10, 1752, youngest brother to Charles William Ferdinand, reigning Duke of Brunswic Wolfenbuttel, who married Princess Augusta of Great-Britain.

P. 450, col. 2. In answer to your correspondent R. W. the edition of Diodati's Annotations, in which he every where writes Salomon, is the 3d edition, printed at London for Nicolas Fussell, 1651.

P. 420,

o, *&c seq.* In the list of parishes, Middlesex.

chaplain of Southgate chapel is elay.

ard Dodd, M. A. is rector of not of Cranford.*

Paddon, M. A. is rector of rd Magna.

Henry Glasse, M. A. is rector well.*

words 'Bishop of London—Sam. D. D." should stand in a line with v.*

rector of St. John Clerkenwell is Whitaker, M. A.†

y the vicar of St. Sepulchre is lark, B. D. presented upon the Thomas Weales, D. D.

e the preacher of the Rolls Mr. Bailey Heath Sewell? †

vicar of St. Giles in the Fields is nyth, D. D.†

well aware that there are several omitted which ought to be in- particularly one, Percy chap. near ne-Place.

y Chiswick is in the gift of the St. Paul's *specialim*: the present Dr. James Trebeck, chaplain to g.

John Smyth (probably of St. , was presented by the *Bishop of* pleno jure, to the chapel of rsmith,* not, as I understand, to rage of Fulham.

rector of St. Paul, Covent-Gard. ard Bullock,† D. D. rector of am, Surrey.

e is another chapel in this parish, court chap. Russel-street.

Twyford is a perpetual curacy, se in the parish.

rector of Christ's church, Spital- s John Foley,† M. A.

ar is a chapel to Stepney. Qu. If st-India Company do not present plain? ‡

vicar of Stanes is Dr. Alexander holme,† r. of Sherington, Bucks.

13. Your anonymous correspon- whom I am obliged for a few ements and corrections, will ex- if I take the liberty to improve rovements, and correct his cor- s.

ought Mr. Underwood had East ‡ not Friern Barnet: but whichever it be, he may be described as Benj. Underwood, M. A. rector of St. Mary, Abchurch, London.

Upper Clapton chapel is used constantly every Sunday to my certain knowledge, and I believe twice a day—at least once.

The rectory of Hackney was the property of the late Francis John *Tyssen*, esq. lord of the manor: how he disposed of it, whether by gift in his life-time, or by will, I know not. The advowson of the vicarage was also Mr. Tyssen's: the next presentation to it may have been purchased by Dr. Gower, but was put up to auction by Mr. Alderman Skinner on the 9th of June; whether it were sold, or who was the purchaser, I have not heard; I was told, that some of the gentlemen of the parish wished to purchase it for the rev. Mr. Simmonds, a young clergyman who is much esteemed in the parish, as curate; but whether they were able to accomplish their scheme, I know not. The devisees in trust under Mr. Tyssen's will were Richard Benyon, Esq. and the rev. Peter Beauvoir; and I understood that by the will his estates were appointed to be sold when all his natural children should come of age; but, never having seen the will, cannot speak with certainty upon the subject. E.

Mr. Urban,

THE agreeable disposition of your several correspondents in answering the queries addressed to them, encouraged me to enquire after the family of *Creagh* originally of Ireland. The last of the name, which I have any knowledge of, was Sir Michael Creagh, lord mayor of the city of Dublin, about the year 1688, who followed the fortunes of K. James, and went with that exiled monarch to France, and of whom it is said there is yearly at Dublin a citation for his appearance. He had a brother who was at the same time mayor of Newcastle, called William Creagh, knighted also by K. James, but at what time not known, and who erected at his own expence a brass statue of the king, which was pulled down by the populace, thrown into the river, and since found and converted into bells for All Saints church. Any further particulars relating to this ancient family, and who are the present descendants, and where was their former property, will be worthy of the curious, and greatly oblige

an Old Correspondent.

* ote marked were right in the MS. dentally falling down in printing, ong in the lines. Edit.

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CATA-

turn of Eneas with that of Achilles, tho evidently a paltry copy? Achilles leaves the fight from the moſt potent reaſons: Eneas leaves the camp and the conflict, merely that he may return. The death of Pallas (by the bye a moſt improper name for a man, as it breeds an eternal confuſion with the goddeſs Pallas or Minerva) is that of Patroclus; *quantum mutatus ab illo!* The funeral of Pallas is alſo that of Patroclus. The embaſſies for burying the dead, &c. &c. are all from Homer: not a death in the ſubſequent battle but from him. The combat of Eneas and Turnus, the leading feature of the twelfth and laſt book, every one perceives at firſt ſight to be a ſervile and pitiful imitation of that of Achilles and Hector.

"So much for the plan and fable of the Eneid. If we examine its characters, we ſhall find it ſtill more defective; defective to a degree below contempt. It hath been ſaid by Virgil's admirers, that Homer had exhauſted ſtrong and martial characters; therefore Virgil was forced to have recourſe to gentle ones: gentle characters for an heroic poem! The fact is, that all Virgil's characters, ſuch as they are, conſiſt of copies, or remote imitations, of Homer; and that Homer's ſubſervient, his loweſt, characters are Virgil's firſt and higheſt ones. Wonderful poet! Judicious imitator! To compare all the characters were tedious and needleſs; but be aſſured, that, upon accurate enquiry, every character whatever of the Eneid may be found in the Iliad or Odyſſey in as ſtrong a degree as the plot and leading incidents above pointed out.

"To conclude with the language of the Eneid, there is not one ſentiment or image in it but may be found in Homer, or other Greek poets. And I firmly believe, from the obſervations of Macrobius on this head, that there is not one phraſe in it that is not ſtolen from preceding Latin poets; that writer having told us in his Saturnalia, and indeed proved in many inſtances, that Virgil's whole poetry is only a *cento* taken from more ancient authors.

"Such is the Eneid, which the author with good reaſon on his death-bed condemned to the flames; and, had it ſuffered that fate, real poetry would have loſt nothing by it. I have ſaid, that, notwithſtanding all, Virgil deſerves his fame; for his fame is now confined to ſchools and academies; and his ſtyle (the pickle that has preſerved his mummy from corruption) is pure and exquiſite."

LET. XLIV.—ON LITERARY FORGERY.

"On different late occaſions the ſubject of literary forgery hath been mentioned, without any enquiry ever being made into its propriety, or impropriety. Some wiſe writers have pronounced it, ridiculouſly enough, to partake of the crime of penal forgery; and have ſaid that he who will publiſh a new production as ancient would forge an obligation. Others with great juſtice aſſert, that nothing can be more innocent; that the fiction of aſcribing a piece to antiquity, which in fact doth not belong to it, can in no ſort be more improper than the fiction of a poem or novel; that in both the delight of the reader is the only intention.

"Indeed, thoſe Innocents who call ſuch forgery criminal, forget that they are blaſpheming their ſaviour and their religion; for the whole parables of Jeſus Chriſt, which are narrated with circumſtances that moſt ſtrongly imply them to be true, yet are allowed to be fictitious, fall under this head. Nor is there more falſehood in Marivaux's telling us that one of his novels was found in pulling down an old partition; in Mr. Walpole's account of his Caſtle of Otranto being a tranſlation from an Italian Romance; in Macpherſon's Oſſian, if you will; than in any of the ſacred fables, wherein ſtrict truth is ſacrificed to the pleaſure of the hearer.

"Perhaps in fact nothing can be more heroic and generous in literary affairs than a writer's aſcribing to antiquity his own production; and thus ſacrificing his own fame to give higher ſatisfaction to the public. It certainly partakes of that nobility of ſoul, which is content with its own ſuffrage; and ranks the author among thoſe who

'Do good by ſtealth, and bluſh to find it
'fame.'

People of ſhallow underſtandings are always the moſt ſuſpicious of being made dupes, and are the moſt clamorous when they find they are ſo: thoſe of deeper minds are not deceived by the fiction, as to their judgment; yet their fancy admits the deceit, and receives higher pleaſure from it, than it poſſibly could, were no deceit uſed.

'*Magnanima menzogna, or quando è il vero*
'*Si bello, che ſi poſſa a te preporre?*'

There are, however, certain kinds, and even certain modes, of literary forgery that may juſtly be held improper; for that is the higheſt reproach that can be applied to the worſt kinds of them, none being in the leaſt injurious to ſociety. Of the improper kind is forgery of hiſtories; as thoſe of Beroſus and Manetho, by Annius of Viterbo; or works of inſtruction, as the book of Dominico Flocci *De Magiſtratibus Romanis* aſcribed to Feneſtella; and, in ſhort, of all the ſorts of writing in which truth is the object.—Poetry and romance are ſacred to fiction, and it can never be puſhed too far.

'Pictoribus atque Poetis
'QUIDLIBET AUDENDI ſemper fuit æqua
'poteſtas.'

Yet with one exception as to the mode: for inſtance, had Muret, when he forged the verſes aſcribed to Afranius ſo exquiſitely, ſent them to Joſeph Scaliger, not in common writing, but tranſcribed on vellum, and fumigated with art, ſo as to appear part of an ancient

ancient manuscript, I doubt of its propriety; tho it would have been even in that case an imposition only worthy of laughter to men of sense; but to weak minds every thing is a crime.

"I shall close my letter with an applicable quotation from Mr Addison upon this subject, to be found in No. 542 of the Spectator. "Some," observes he, "say an author is guilty of falsehood, when he talks to the public of manuscripts which he never saw, or describes scenes of action, or discourse, in which he was never engaged. But these gentlemen would do well to consider there is not a fable, or parable, which ever was made use of, that is not liable to this exception; since nothing, according to this notion, can be related innocently, which was not once matter of fact."

The above extracts, with those before given, being sufficient to convey an idea of the work, it now only remains for us to make short remarks on the merits and nature of the whole. We cannot forbear observing, that, apparently by a love of innovation, and an eager desire of attracting attention, our author is frequently betrayed into opinions, criticisms, and expressions, not reconcileable to reason, taste, or propriety. If his proposed reforms were to be established, what a violent revolution must ensue in the whole republic of literature! Our ideas respecting the sublime and beautiful must suffer a total change; the most perfect examples of each we have been accustomed to find in holy writ. Hear our author's opinion on this subject: "For absurd and filthy imagery, witness some parts of Ezekiel, the best of the sacred writers, the scripture yields to no composition in any language; but of sublime or beautiful style I can from that work produce no proofs." This criticism, and the manner of expressing it, with what has been said (above-mentioned) on the parables, do no credit either to the writer's head or heart. Virgil has been long regarded with the highest poetical veneration; but Mr. H. has discovered that, except in his style, the Mantuan has not the most distant pretensions to the name of a poet; and yet three whole letters are occupied with the praises of Tasso!—Boileau, whose satires have been read with so much admiration, and whose Art of Poetry has been pronounced to be the best extant, is declared to be "a writer of the meanest talents." Horace, who has bestowed so much ridicule on middling poets, must himself be satisfied with the praise of mediocrity. Our plays must no longer consist of five acts—and why? because five and seven strike every mind as uncouth and heterogeneous numbers. Our language too must be so tortured and metamorphosed, that honest John Bull would never be able to recognise his mother tongue, either by the sight or sound. Take, for example, the following specimen of our author's proposed improvement:

"When I waz ato Grand Cairo, I picked up several orientala manuscripta, whica I havé still by me. Among others, I met with oné entituleń, Thea Visiona of Mirza, whica I havé redd ové with great pleasurè. I intend to givé ito to the publico, when I havé no other entertainmento fo them; ando shall begin with the first vision, whico I havé translaten wordo fo wordo az followeth," &c. &c.

In the same letter our author observes, that "the Emperor Charles V. said he would talk French to his friend, Italian to his mistress, and English to his horse. I suppose, by the bye, that, in observance of this apophthegm, our senators so much frequent the academy of Newmarket, in order that, by much conversation with their horses, they may be qualified to speak good English."—Now this conjecture is very ingenious; but, unfortunately, it cannot be true. The apophthegm alluded to runs thus:—

"Charles V. said he would talk
"French to his friend;
"German to his horse;
"Italian to his mistress;
"Spanish to his GOD;
"English to his birds."

After reviewing some of the eccentricities of this author, our readers will not, we presume, think the opinion we have given of the general merit and tendency of the work too severe. It is indeed novel;—but in what does its novelty consist? In deviating from great and established truths. The tedium of repetition is better than such originality. The writer is certainly possessed of extensive learning and considerable talents; which, if guided by sober reason, and corrected by moderation, would have gained him a respectable place in the ranks of literature; but, hurried along by an inordinate desire of fame, and love of novelty, he tramples on the wisdom and learning of our ancestors; and, turning from the havoc he has made, rushes, like another Attila, into the

the heart of Italy. The band of Roman poets falls before him; the whole system of criticism is subverted in the narrow limits of a period; and fame, established on the concurring testimony of every age, is annihilated in a parenthesis.—If the criticisms and opinions of this writer be true, we should venerate him as one of the greatest literary phænomena that ever appeared; for, if a treatise on one single figure in writing immortalised Longinus, what glory and gratitude must be due to him who has discovered the greatest errors in every department of criticism, and has reformed and purified the whole? But if, on mature examination, we find his regulations almost always unsatisfactory, and sometimes even ridiculous, we must regard his attempt to subvert the venerable fabric of Genius and Taste like the bold impiety of him who, to gain immortal fame, destroyed the Temple of Ephesus. * *

119. *A Narrative of Facts, supposed to throw Light on the History of the* Bristol *Stranger, known by the Name of* The Maid of the Hay-stack. *Translated from the* French. 8vo.

"A Tale of Real Woe" was so entitled in an affecting Narrative, about four years ago, in the Saint James's Chronicle, N° 3229, relating some striking particulars of a young woman, a stranger, and in extreme distress, beautiful, elegant, and interesting, who had then lodged under an old hay-stack near four years, a few miles from Bristol, where the neighbouring ladies, especially the accomplished and benevolent Miss Hannah More *, could not prevail on her to sleep in a house, though they supplied her with necessaries. From some circumstances she was suspected to be a German. The idea that she had been a fugitive from a convent, together with the miserable disturbance of her mind, being now in a state of confinement, under the humane inspection of the lady above mentioned, is thus pathetically expressed by the self-taught poetess (Mrs. Yearsley), in her "Clifton-Hill."

"Beneath this stack Louisa's dwelling rose,
Here the fair maniac bore three winters' snows.
Here long she shiver'd, stiff'ning in the blast,
The lightnings round their livid horror cast.
- - - - - - - -
She starts—then seiz'd the moment of her fate,
Quits the long cloister, and the horrid grate,
Whilst wilder horrors to receive her wait.
Muffled, on freedom's happy plains they stand,
And eager seize her not-reluctant hand.
Too late to these mild shores the mourner came,
For now the guilt of slight o'erwhelms her frame.
- - - - - - - -
Dishevell'd, lo! her beauteous tresses fly,
And the wild glance now fills the staring eye:
The balls fierce glaring in their orbits move;
Bright spheres (where beam'd the sparkling fires of love)
Now roam for objects which once fill'd her mind,
Ah! long-lost objects they must never find.
Ill-starr'd LOUISA!"....

As the present deranged state of mind of the Bristol Stranger precludes all possibility of receiving any information from herself who she is, the intention of the translator in the present performance is, to enquire whether she may not be the same person who appeared on the continent a few years before, and whose story is thus given in the French pamphlet alluded to, under the title of *L'Inconnuë*:

"In the summer of the year 1768, the Count de Cobenzel, Imperial Minister at Brussels, received a letter from a lady at Bourdeaux, signed *La Fréulen*, soliciting his good offices for a person whom he would not repent having attended to. In a short time after, the Count received a letter from Prague, signed *Le Comte de Weissendorf*, in which he was intreated to give his best advice to Mad. *La Fréulen*, and even to advance her money to the amount of a thousand ducats, &c. The letter concluded in these words: *When you shall know, Sir, who this stranger is, you will be delighted to think that you have served her, and grateful to those who have given you the opportunity of doing it.*

"After this the Count received a letter from Vienna, signed *Le Comte de Dietrichstein*, requesting every possible attention to Mad. *La Fréulen*. He answered this, as well as the former; but no notice was taken of his reply to either.

"Towards the end of the same year, the wife of a tradesman at Bourdeaux, named Madame l'Englumée, came to Brussels upon business—that business having introduced her to the Count de Cobenzel, she spoke to him of La Fréulen in terms of the highest praise. She extolled her beauty, her elegance, and, above all, that prudence and propriety of conduct which did so much honour to

* The translator has mistaken this for *Arkwright*, (rather, Aikin,) "another female "ornament of our country."

ſon left at that tender age to her own l. She added, that the young lady had of her own—that ſhe was generous, re, and even magnificent—that ſhe n three years at Bourdeaux—that the iſhed attention with which the Ma- de Richelieu treated her, the extreme lance of her features to thoſe of the nperor, Francis the Firſt, and the en- norance of all the world as to her gave riſe to ſtrange conjectures—that ng lady had often been queſtioned on ject, but that ſhe always took care to the moſt ſcrupulous ſilence as to her

he Count was afterwards deſired by La Fröulen to ſend her an head-dreſs ſſels lace, valued at fifty louis-d'ors. ommiſſion he executed; but ſome time ards ſhe ſent him word that ſhe ſhould this head-dreſs (which ſhe had only orn), becauſe ſhe was unable to pay for Count requeſted her not to give her- rt trouble.

e likewiſe informed him, that ſhe was diſpleaſed with the Count de Mercy- teau, the Imperial ambaſſador at Paris, ount of that extreme curioſity which ught proper to expreſs reſpecting her She added, that all his perſecution be fruitleſs, becauſe ſhe was determin- to admit him to her confidence. She however, that ſhe was ready to inform Cobenzel of every particular—but e ſecret was too important to be truſt- hance; and, therefore, ſhe propoſed to e Auſtrian Netherlands, and relate to l her hiſtory.—In the mean time ſhe im her picture, which ſhe deſired him mine with attention, and which might s lead him to ſome conjectures as to ſhe had to relate. Accordingly ſhe he miniature.—The Count ſaw in it g more than the features of a very woman—but Prince Charles of Lor- hought the portrait bore a ſtrong re- ince to the late Emperor his brother.

he correſpondence ſtill continued.—M. benzel anſwered all the letters in a po- nd even an affectionate, manner; but articularly guarded in his expreſſions. lay ſhe acquainted him that ſhe would him two more pictures, with one of ſhe begged him to compare her own. Count not receiving them, preſſed her fil her promiſe.—She replied, that ſhe ent them to a jeweller, to take them a caſket, in which they were ſet with nds, and that, as ſoon as the jeweller ed them, ſhe would diſpatch them to ls. In fact, about a fortnight after- ſhe ſent him the portraits of the Em- and Empreſs. The former was known ince Charles to have been painted by d.

In December 1768 M. de Cobenzel re- a *very ſingular letter*, dated '*Vienna.* '*From my Bed—Two in the Morning.*' In this the Count was highly commended for the good advice he had given the young ſtranger, and requeſted to continue his atten- tions. He was told, that M. de Mercy had behaved in a very different manner towards her, and that he might one day feel the con- ſequences—the writer added, that the poor girl had ſuffered greatly; but that it was de- ſigned to put her in ſuch a ſituation as would make her ample amends; '*ſhe was ſo ten- derly recommended to me by that perſon who was deareſt to me in the world!*' The Count was charged to inculcate œconomy, and par- ticularly admoniſhed of the importance of the ſecret. This letter had no ſignature

"Some time afterwards the young lady ſent to M. de Cobenzel, enquiring whether he had not received a letter concerning her? He anſwered in the affirmative—and that ſhe had been recommended to his care in the ſtrongeſt terms. She replied, 'I am much obliged to you for your goodneſs; but I will tell you honeſtly, that, if I wanted any particular favour, I would rather addreſs myſelf to God than to the Saints.'

"In the beginning of the year 1769 the Count received ſome diſpatches from Vienna, which contained ſeveral very extraordinary circumſtances reſpecting the Stranger. The Court of Vienna had ſent a requiſition to that of Verſailles, to arreſt La Fröulen, and to ſend her, under a ſtrong guard, to Bruſſels, where ſhe was to be examined by M. de Co- benzel, and the firſt preſident, M. de Neny. Prince Charles, about the ſame time, receiv- ed a letter from the Empreſs, enjoining him to be very careful that the priſoner ſhould not eſcape—and bidding him ſpare neither pains nor expence in detaining her Her Majeſty's letter was concluded as follows: '*This wretch wiſhes to paſs for the daughter of our late royal maſter—if there was the leaſt probability in the ſtory, I would love her, and treat her like one of my own children:—but I know that it is an impoſture; and I wiſh every poſſible effort to be made, that this unhappy creature may no longer profane the dear and venerable name of our departed lord.*'—Her Majeſty recommended the ſtrickeſt ſecrecy in carrying on the buſineſs—and added, that this adventure had already made too much noiſe, and that all Europe would ſoon ring of it."

In conſequence of this letter ſhe was arreſted in her own houſe, in Auguſt 1769, carried priſoner to Bruſſels, to the houſe of the Count de Cobenzel, to whom ſhe pretended to give an account of herſelf, but afterwards contradicted it in ſome very material circumſtances; from thence was conveyed to the For- treſs of Monterels, at a very little diſ- tance from Bruſſels, where ſhe under- went various examinations; but was at laſt

last set down as an impostor.—The Count de Cobenzel dying soon after, "four days after his death the Stranger "was taken out of prison—a sub-lieu-"tenant of the Marechaussée of Brabant "conducted her to Quievraing, a small "town between Mons and Valenciennes "—fifty louis-d'ors were put into her "hands—and she was abandoned to her "wretched destiny."

What became of her afterwards we are not informed. In the course of the Narrative, however, the writer strongly insinuates that the Count de Cobenzel always gave credit to that part of the story which intimates her high birth.—A letter from M. de Kaunitz at Vienna, received by the Count de Cobenzel a short time before his death, is mentioned as having confirmed him in this opinion; and some anecdotes are given of the late Duke of York, which represent his highness as having been entrusted with the secret, and in consequence of having taken a part in the interests of the fair Stranger.

On one circumstance we will speculate, that our Louisa, or La Fréulen, appears to have been at least about *twenty* when she left Bourdeaux, having been there three years in 1768—that, consequently, in 1781 she must have been *thirty-three*, when supposed at the hay-stack; yet that she was also styled "extremely "young, and strikingly beautiful." In short, Mad. Fréulen was no doubt an artful impostor, or *avanturiere*; but that Louisa is the same, we can hardly suppose. The hay-stack maid seems ingeniously engrafted on *La Inconnue*; but who is the Bristol *Incognita*, save that she is a foreigner, distressed and insane, let others conjecture, or some fanciful novellists develop.

120. *The Progress of Romance, through Times, Countries, and Manners; with Remarks on the good and bad Effects of it on them respectively; in a Course of Evening Conversations. By* C[lara] R[eeve], *Author of 'The* English *Baron,' 'The Two Mentors,' &c. &c.* 2 *Vols. Jm.* 8*vo.*

THOUGH, in her former publications, this ingenious lady has displayed great merit, to none of them the present is inferior. In her Preface, "Through "all its successive stages and variations "she has endeavoured (she says) to "trace the progress of this species of "composition, to point out its most "*striking* effects and influence upon "*the manners*, and to assist, according "to her judgment, the reader's choice." "Metrical Romances," she observes, have been "treated largely, but with "respect to those in prose, their infor-"mations have been scanty and im-"perfect." With this view she has "considered the beauties and defects of "those writings, of the uses and abuses, "and of their effects on the manners of "the times in which they were writ-"ten; tracing Romance to its origin, "to follow its progress through the "different periods to its declension, to "shew how the modern Novel sprung "up out of its ruins, to examine and "compare the merits of both, and to "remark upon the effects of them."—In particular, styling it "an Epic in "prose," or "an Heroic fable," derived even from Homer, she proceeds, through Chivalry and the Crusades, to the Moors and Arabians, from Spain, France, Britain, &c. The "Old Ro-"mances," as they are methodised and arranged in Spain, France, and England, are particularly mentioned; and they are succeeded by the Modern, or, in the middle ages, by the voluminous Clelias, Cassandras, &c.; and, lastly, by the "Novels," or nearest to our own times, especially the French and English, all (where they can be known) with their dates and authors ascertained, thus pointing out the boundaries of both the Romance and Novel, selecting the best writings of both kinds, making a just separation in favour of works of genius, taste, and morality, and annexing proper books for children and young ladies, to direct parents and guardians in their choice. Among them we would not have included 'Le Ma-'gazin des Enfans,' for the reason she had given, that "Mad. le Prince de "Beaumont's writings are strongly tinc-"tured with bigotry and enthusiasm," as, though virtuous, she is a rigid *Papist*.—Let us add, that in these "Con-"versations" this ingenious lady, Euphrasia, and her weak friend, Hortensius, remind us of the fable of the Lion and the Sculptor.—Annexed is "The "History of Charoba, Queen of Æ-"gypt, from a History of Ancient Æ-"gypt, according to the Traditions of "the Arabians."——A few occasional remarks, and, as a specimen of the author's manner, one extract shall be added. "From the first of these [the "Old Romances] Ariosto composed, or "rather compiled, his Orlando Fu-"rioso," &c. Boiardo, in his Orlando Innamorato,

Innamorato, should previously have been mentioned, as Ariosto only continued that popular poem.—"The Phœnix," printed in 1771, it seems, was a translation of the Argenis of Barclay, but unluckily, by this altered title, the book was ill received, though it was translated (and therefore well) by this lady, (the "best book," she says, she had given it,) and though the original was certainly a work of real merit.—King James I, we have heard, having urged the author to translate Sidney's Arcadia, Barclay was piqued, and composed his Argenis, to shew that he could have written as good an original.——"'Zayde' is superior to Scarron's Novels, but, I think, not equal to those of Cervantes." This opinion will be deemed rather singular, as 'Zayde' has held the first place in this class of writings, and afforded the greatest delight to all readers of fiction, and may be called something between a romance and a novel. It is interesting, because the principal characters are worthy and amiable, and placed in very uncommon, striking, and delicate situations, and giving variety of adventures within the compass of probability. The whole work strongly inculcates virtue and morality, which cannot be pleaded for all the novels of Cervantes, who is often exceptionable, though there may, in his stories, be more wit and humour, which was below the intention of 'Zayde.' It has lately been discovered, that M. de Segrais was not the author of 'Zayde,' but that it was written by the same French lady of quality who wrote the admired 'Princess of Cleves,' reprehensible, as our author says, for its dangerous tendency; since, while it captivates by the most delicate refinements in love, it ensnares by the false doctrine of a fatality in that passion, and also sets forth, as an amiable character, a man capable of endeavouring to seduce a married woman. But it is a French novel. And so are the 'Contes Moraux,' but rather the immoral Tales, of Marmontel.—"Scarron's 'Roman Comique' is "very badly translated into English," &c. There is another much better translation, and differently intituled.—"Le Sage's *Diable Boitu* [Boiteux] is "absurdly translated Devil upon Two "Sticks." The last and best translation, Smollett's, is properly rendered 'The Lame Devil.'—"Of Count Hamilton's Novels I know nothing, "though I have made strict enquiry "after them." They are styled 'Contes,' in 4 small vols. and are properly Fairy Tales, with some poems. A translation was printed for Burd, Lond. 1760, in 2 volumes 8vo.—"Gaudentio "di Lucca, 1725, is written by the "hand of a master; it is imputed to "Bishop Berkeley, and is not unworthy "of that truly venerable man." But, highly commendable as it is, and generally imputed to him, his title to it has been repeatedly denied, on the authority of his son, who first shewed it, many years after its publication, to his father.—"Paysan Parvenue," of Marivaux, is thrice misprinted for "Parvenu," and the rather unluckily, as there is a "Paysanne Parvenue" of the Chevalier Mony, much inferior; both properly characterised. This last work has been twice translated; the first, 'The Fortunate Country-maid,' the second, 'The Virtuous Villager.'——Of "M." (or rather the Abbé) "Prevot" our author has named two of his works; but only includes, with "some other "pieces which belong to the same "class," the 'Dean of Colerain,' which seems to us his master-piece, and has surely great and uncommon merit.——Dr. Shebbeare was obliged to alter the title of his 'Marriage Act' by a prosecution.—'Pompey the Little' was by the rev. Mr. Coventry.——'Loves of 'Othniel and Achsah.' "I do not "pretend to give an opinion, whether "this strange book be ancient or mo"dern, but there is reason to think it "written by a Jew." Miss R. may be assured, that this "book" is "mo"dern," and that the author (still living) is not "a Jew," but a learned and ingenious Christian priest ——We will now select a well-known character as an extract: "Mr. RICHARDSON published his works at a considerable "distance from each other. 'Pamela' "was the first; it met with a very great "reception, as it well deserved to do.—"His works are well understood in "other countries besides our own; they "have been translated into French, Italian, and German; and they are read "in English frequently, by the people "of the first rank, in all the politest "countries of Europe. . . . . A lady "of quality in France sent an Epigram "to one of Mr. Richardson's family "soon after his death, which I will give "you here:

'RICHARDSON, tu n'es plus!
'Le cœur humain en vous regrette

'Son

'Son plus profond observateur,
'Son plus eloquent interpret,
'Son plus parfait legislateur.'

"I was desired to give this literal translation:

'RICHARDSON is now no more!
'Then may the human heart deplore
'Its most profound investigator,
'Its patron, friend, and regulator,
'And its most perfect legislator.'

"It seems to me that 'Pamela' is the "*chef d'œuvre* of Mr. Richardson.—"The originality, the beautiful simplicity of the manners and language "of the charming maid, are interesting "past expression, and find a short way "to the heart, which it engages by its "best and noblest feelings. There "needs no other proof of a bad and "corrupted heart, than its being insensible to the distresses, and incapable "to the rewards, of virtue. I should "need no other criterion of a good or "bad heart than the manner in which "a young person was affected by reading 'Pamela.' That all his works "are of capital merit is indisputable; "but it seems to me that 'Pamela' has "the most originality, 'Grandison' the "greatest regularity and equality, 'Clarissa' the highest graces and the most "defects. Mr. Richardson was, besides, the first who wrote Novels in "the Epistolary Style, and he was truly "an original writer."

121. *Prayers and Meditations, composed by* Samuel Johnson, *LL. D.; and published from his Manuscripts, by* George Strahan, *A. M. Vicar of* Islington, Middlesex, *and Rector of* Little Thurrock, *in* Essex. 8vo.

THIS publication appears to have been at the instance of Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, at which Dr. Johnson received part of his education. That gentleman urging him repeatedly to engage in a work of this kind, he first conceived the design to revise these pious effusions, and bequeath them, with enlargements, to the use and benefit of others. With the Editor, who had long shared Dr. J.'s intimacy, they were deposited by the Doctor himself, with instructions for committing them to the press, and with a promise to prepare a sketch of his own life to accompany them; but the performance of this promise was prevented partly by the author's hasty destruction of some private memoirs, and partly by that incurable sickness which soon ended in his dissolution.

Most of the prayers are written on the urgency of particular days, all of which he observed with the most scrupulous, undeviating solemnity. These days were, Jan. 1; March 28 (the day on which his wife died); Good Friday; Easter Day; and his own birthday, September 18.

The composition of prayer appears to have been among the earliest habits of his youth, as one of those now printed is dated so far back as 1738, when he was under 30 years of age.

Among other objects and events distinguished by such occasional compositions of prayer, besides the days above recited, we find the following: "On "the Rambler; Before any new Study; "After Time negligently spent; On "the Study of Philosophy, as an Instrument of living; Hill Boothby's "Death; When his Eye was restored "to its Use; The Day of his Mother's "Burial; Before the Study of the "Law; Engaging in Politicks with "H——n, 1765; Study, entering *Novum Museum*; Study of Tongues; "and A Thanksgiving for the Comforts and Advantages he received "from Henry Thrale, Esq.; and Supplication for his Relations."

As our readers will, no doubt, wish to see an extract from this publication, we shall here give a few passages from the most striking parts of the Doctor's Journal.

"EASTER DAY 1765.

"*April 7, about 3 in the morning.*

"I purpose again to partake of the blessed Sacrament; yet when I consider how vainly I have hitherto resolved, at this annual commemoration of my Saviour's death, to regulate my life by his laws, I am almost afraid to renew my resolutions. Since the last Easter I have reformed no evil habit, my time has been unprofitably spent, and seems as a dream that has left nothing behind. My memory grows confused, and I know not how the days pass over me.

"Good Lord, deliver me.

"I will call upon God to-morrow for repentance and amendment. O heavenly Father, let not my call be vain, but grant me to desire what may please Thee; and fulfil those desires for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

"My resolutions, which God perfect, are,

"1. To avoid loose thoughts.

"2. To rise at eight every morning.

"I hope to extend these purposes to other duties; but it is necessary to combat evil habits singly. I purpose to rise at eight, because, though I shall not yet rise early, it will be much earlier than I now rise, for I often lie till two, and will gain me much time, and tend to a conquest over idle-

ſleepneſs, and give time for other duties.—I hope to riſe yet earlier.

"Almighty and moſt merciful Father, who hateſt nothing that thou haſt made, nor deſireſt the death of a ſinner, look down with mercy upon me, and grant that I may turn from my wickedneſs and live. Forgive the days and years which I have paſſed in folly, idleneſs, and ſin. Fill me with ſuch ſorrow for the time mis-ſpent, that I may amend my life according to thy holy word; ſtrengthen me againſt habitual idleneſs, and enable me to direct my thoughts to the performance of every duty; that while I live I may ſerve Thee in the ſtate to which Thou ſhalt call me, and at laſt, by a holy and happy death, be delivered from the ſtruggles and ſorrows of this life, and obtain eternal happineſs by thy mercy, for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen.

"O God, have mercy on me.

"At church I purpoſe,

"Before I leave the pew, to pray the occaſional prayer, and read my reſolutions.

"To pray for Tetty and the reſt.

"The like after communion.

"At intervals to uſe the Collects of Fourth after Trinity, and Firſt and Fourth after Epiphany, and to meditate.

"This was done, as I purpoſed, but with ſome diſtraction. I came in at the Pſalms, and could not well hear. I renewed my reſolutions at the altar. God perfect them! Then I came home. I prayed, and have hope; grant, O Lord, for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt, that my hope may not be vain.

"I invited home with me the man whoſe pious behaviour I had for ſeveral years obſerved on this day, and found him a kind of Methodiſt, full of texts, but ill-inſtructed. I talked to him with temper, and offered him twice wine, which he refuſed. I ſuffered him to go without the dinner which I had purpoſed to give him. I thought this day that there was ſomething irregular and particular in his look and geſture; but having intended to invite him to acquaintance, and having a fit opportunity by finding him near my own ſeat after I had miſſed him, I did what I at firſt deſigned, and am ſorry to have been ſo much diſappointed. Let me not be prejudiced hereafter againſt the appearance of piety in mean perſons, who, with indeterminate notions, and perverſe or inelegant converſation, perhaps are doing all they can.

"At night I uſed the occaſional prayer, with proper collects."....

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"*Town-malling* *, *in Kent*, *Sept.* 18, 1768, *at night.*

"I have now begun the ſixtieth year of my life. How the laſt year has paſt, I am unwilling to terrify myſelf with thinking. This day has been paſt in great perturbation; I was diſtracted at church in an uncommon degree, and my diſtreſs has had very little intermiſſion. I have found myſelf ſomewhat relieved by reading, which I therefore intend to practiſe when I am able.

"This day it came into my mind to write the hiſtory of my melancholy. On this I purpoſe to deliberate; I know not whether it may not too much diſturb me.

"I this day read a great part of Paſcal's life.

"O Lord, who haſt ſafely brought me, &c. &c.

"Almighty and moſt merciful Father, Creator and Preſerver of mankind, look down with pity upon my troubles and maladies. Heal my body, ſtrengthen my mind, compoſe my diſtraction, calm my inquietude, and relieve my terrours; that if it pleaſe Thee, I may run the race that is ſet before me with peace, patience, conſtancy, and confidence. Grant this, O Lord, and take not from me thy Holy Spirit, but pardon me, and bleſs me, for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt, our Lord."....

"*Jan.* 1, 1769.

"I am now about to begin another year: how the laſt has paſt, it would be, in my ſtate of weakneſs, perhaps not prudent too ſolicitouſly to recollect. God will, I hope, turn my ſufferings to my benefit. forgive me whatever I have done amiſs, and, having vouchſafed me great relief, will by degrees heal and reſtore both my mind and body; and permit me, when the laſt year of my life ſhall come, to leave the world in holineſs and tranquillity.

"I am not yet in a ſtate to form many reſolutions; I purpoſe, and hope to riſe early in the morning, at eight, and by degrees at ſix; eight being the lateſt hour to which bed-time can be properly extended, and fix the earlieſt that the preſent ſyſtem of life requires."....

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"1771. I came from Mr. Thrale's, that I might be more maſter of my hours. I went to church in the morning, but came in to the Litany. I have gone voluntarily to church on the week-day but few times in my life. I think to mend.

"At night I compoſed and uſed the prayer, which I have uſed ſince, in my devotions one morning. Having been ſomewhat diſturbed, I have not yet ſettled in any plan, except that yeſterday I began to learn ſome verſes in the Greek Teſtament, for a Sunday's recital. I hope, by truſt in God, to amend my life."....

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"1772. I am now preparing, by divine mercy, to commemorate the death of my gracious Redeemer, and to [illegible] in God [illegible]

* Where he was then, with his friend Mr. Thrale, on a viſit to the late Francis Brook, Eſq. EDIT.

shall enable me, resolutions and purposes of a better life.

"When I review the last year, I am able to recollect so little done, that shame and sorrow, though perhaps too weakly, come upon me; yet I have been generally free from local pain, and my strength has seemed gradually to increase. But my sleep has generally been unquiet, and I have not been able to rise early. My mind is unsettled, and my memory confused. I have of late turned my thoughts, with a very useless earnestness, upon past incidents. I have yet got no command over my thoughts; an unpleasing incident is almost certain to hinder my rest; this is the remainder of my last illness. By sleepless or unquiet nights, and short days, made short by late rising, the time passes away uncounted and unheeded. Life so spent is useless.

"I hope to cast my time into some stated method.

"To let no hour pass unemployed.

"To rise by degrees more early in the morning.

"To keep a journal.

"I have, I think, been less guilty of neglecting public worship than formerly. I have commonly on Sunday gone once to church, and, if I have missed, have reproached myself.

"I have exerted rather more activity of body. These dispositions I desire to improve.

"I resolved, last Easter, to read, within the year, the whole Bible, a very great part of which I had never looked upon. I read the Greek Testament without construing, and this day concluded the Apocalypse. I think that no part was missed.

"My purpose of reading the rest of the Bible was forgotten, till I took by chance the resolutions of last Easter in my hand.

"I began it the first day of Lent; and, for a time, read with some regularity. I was then disturbed or seduced, but finished the Old Testament last Thursday.

"I hope to read the whole Bible once a year, as long as I live.

"Yesterday I fasted, as I have always, or commonly done, since the death of Tetty. The fast was more painful than it has formerly been, which I imputed to some medicinal evacuations in the beginning of the week, and to a meal of cakes on the foregoing day. I cannot now fast as formerly.

"I devoted this week to the perusal of the Bible, and have done little secular business. I am this night easier than is customary on this anniversary, but am not sensibly enlightened.

"EASTER DAY.—*After 12 at night.*

"The day is now begun, on which I hope to *begin a new course* ἀρχὴ ἡμέρας ὑστάτης.

"My hopes are, from this time,

"To rise early.

"To waste less time.

"To appropriate something to charity.

"EASTER.

"Almighty God, merciful Father, who hatest nothing that Thou hast made, look down with pity upon my sinfulness and weakness. Strengthen, O Lord, my mind; deliver me from needless terrours; enable me to correct all inordinate desires, to eject all evil thoughts, to reform all sinful habits, and so to amend my life, that when, at the end of my days, Thou shalt call me hence, I may depart in peace, and be received into everlasting happiness, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen....

"*9 in the morning.*

"Glory be to Thee, O Lord God, for the deliverance which Thou hast granted me from diseases of mind and body. Grant, O gracious God, that I may employ the powers which thou vouchsafest me to thy glory, and the salvation of my soul, for the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen....

"*April* 26.

"I was some way hindered from continuing this contemplation in the usual manner, and therefore try, at the distance of a week, to review the last Sunday.

"I went to church early, having first, I think, used my prayer. When I was there, I had very little perturbation of mind. During the usual time of meditation, I considered the Christian duties under the three principles of soberness, righteousness, and godliness; and purposed to forward godliness by the *annual perusal of the Bible*; righteousness *by settling something for charity*, and soberness *by early hours*. I commended as usual, with preface of permission, and, I think, mentioned Barhurst. I came home, and found Paoli and Boswell waiting for me. What devotions I used after my return home, I do not distinctly remember. I went to prayers in the evening; and, I think, entered late.

"I have this week endeavoured, every day but one, to rise early, and have tried to be diligent; but have not performed what I required from myself.

"On Good Friday I paid Peyton, without requiring work.

"Since Easter 1771 I have added a Collect to my evening devotion.

"I have been less indulgent to corporeal inactivity. But I have done little with my mind.

"It is a comfort to me, that at last, in my sixty-third year, I have attained to know, even thus hastily, confusedly, and imperfectly, what my Bible contains.

"May the good God increase and sanctify my knowledge!

"I have never yet read the Apocrypha.—When I was a boy, I have read or heard

Bel

Bel and the Dragon, Susanna, some of Tobit, perhaps all; some at least of Judith, and some of Ecclesiasticus; and, I suppose, the Benedicite. I have some time looked into the Maccabees, and read a chapter containing the question, *Which is the strongest* *? I think in Esdras.

"In the afternoon of Easter Day I read Pococke's Commentary.

"I have this week scarcely tried to read, nor have I read any thing this day.

"I have had my mind weak and disturbed for some weeks past.

"Having missed church in the morning, I went this evening, and afterwards sat with Southwell.

"Having not used the prayer, except on the day of communion, I will offer it this night, and hope to find mercy. On this day little has been done, and this is now the last hour. In life little has been done, and life is very far advanced. Lord have mercy upon me!

"*Jan.* 1, *mane* 1*h.* 33*m.* 1773.

"Almighty God, by whose mercy my life has been yet prolonged to another year, grant that thy mercy may not be vain! Let not my years be multiplied to increase my guilt; but as age advances, let me become more pure in my thoughts, more regular in my desires, and more obedient to thy laws. Let not the cares of the world distract me, nor the evils of age overwhelm me. But continue and increase thy loving-kindness towards me; and when Thou shalt call me hence, receive me to everlasting happiness, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"GOOD FRIDAY. *April* 9.

"On this day I went twice to church, and Boswell was with me. I had forborn to attend divine service for some time in the winter, having a cough which would have interrupted both my own attention, and that of others; and when the cough grew less troublesome, I did not regain the habit of going to church, though I did not wholly omit it. I found the service not burdensome nor tedious, though I could not hear the lessons. I hope in time to take pleasure in public worship."

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"In 1773, between Easter and Whitsuntide, having always considered that time as propitious to study, I attempted to learn the Low Dutch language; my application was very slight, and my memory very fallacious, though whether more than in my earlier years I am not very certain. My progress was interrupted by a fever, which, by the imprudent use of a small print, left an inflammation in my useful eye, which was not removed but by two copious bleedings, and the daily use of catharticks for a long time. The effect yet remains.

"My memory has been for a long time very much confused. Names, and persons, and events slide away strangely from me. But I grow easier.

"The other day, looking over old papers, I perceived a resolution to rise early always occurring. I think I was ashamed, or grieved, to find how long and how often I had resolved, what yet, except for about one half-year, I have never done. My nights are now such as give me no quiet rest; whether I have not lived resolving till the possibility of performance is past, I know not. God help me! I will yet try.

"*Talisker, in Skie, Sept.* 24.

"On last Saturday was my sixty-fourth birth-day. I might perhaps have forgotten it, had not Boswell told me of it; and, what pleased me less, told the family at Dungevan.

"The last year is added to those of which little use has been made. I tried in the summer to learn Dutch, and was interrupted by an inflammation in my eye. I set out in August on this journey to Skie. I find my memory uncertain, but hope it is only by a life immethodical and scattered. Of my body, I do not perceive that exercise, or change of air, has yet either increased the strength or activity. My nights are still disturbed by flatulencies.

"My hope is, for resolution I dare no longer call it, to divide my time regularly, and to keep such a journal of my time as may give me comfort in reviewing it. But when I consider my age, and the broken state of my body, I have great reason to fear lest death should lay hold upon me, while I am yet only designing to live. But I have yet hope....

"Almighty God, most merciful Father, look down upon me with pity! Thou hast protected me in childhood and youth; support me, Lord, in my declining years. Preserve me from the dangers of sinful presumption. Give me, if it be best for me, stability of purposes, and tranquillity of mind. Let the year which I have now begun be spent to thy glory, and to the furtherance of my salvation. Take not from me thy Holy Spirit, but, as death approaches, prepare me to appear joyfully in thy presence, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"*Jan.* 1, 1774, *near* 2 *in the morning.*

"Almighty God, merciful Father, who hatest nothing that Thou hast made, but wouldest that all should be saved, have mercy upon me! As Thou hast extended my life, increase my strength, direct my purposes, and confirm my resolution, that I may truly serve Thee, and perform the duties which Thou shalt allot me.

"Relieve, O gracious Lord, according to thy mercy, the pains and distempers of my body, and appease the tumults of my mind. Let my faith and obedience increase as my

* "1 Esdras, chap. iii. ver. 19, &c."

life advances; and let the approach of death increase my desire to please Thee, and invigorate my diligence in good works till at last, when Thou shalt call me to another state, I shall lie down in humble hope, supported by thy Holy Spirit, and be received to everlasting happiness, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"The beginning, &c.

"I hope,

"To read the Gospels before Easter.

"To rise at eight.

"To be temperate in food....

"This year has past with so little improvement, that I doubt whether I have not rather impaired than increased my learning. To this omission, some external causes have contributed. In the winter I was distressed by a cough; in the summer an inflammation fell upon my useful eye, from which it has not yet, I fear, recovered; in the autumn I took a journey to the Hebrides, but my mind was not free from perturbation: yet the chief cause of my deficiency has been a life immethodical and unsettled, which breaks all purposes, confounds and suppresses memory, and perhaps leaves too much leisure to imagination."....

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"GOOD FRIDAY, *April* 14, 1775.

"Boswell came in before I was up. We breakfasted; I only drank tea, without milk or bread. We went to church, saw Dr. Wetherel* in the pew, and, by his desire, took him home with us. He did not go very soon, and Boswell staid. Boswell and I went to church, but came very late. We then took tea, by Boswell's desire; and I ate one bun, I think, that I might not seem to fast ostentatiously. Boswell sat with me till night; we had some serious talk. When he went, I gave Francis† some directions for preparation to communicate. Thus has passed, hitherto, this awful day.

"10h. 30'. P. M.

"When I look back upon resolutions of improvement and amendment, which have year after year been made and broken, either by negligence, forgetfulness, vicious idleness, casual interruption, or morbid infirmity; when I find that so much of my life has stolen unprofitably away, and that I can descry, by retrospection, scarcely a few single days properly and vigorously employed; why do I yet try to resolve again? I try, because reformation is necessary, and despair is criminal. I try, in humble hope of the help of God."

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"EASTER DAY. Though for the past week I have had an anxious design of communicating to-day, I performed no particular act of devotion till on Friday I went to church. My design was to pass part of *the day in exercises of piety*, but Mr. Boswell interrupted me; of him, however, I could have rid myself; but poor Thrale, *orbus et exspes*, came for comfort, and sat till seven, when we all went to church.

"In the morning I had at church some radiations of comfort.

"I fasted, though less rigorously than at other times. I, by negligence, poured milk into the tea, and, in the afternoon, drank one dish of coffee with Thrale; yet at night, after a fit of drowsiness, I felt myself very much disordered by emptiness, and called for tea, with peevish and impatient eagerness. My distress was very great.

"Yesterday, I do not recollect that to go to church came into my thoughts; but I sat in my chamber preparing for preparation; interrupted, I know not how. I was near two hours at dinner."....

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"1777. I have this year omitted church on most Sundays, intending to supply the deficience in the week. So that I owe twelve attendances on worship. I will make no more such superstitious stipulations, which entangle the mind with unbidden obligations."....

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"1778. GOOD FRIDAY. It has happened this week, as it never happened in Passion Week before, that I have never dined at home, and I have therefore neither practised abstinence nor peculiar devotion.

"This morning, before I went to bed, I enlarged my prayers, by adding some collects with reference to the day. I rested moderately, and rose about nine, which is more early than is usual. I think I added something to my morning prayers. Boswell came in to go to church; we had tea, but I did not eat. Talk lost our time, and we came to church late*, at the Second Lesson. My mind has been for some time feeble and impressible, and some trouble it gave me in the morning; but I went with some confidence and calmness through the prayers.

"In my return from church, I was accosted by Edwards, an old fellow-collegian, who had not seen me since 1729. He knew me, and asked if I remembered one Edwards; I did not at first recollect the name, but gradually, as we walked along, recovered it, and told him a conversation that had passed at an alehouse between us. My purpose is to continue our acquaintance.

"We sat till the time of worship in the afternoon, and then came again late, at the Psalms. Not easily, I think, hearing the sermon, or not being attentive, I fell asleep. When we came home, we had tea, and I ate two buns, being somewhat uneasy with fasting, and not being alone. If I had not been observed, I should probably have fasted....

* *Master of University College, Oxford, and Dean of Hereford.* † *His black servant.*

* This seems remarkably often to have been the case. EDIT.

"EASTER

"EASTER DAY.

"*April* 19, *after* 12 *at night.*

"O Lord, have mercy upon me.

"Yesterday (18) I rose late, having not slept ill. Having promised a dedication, I thought it necessary to write; but for some time I neither wrote nor read.—Langton came in, and talked. After dinner I wrote. At tea Boswell came in. He staid till near twelve.

"I purposed to have gone in the evening to church, but missed the hour.

"Edwards observed how many we have outlived. I hope, yet hope, that my future life shall be better than my past.

"From the year 1752, the year in which my poor dear Tetty died, upon whose soul may God have had mercy for the sake of Jesus Christ, I have received the sacrament every year at Easter. My purpose is to receive it now. O Lord God, for the sake of Jesus Christ, make it effectual to my salvation.

"My purposes are,

"To study divinity, particularly the Evidences of Christianity.

"To read the New Testament over in the year, with more use than hitherto of commentators.

"To be diligent in my undertakings.

"To serve and trust God, and be chearful.

"Almighty and most merciful Father, suffer me once more to commemorate the death of thy son Jesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer, and make the memorial of his death profitable to my salvation, by strengthening my faith in his merits, and quickening my obedience to his laws. Remove from me, O God, all inordinate desires, all corrupt passions, and all vain terrors, and fill me with zeal for thy glory, and with confidence in thy mercy. Make me to love all men, and enable me to use all thy gifts, whatever Thou shalt bestow, to the benefit of my fellow-creatures. So lighten the weight of years, and so mitigate the afflictions of disease, that I may continue fit for thy service, and useful in my station. And so let me pass through this life, by the guidance of thy Holy Spirit, that at last I may enter into eternal joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.....

"Having gone to bed about two, I rose about nine, and, having prayed, went to church. I came early, and used this prayer. After sermon I again used my prayer; the Collect for the day I repeated several times, at least the petitions. I recommended my friends. At the altar I prayed earnestly, and when I came home, prayed for pardon and peace; repeated my own prayer, and added the petitions of the Collect.

"O God, have mercy upon me, for the sake of Jesus Christ! Amen.

"At my return home, I returned thanks for the opportunity of communion.

"I was called down to Mrs. Nollikens. Boswell came in; then dinner. After dinner, which I believe was late, I read the First Epistle to Thess.; then went to Evening Prayers: then came to tea, and afterwards tried Vossius de Baptismo. I was sleepy.

"*Monday, April* 20, 1778.

"After a good night, as I am forced to reckon, I rose seasonably, and prayed, using the Collect for yesterday.

"In reviewing my time from Easter 1777, I found a very melancholy and shameful blank. So little has been done, that days and months are without any trace. My health has, indeed, been very much interrupted. My nights have been commonly, not only restless, but painful and fatiguing. My respiration was once so difficult, that an asthma was suspected. I could not walk, but with great difficulty, from Snowhill to Greenhill. Some relaxation of my breast has been procured, I think, by opium, which, though it never gives me sleep, frees my breast from spasms.

"I have written a little of the Lives of the Poets, I think with all my usual vigour. I have made sermons *, perhaps as readily as formerly. My memory is less faithful in retaining names, and, I am afraid, in retaining occurrences. Of this vacillation and vagrancy of mind, I impute a great part to a fortuitous and unsettled life, and therefore purpose to spend my time with more method.

"This year, the 28th of March passed away without memorial. Poor Tetty, whatever were our faults and failings, we loved each other. I did not forget thee yesterday. Couldest thou have lived!——"

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"Last week I published the Lives of the Poets †, written, I hope, in such a manner as may tend to the promotion of piety.

"In this last year I have made little acquisition; I have scarcely read any thing. I maintain Mrs. ——— and her daughter. Other good of myself I know not where to find, except a little charity."

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"EASTER DAY, *April* 4, 1779.

"I received, I hope, with earnestness, and while others received sat down; but thinking that posture, though usual, improper, I rose and stood. I prayed again in the pew, but with what prayer I have forgotten.

"When I used the occasional prayer at the altar, I added a general purpose,

"To avoid idleness.

"I gave two shillings to the plate.

"Before I went, I used, I think, my prayer, and endeavoured to calm my mind. After my return, I used it again, and the collect for the day. Lord have mercy upon me.

"I have for some nights called Francis to prayers, and last night discoursed with him on the sacrament."....

* For whom? BOSW.

† See p. 731.

"*Sunday, October 14, 1781, (properly Monday morning.)*

"I am this day about to go by Oxford and Birmingham to Lichfield and Ashbourne. The motives of my journey I hardly know. I omitted it last year, and am not willing to miss it again. Mrs. Aston will be glad, I think, to see me. We are both old, and if I put off my visit, I may see her no more; perhaps she wishes for another interview. She is a very good woman. Hector is likewise an old friend, the only companion of my childhood that passed through the school with me. We have always loved one another. Perhaps we may be made better by some serious conversation, of which, however, I have no distinct hope.

"At Lichfield, my native place, I hope to shew a good example, by frequent attendance on public worship.

"At Ashbourne I hope to talk seriously with ———.

"*March* 18, 1782.

"Having been, from the middle of January, distressed by a cold which made my respiration very laborious, and from which I was but little relieved by being blooded three times; having tried to ease the oppression of my breast by frequent opiates, which kept me waking in the night, and drowsy the next day, and subjected me to the tyranny of vain imaginations; having to all this added frequent cathartics, sometimes with mercury, I at last persuaded Dr. Laurence, on Thursday March 14, to let me bleed more copiously. Sixteen ounces were taken away, and from that time my breath has been free, and my breast easy. On that day I took little food, and no flesh. On Thursday night I slept with great tranquillity. On the next night (15) I took diacodium, and had a most restless night. Of the next day I remember nothing, but that I rose in the afternoon, and saw Mrs. Lennox and Sheward *.

"Sunday 17. I lay late, and had only palfrey † to dinner. I read part of Waller's Directory, a pious rational book; but in any, except a very regular life, difficult to practice.

"It occurred to me, that though my time might pass unemployed, no more should pass uncounted, and this has been written to-day, in consequence of that thought. I read a Greek chapter, prayed with Francis, which I now do commonly, and explained to him the Lord's Prayer, in which I find connection not observed, I think, by the expositors. I made punch, for myself and my servants, by which, in the night, I thought both my breast and imagination disordered.

"March 18. I rose late, looked a little into books. Saw Miss Reynolds and Miss *Thrale*, and Nicolaida; afterwards Dr. Hunter came for his catalogue. I then dined on tea, &c.; then read over part of Dr. Laurence's book, De Temperamentis, which seems to have been written with a troubled mind.

"My mind has been for some time much disturbed. The peace of God be with me.

"I hope to-morrow to finish Laurence, and to write to Mrs. Aston, and to Lucy.

"19. I rose late. I was visited by Mrs. Thrale, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Crofts *.—I took Laurence's paper in hand, but was chill; having fasted yesterday, I was hungry, and dined freely, then slept a little, and drank tea; then took candles, and wrote to Aston and Lucy, then went on with Laurence, of which little remains. I prayed with Francis.

"Mens sedatior, laus Deo.

"To-morrow Shaw comes. I think to finish Laurence, and write to Langton.

"Poor Laurence has almost lost the sense of hearing; and I have lost the conversation of a learned, intelligent, and communicative companion, and a friend whom long familiarity has much endeared. Laurence is one of the best men whom I have known.

"Nostrum omnium miserere Deus.

"20. Shaw came; I finished reading Laurence. I dined liberally. Wrote a long letter to Langton, and designed to read, but was hindered by Strahan. The ministry is dissolved. I prayed with Francis, and gave thanks."

Ardent affection for his relations and friends was one of the Doctor's most distinguished excellences. Of this testimonies occur in different parts of the present work, and particularly in his reflections on the death of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, and of his intimate friend Mr. Henry Thrale. These shall be annexed.

"*Wednesday, March* 28, 1770.

"This is the day on which, in 1752, I was deprived of poor dear Tetty. Having left off the practice of thinking on her with some particular combinations, I have recalled her to my mind of late less frequently; but when I recollect the time in which we lived together, my grief for her departure is not abated; and I have less pleasure in any good that befalls me, because she does not partake it. On many occasions, I think what she would have said or done. When I saw the sea at Brighthelmstone, I wished for her to have seen it with me. But with respect to her, no rational wish is now left, but that we may meet at last where the mercy of God shall make us happy, and perhaps make us instrumental to the happiness of each other. It is now eighteen years."

* *Qy. Sewards?* † *Qy. What is palfrey?*

* Qy. Herbert Crofts?

"Qu

"On Wednesday, April 11, 1781. was buried my dear friend Thrale, who died on Wednesday 4; and with him were buried many of my hopes and pleasures About five I think, on Wednesday morning he expired; I felt almost the last flutter of his pulse, and looked for the last time upon the face that for fifteen years had never seen turned upon me but with respect or benignity. Farewell. May God, that delighteth in mercy, have had mercy on thee!

"I had constantly prayed for him some time before his death.

"The decease of him, from whose friendship I had obtained many opportunities of amusement, and to whom I turned my thoughts as to a refuge from misfortunes, has left me heavy. But my business is with myself.

"September 18.

"My first knowledge of Thrale* was in 1765. I enjoyed his favour for almost a fourth part of my life."

"On the Rambler.

"Almighty God, the giver of all good things, without whose help all labour is ineffectual, and without whose grace all wisdom is folly; grant, I beseech Thee, that in this my undertaking, thy Holy Spirit may not be withheld from me, but that I may promote thy glory, and the salvation both of myself and others; grant this, O Lord, for the sake of Jesus Christ! Amen.

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"On Easter Day. *April* 22, 1753.

"O Lord, who givest the grace of repentance, and hearest the prayers of the penitent, grant, that, by true contrition, I may obtain forgiveness of all the sins committed, and of all duties neglected, in my union with the wife whom Thou hast taken from me; for the neglect of joint devotion, patient exhortation, and mild instruction. And, O Lord, who canst change evil to good, grant that the loss of my wife may so mortify all inordinate affections in me, that I may henceforth please Thee by holiness of life!

"And, O Lord, so far as it may be lawful for me, I commend to thy fatherly goodness the soul of my departed wife; beseeching Thee to grant her whatever is best in her present state, and finally to receive her to eternal happiness. All this I beg, for Jesus Christ's sake, whose death I am now about to commemorate. To whom, &c. &c. Amen.

"This I repeated sometimes at church."

"*Fl. Lacr.* 1754, March 28, in "the morning," being the first anniversary of the death of his wife, and "*Jej.* March 24, 1759;" though the Editor has explained neither of these Latin contractions, or filled up these prefixes, as in p. 36, "Resolved, D[EO] "J[UVANTE]," we presume to interpret *F*[*lentibus*] *L*[*acrymis*], and *Jej*[*uno*] or *Jej*[*unante*]. In like manner, on "Easter Day, April 4, 1779, At "the altar I commended my Θ Φ;" and again, "Easter Sunday, 1781, I "commended my Θ friends, as I have "formerly done;" these Greek initials are also unnoticed; save in this addition, "*Sic* MS." But without an Oedipus, surely we can decypher them, ΘΑΝΟΤΝΤΑΣ ΦΙΑΟΥΣ, the author's "deceased friends" having been usually commemorated by him at every Easter. Thus, in 1776, "In the pew I read my "prayer, and *commended my friends*, and "those that died this year." As "the "altar" (above styled) cannot well be implied without a sacrifice, and therefore, properly speaking, is applicable to the Romish communion, how could so exact a philologist, and so rational a protestant, have used this expression?—On some occurrences and persons, a few explanatory notes (like those on Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Porter, we recollect no other,) are *desiderata*—such as on "Collier," p. 134, Dr. Collier, of the Commons; on "Paradise," *passim*, an ingenious Greek gentleman, from the Archipelago, &c. Without some clue, "Paradise's Loss," p. 201, at present seems unintelligible, if not an *equivoque*.—"1779, April 2," says our author, "Last week I published "the Lives of the Poets," &c. Yet he adds, next day, "April 3, part of "the Life of Dryden and the Life of "Milton have been written:" "Sept. "18, 1780, I have Swift and Pope yet "to write:" and "April 13, 1781, "Some time in March I finished the "Lives of the Poets." In truth, the Lives, we recollect, were published at two different times, four volumes in March 1779, and the remaining six in March 1781."

A most important remark on the general complection, the blameless life, and pious thoughts of this excellent man cannot but strike and concern us all, viz. that if the salvation of such a Christian can be doubtful and precarious, who else can be forgiven, how few can be saved, how must meaner mortals be abashed and confounded! ——Dr. Johnson, therefore, must happily have been mistaken in his own self-abasement, his own distrust of acceptance with Him who pardons penitent and returning sinners: how shall

* To whom he was introduced by Mr. Murphy. *Edit.*

shall the ungodly, how even shall the less godly, how shall almost all the inhabitants of the earth be accepted? On this, however, let us humbly but confidently rely, that Dr. Johnson may and must have been fallible, but that God's mercies, in Christ, cannot fail.

To what end too should the Doctor write the history of his melancholy? Why, as in Purgatory, should he pray to God for the souls of his deceased friends? But--no more--let us extoll and admire his excellence, let us pursue and imitate his example, and at the same time pity and lament the human weakness that adheres to one of the best and wisest of men, thus admirably expressing and applying them, in his own words,

"Fears of the brave, and follies of
"the wise."

122. *The Lounger. A periodical Paper, now publishing weekly at* Edinburgh.

IT is somewhat remarkable, that the metropolis of Scotland should, within the space of a few years, produce two periodical papers, "The Mirror," of which we formerly presented our readers with several extracts, and this present one, "The Lounger;" while London, with all its advantages in point of size, manners, fashion, and extravagance, has produced none of any note since "The Connoisseur," in 1755.—The great success of "The Mirror" probably encouraged the Editor to undertake the present work, which seems to be carried on much in the style and manner of the former. A specimen of this performance was given in p. 638, in the Character of the late Mr. William Strahan.

123. *Mr.* Bell's *System of Surgery. Vol. III.*

IT is with pleasure that we announce a continuation of this valuable work.—The present volume contains only two chapters; but they are on very important subjects, and are subdivided into a great number of sections. They treat, 1. "Of Affections of the Brain, from "external Violence;" 2. "Of Diseases "of the Eyes." With respect to the doctrines herein contained, we find no occasion to dissent from the opinions of the learned author; and, having pretty fully enlarged in our accounts of the former volumes*, we shall for the present conclude our remarks with recommending this publication to the careful attention of surgical practitioners.

As the work is now drawing towards a conclusion, we take this opportunity of hinting to Mr. Bell, that a full and comprehensive Index, at the end of the last volume, will be a very useful and acceptable addition.

124. *A View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague, or Period, when the Mystery of God shall be finished,* Rev. x. 7; *which concludes and adds Confirmation to an Explanation of the Seven last Plagues,* Rev. xv. xvi. *lately offered to the Public. By* Robert Ingram, *M. A Vicar of* Worminghford *and* Boxted, *in* Essex. 8vo.

THIS writer endeavours to establish, that the finishing of the Seventh Plague will be accomplished by "the Jews, "when they are converted and restored "to their own land, out of an abhor-"rence of themselves for their late "crime," and so "be more remark-"ably zealous and diligent than ever "any people were before in converting "all nations to the Christian Faith."—Rome also shall then, he concludes, be swallowed up like Sodom and Gomorrha, and the reign of the Messiah shall commence and flourish.

125. *A concise Relation of the Effects of an extraordinary Styptic.* 8vo.

THIS pamphlet consists of various letters, addressed to Mr. Ruspini, the discoverer of the Styptic, giving an account of many experiments, in all of which it almost instantaneously succeeded. The salutary and wonderful effects of the Styptic being so fully established, nothing remains to be done, but that Mr. Ruspini communicate to the world this valuable acquisition; for the happiness of being able to bestow such an useful gift on the publick ought to outweigh every little consideration of private interest. * *

126. *The Village School; or, A Collection of Entertaining Histories, for the Instruction and Amusement of all good Children.*

THIS Collection, which is comprised in two Lilliputian volumes, is formed on the plan of the late Mr. Newbery, and is a suitable companion to the little libraries of children, to whom it will afford amusement in the perusal, and may contribute "to in-"crease their love of goodness, and "their abhorrence of every thing that "is evil."

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 192, and p. 219 of the present volume.

AN ELEGY,

Written in 1782.

"TWAS night—BRITANNIA melancholy lay,
Listening the horrid storm that round her spread;
Her awful trident smote the sullen bay;
Languid—the starry honours of her head
Obscure, neglected, press'd the barren strand:
Tears dimm'd her heavenly cheek, and nerveless sunk her hand.

"Was it for this that Goddess-born I reign'd!
Daughter of LIBERTY, whose chearing light
The bounteous SIRE of Nature hath ordain'd
To gladden mortal and immortal sight;
Blest with whose presence all my cares would cease,
This gloom be splendor, and these horrors peace!

"Was it for this my ALFRED, great in war,
Greater in peace by equal law restor'd,
Twin'd the free oak round my victorious spear,
And o'er the sea my rising glory pour'd?
Was it for this my sons indignant broke
The papal chain, and home-bred tyrant's yoke!

"Ah! boots it now to think of foes subdued,
And commerce triumphing on every wave?
Protected nations? and myself renew'd
In the free offspring Heaven indulgent gave?
While rising colonies the globe embrac'd,
And my imperial throne in willing hearts was plac'd.

"Whom shall I call the sister of my love?
What child supports the parent's drooping side?
Whose fear shall Britain's indignation move?
My own forsake me, and my foes deride!
And am I thus, a daughter of the sky,
Condemn'd to woe and shame—yet destin'd not to die!

"Ev'n in the senate, whose all-honour'd voice
Should breathe the genuine language of the whole,
Corruption treads on violated laws,
And partial claims the common rights have stole.
Alfred and Edward in your hallow'd seat
Hear not my wrongs—'twere anguish to the blest!

"And thou, late-parted shade, whose ample mind
Fill'd with my greatness earth's remotest bounds;
Withering the giant strength of foes combin'd!
Timely remov'd thou seest not my wounds!
The storms of foreign war I still might bear,
And triumph in the shock—within is my despair!

"Of right despoil'd, and witless of defence,
To me—themselves—my Englishmen are lost;
Great but in name, and free but in pretence;
Vain is the native spirit which they boast,
And nought but riot reigns—ah, woe is me!
Or foul inglorious sloth, where once reign'd LIBERTY.*

She said—when sudden thro' the darkness shone
A glory might eclipse meridian day;
Transcending more the radiance of the sun
Than his full beam the dying taper's ray.
Rejoic'd Britannia rose, and FREEDOM press'd
Her darling child, with rapture, to her breast.

"No, my lov'd daughter, think not I can leave
That glory which I cherish as my own!
Vainly shall force assail, or fraud deceive:
Of adamant is thy immortal throne.
Sooner this isle shall wandering range the sea,
Than Britain claim in vain the bliss of being free.

"Thy sons awakening lift to Virtue's call,
Touch'd by Misfortune's animating spear;
And strains of Freedom fill the spacious hall,
Such as their generous sires might joy to hear.
Nor long ere thou behold thy Britons wield,
To guard the sacred land, my all-defending shield.

"Lo, where thy sister leads her active youth,
The pride, the bulwark of HIBERNIAN land!
Hark how she hails thee from the heart of truth,
Prepar'd to join the free, the friendly band.
Nor mourn thy sever'd colonies, who prove
By independent worth their claim to double love.

"SELF-RULE be thine—Commerce and happy Peace;
Not the vain shadow of Supremacy
O'er kindred lands—'tis fix'd in Truth's decrees,
That never nation shall continue free,
Or know true happiness, but those alone
Who prize the rights of others dearly as their own.

"Should ev'n thy star of conquest shine no more,
My brighter son its absence could reward.
Not all the spoils of desolating war,
Not all the trophies of the Julian sword,
Can boast of aught but splendid infamy:
Glory's fair banner beams not but from me.

"Thy naval thunders o'er the western wave
Still vindicate the honours of thy name;
Remains the noblest triumph of the brave,
The olive crown of never-dying Fame:
Blend with the rostral pomp the civic wreath,
And claim that genuine praise Virtue best loves to breathe.

"Nor of loſt patriots in deſpair complain,
To lead thy ſons once more to true renown;
Nor the degenerate, ſelfiſh, venal train,
Inſenſible to Virtue's offer'd crown.
Of ſuch regardleſs better hopes purſue,
And ſee th' increaſing band led by the choſen few.

"There are whoſe true nobility aſpires
Beyond the pomp of titled anceſtry;
There are whoſe equal boſoms Virtue fires
With the high aim of making millions free:
The deathleſs glories by great CHATHAM won,
My ſacred cauſe maintain'd reflects upon his ſon.

"Whatever rights, eſtabliſh'd or reſtor'd,
Illumine Edward's or my ALFRED's reign;
Whatever bleſſings all my fondneſs ſhower'd,
Thoſe rights, thoſe bleſſings, court thee now again.
Where'er the ſhrine of Freedom is rever'd,
L——x, P—t, S————e, F—x, J—n, C————t, ſhall be heard.

"Nor Time ſhall pour oblivion on his name
Whoſe faithful care and love of public weal
Wakes every citizen to virtuous ſhame,
Nor bids him truſt in mercenary ſteel,
But, arm'd in conſcious worth, graſp the free blade,
And ſhew himſelf her ſon when Britain calls for aid.

"For theſe, for theſe the Maſter of the lyre
Preſents, with myrtle twin'd, the guardian ſword;
Calls from Elyſian bowers the patriot fire,
And wakes to deeds by generous Greece ador'd.
Invincible the kindling energy
Of my united Britons, valiant, firm, and free.

"Riſe then, in renovated luſtre riſe,
O'er the glad main thy peaceful ſails be ſpread;
Again thy ſtarry front ſalute the ſkies,
Nor ever more decline thy honour'd head.
Once re-enthron'd on Virtue's aweful height,
Let no inferior proſpects tempt thy devious ſight."

June, 1782. C. L.

THE BEGGAR's DOG.

YE pamper'd favourites of baſe mankind,
Whether with riches poor, or learning blind,
From your diſtracted views, ah! pauſe a while,
To hear a brother's tale without a ſmile;
And let contrition mark how much is due
To all the generous cares he owes to you.
Whilſt fattening Pomp, ſecure in cumbrous ſtate,
His ſcanty crumbs withheld, and barr'd his gate,
Nor ſullen deign'd with Scorn's averted eye,
The cheaper tribute of a ſelfiſh ſigh,
The needieſt ſuppliant of Sorrow's train
For bread I hungering ſought, and ſought in vain:
The petty ſolace thus by man denny'd,
With wakeful watch Fidelio ſupply'd.
When winter wet with rain my trembling beard,
My falling tears he felt, my groan he heard;
When my grey locks at night the wild wind rent
(Like wither'd moſs upon a monument)
What could he more? againſt the pityleſs ſtorm
He lent his little aid to keep me warm;
Even now, as parting with his lateſt breath,
He feels the thrilling ſhaft of coming death,
With all that fond fidelity of face
That marks the features of his honeſt race,
His half-uplifted eye in vain he moves,
And gaſps to lick the helpleſs hand he loves.

C. T. O.

EPILOGUE FOR MRS. BELLAMY.

(From the Bury Poſt.)

LOST to the ſtage for many a wretched year,
Behold a woe-worn heroine appear!
If my tears let me, and my voice don't fail,
I'll briefly tell a round unvarniſh'd tale.
The ſtory of my life from earlieſt youth,
Replete with virtue, ſentiment, and truth;
But ſhould the tale oppreſs this feeling heart,
Why then Miſs FARREN muſt repeat my part.
Firſt* (be the time and memory abhorr'd)
Firſt I clop'd, attended by a Lord;
My time with him was wretchedly miſpent,
For I return'd the very maid I went.
METHAM compell'd me from the ſtage to fly,
If wrong, my ſtars were more in fault than I;
Abruptly, in the middle of the play,
With pleaſing force he hurried me away,
So preſſing he, and no aſſiſtance nigh,
What could I do, but what I did,—comply?
I led with him a ſentimental life,
His friend, his miſtreſs, every thing but wife.
Short was this bliſs, and CALCRAFT next prepos'd,
I made objections, but at laſt I clos'd;
I hated him, inſulted, and abus'd, [refus'd,
Then preſt for marriage,—but the wretch
Left me to poverty and foul diſgrace;
But DIOGES the player ſupply'd the agent's place:
His fondneſs ſooth'd my ſoul, my wants reliev'd,
Till me the Bench, and him the Fleet, receiv'd;
There I met WOODWARD, whom I lov'd much more
Than the three lovers I had lov'd before.
He left me not till unrelenting death
Clos'd his dear eyes, and ſtopp'd his precious breath.
Such was my life, and ſure no envious eye
Can ought but virtue in it's courſe eſpy;
If gentleſt manners, purity of mind†,
If conſtant love to only FOUR confin'd,

* For all the facts here inſerted ſee the Apology.

† See her letter to Calcraft.

If

If truth and candour in my history shown,
If generous use of fortune not my own,
If these, and fifty virtues I could claim,
(But *modesty* forbids me more to name,)
From you, my liberal friends *, compassion gain,
I have not liv'd, nor wrote, nor spoke in vain.
And if in after-times some easy maid,
Reading my book, by my example sway'd,
Should, strongly tempted, leave the thorny way,
And in the primrose paths of pleasure stray;
When doom'd old age, neglect, and want to feel,
Let her, like me, her private life reveal,
And to the world's credulity appeal;
Apologies can never lose their force,
And crowded benefits will come of course.

MR. URBAN,

IN consequence of your July Mag. p. 581, I send you two Odes. The latter is the same that was translated by Mr. Heron, with the original prefixed.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

An Emblem of the Shortness of Human Pleasure.

TO THE GRASSHOPPER.

From Casimir, *Book IV. Ode XXIII.*

BY MR. SAY.

LITTLE insect, that on high,
On a spire of springing grass,
Tipsy with the morning dew,
Free from care thy life dost pass:

So may'st thou, companion sole,
Please the lonely mower's ear,
And no treach'rous winding snake
Glide beneath, to work thee fear.

As in chirping, plaintive notes
Thou the hasty sun dost chide,
And with murm'ring music charm,
Summer charming to abide.

If a pleasan day arrive,
Soon a pleasant day is gone;
While we reach to seize our joys,
Swift the winged bliss is flown.

Pain and Sorrow dwell with us,
Pleasure scarce a moment reigns:
Thou thyself find'st Summer short,
But the Winter long remains †.

An Image of Pleasure.

From Casimir, *Book II Ode III.*

BY MR. HUGHES.

SOLACE of life, my sweet companion lyre!
On this fair poplar bough I'll hang thee high,
While the gay fields all soft delights inspire,
And not one cloud deforms the smiling sky.

While whispering gales, that court the leaves and flowers,
Play through thy strings, and gently make them sound,
Luxurious I'll dissolve the flowing hours
In balmy slumbers on the carpet ground.

But see—what sudden gloom obscures the air,
What falling showers impetuous change the day!
Let's rise, my lyre—Ah Pleasure false as fair,
How faithless are thy charms, how short thy stay!

A SIMILE AT BREAKFAST.

WHEN the Morning's Herald (mark I do not mean the tuneful lark)
To chear my lonely breakfast comes,
Fraught with fresh scandal, squibs, and hums,
With jokes, and jeers, and lies, and licks,
On poetry and politicks;
With threats, prophetic of the fate
Of Ministers immaculate;
With flings unmercifully smart on
Macpherson, Mason, Hayley, Warton;
And plenty of *Italick* hits
On the whole tribe of reigning wits;
And panegyricks, many a score,
On statesmen—doom'd to reign no more:
On all such paragraphs, with me,
Perhaps you'll make this S mile.
So numerous Mushrooms, every morn,
Of unsubstantial vapour born,
A new creation, o'er the meads,
All puff and poison, lift their heads.

On TWO, *of the Name of* WOODS, *being in the same Office with the* AUTHOR.

WHEN Thane of *Cawdor* heard of *Birnham* Wood
Moving to *Dunsinane*, it chill'd his blood.
He swore the messenger must surely lye,
And laugh'd to scorn the witches' prophecy.
The sight strikes us with no such wild surprise,
We see WOODS hourly move before our eyes.

On the Death of a much-lov'd, amiable Wife.

SWEET Juliet, fare thee well!—but why this prayer?——
Ally'd to heaven, thou surely must be there.
Grant me, Almighty Power, that I may trace
Her path, to meet her in that blessed place;
Where tears and grief shall all be done away,
And high-felt joys be one eternal day!

STANZAS OF MDCCLXXXV.

SHADY groves and purling rills,
Walks where quivering moon-beams play,
Screen the world-sick breast from ills,
Lull the cares of noisy day.

Leave all hopes and fears behind,
Give up pleasure's splendid toys,
All you wish you'll quickly find,
Peace and quiet's calmer joys.

But if passion haunts you still,
If in love with pomp and power,
Tranquil vale and murmuring rill
Cannot charm the heart an hour.

Ma

* To the audience.

† A well-known English song to a Fly, on the same idea, is even still superior;
"Busy, curious, thirsty Fly, &c."

Mr. Urban,

THE under-written were composed in a serious mood. If you think them worthy of insertion in your Magazine, you will oblige the author, who is your friend and reader. Perhaps some of your readers may give us an useful translation.

I.	II.
Fugit Hora:	Ter felices!
Fugit Dies:	Quorum Vita,
Fugit Mensis:	Quorum Salus;
Fugit Annus:	Jetus Christus,
Fugit Vita.	Dei Natus.

LINES,

WRITTEN ON ENTERING A COAL-PIT AT WOLLASTON, IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

DOWN to the cell where darkness ever reigns,
Save borrow'd from the taper's feeble ray,
Where bright Aurora never, never deigns
To furnish with a single glimpse of day.

Down to this dreary cavern we descend
By means uncouth as ever mortal knew,
A constant frightful scene our eyes attend,
But what, alas! can't powerful fancy do?

Incited by the spur that never fails
To guide thro' dangers imminent indeed,
Replete with each incentive that avails
To push with fury, or to move with speed;

That youth whose mind is strengthen'd by desire,
And taught to scorn, with each satiric scoff,
The lake, the pit, the precipice tho' higher
Than Matlock's torr, or vast Mount Ætna's top.

Whose zeal 's encourag'd by a love of fame,
Who's animated by a secret cause
To spurn with fury every wholesome name
That teaches prudence or suggests her laws.

Nottingham, May 20. R. D.

ELEGIAC SONNETS.

To a LINNET,

CONFINED IN A CAGE, IN THE MIDST OF A GREAT CITY, BY MRS. HUGHES.

MILD Spring returns, the vernal shower descends,
And glittering sunbeams gild the budding thorn;
With new-felt life the withering plant distends,
And lively freshness scents the woodland-morn;

But why should'st thou, sweet bird, so joyful sing?
Why dist'nct hail gay pleasure's sportive hour?
Ah, what 's to thee the mild return of Spring!
The glittering sunbeam, or the vernal shower!

Yet though by art and lawless power oppress'd,
Deriv'd of Nature's first and sweetest boon,
Still innocence can chear thy little breast,
And thy clear note to liquid softness tune.

Oh, may Elysian gales and fragrant bowers
Reward with lasting joy thy patient suffering hours!

To the WILLOW,

IN THE CHARACTER OF STERNE'S MARIA. BY THE SAME.

GENTLE Willow, lend thy shade,
Hang thy sheltering foliage low,
Screen, ah, screen a wandering maid,
Screen her from yon world of woe!

Lower still thy branches bend,
Waving as the zephyrs play,
Till they to the stream descend,
And shield me from oppressive day.

So may that stream unceasing flow,
And deck thee in eternal green!
So may thy shade still deeper grow,
Till not a sunbeam pierce between!

And, Philomel, with sweetly plaintive song,
For ever chaunt thy verdant boughs among!

ON THE MANAGER OF THE OPERA ATTEMPTING TO REPRESENT THE TRAGEDY OF MACBETH IN A DANCE.

THE Op'ra Taylor, hung with patch and thread,
Propos'd to dance immortal Shakspeare down!
The poet stoop'd from his celestial bed,
And the false pageant melted at his frown.

April, 1785. E. T.

TRANSLATION

OF THE BEGINNING OF JUVENAL, SAT. VI.

'TIS like that Chastity on earth might stay
So long as Saturn held the regal sway:
When to the household-train the chilly cave,
Of narrow space, an habitation gave:
There, a promiscuous throng, the hearth around,
Sheep, swains, and gods, a common shelter found:
The hardy wife, on the bleak mountain bred,
With skins and leaves compos'd the sylvan bed;
Unlike the dame of modern age, whose eyes
Are dim, forsooth, with tears, when sparrow dies;
At her broad breast, with brawny arm sustain'd,
Her huge, coarse babe the milky nurture drain'd:
Of the rough pair the less uncouth and rude.
The husband belching from his acorn food—

Shropsh. Feb. 30. T. M.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Treaty of Confederation (see p. 655) among the Germanic States, for the preservation of the indivisibility of the Empire, is now publicly announced by the following declaration of the K. of Prussia, delivered by Count de Lusi, the Prussian ambassador to the Marquis of Carmarthen, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"The King believed he had every reason to expect, that the Court of Vienna had given up all thoughts of an exchange of Bavaria, or an acquisition thereof in any other manner, after such an acquisition had been proved to the said Court to be inadmissible, in the conferences held at Braunau, in the month of September, 1778; after the said Court had renounced all its pretensions on Bavaria by the peace of Teschen, and had become itself, together with the other contracting and mediating Powers of that peace, guarantee of the covenants of the House Palatine, whereby that House is not allowed any alienation, or, as it is expressed, "any exchange of its possessions:" His Majesty, however, having been apprized in the month of January of the present year, by the Duke of Deux Ponts, that the Court of Vienna had, notwithstanding these important considerations, proposed to that Prince an exchange of the whole of Bavaria, together with the Upper County Palatine and the Duchies of Neuburg and Sulzbach, for a part of the Austrian Netherlands; his Majesty was anxious to communicate his uneasiness on that account to the Empress of Russia, as guarantee of the peace of Teschen. The answer which her Imperial Majesty gave to the King, through her Minister Prince Dolgoroucki, "that after the refusal "of the Duke of Deux Ponts, there was no "more thought about such an exchange," might have been a sufficient assurance to the King, if his Majesty could have been equally secure with respect to the intentions of the Court of Vienna. But that Court has too evidently shewn, by the steps taken in the course of the present year, as well as by the system it has at all times pursued, that it cannot bring itself to an entire renunciation of the project of making, sooner or later, an acquisition of Bavaria.

"The said Court, after having in its first circular declaration dissimulated the existence of this project, assures indeed in the latter an intimation of the declaration of the Court of Russia, that it never entertained, nor ever should entertain, the least thought of a violent or forced exchange of Bavaria. But this distinction between forced or voluntary shews evidently that the Court of Vienna still entertains an idea of the possibility of a barter of Bavaria. This conjecture, already strong enough in itself, is too well confirmed by the assertion of the Court of Vienna, that "by virtue of the peace of Baden the House "Palatine has full liberty to exchange its "possessions." It is true the 18th article of the peace of Baden says, "that, in case the "House of Bavaria finds it convenient to "make some exchange of its possessions in "return for others, his Most Christian "Majesty promises not to oppose the same." It follows clearly, however, from this very article, that the contracting parties did not mean thereby to allow to the House of Bavaria any thing farther than a partial exchange of some district or piece of country suitable to its interest; but it certainly was not, nor could it be understood at that time, to allow a total exchange of a large Electorate and Fief of the Empire (which, being under the disposition of the Golden Bull, was not at all liable to an alteration of this nature), which would have too nearly affected and overturned the essential constitution of the Electoral College, and even the integrity of the whole confederate system of the Empire. Admitting even that, by the peace of Baden, the House of Bavaria was allowed to make a partial exchange, suitable to its interest, of some part of its possessions, this power has since been abrogated by the eighth article of the peace of Teschen, and by the separate act concluded at the same time between the Elector Palatine and the Duke of Deux Ponts; because the covenants of the House Palatine of the year 1766, 1771, and 1774, are therein renewed, whereby all the possessions of the House of Bavaria Palatine are charged with a perpetual and inalienable Fideicomis. The ancient Pragmatic Sanction of that House, concluded at Pavia in the year 1329, is likewise referred to therein, whereby that whole illustrious House has bound itself never to exchange nor otherwise alienate the least part of its possessions. Now as the peace of Teschen, together with all its separate acts, is under the guarantee of the King and the Elector of Saxony, as principal contracting parties of that peace, likewise under the guarantee of the two mediating Powers, the Courts of Russia and France, and the whole Empire; it follows, therefore, that no exchange of Bavaria whatever can any more take place without the consent and concurrence of the Powers just mentioned; and especially not without the intervention of the King and all his co-estates of the Empire, whose essential interest it is that this great and important Duchy of Bavaria should remain with the House Palitine; because it must be striking to every body, that, independent of the geographical and political disproportion between the Austrian Netherlands and the whole of Bavaria, the transferring of so large and fine a country to the House of Austria, and thereby rounding as it were the Austrian monarchy (which already preponderates too much), would take away all balance of

power

power in Germany; and the security, as well as the liberty, of all the States of the Empire, would only depend upon the discretion of the House of Austria. It seems that this great and powerful House ought to be contented with its vast monarchy, and not to think any more of an acquisition so alarming, not only to Germany, but likewise to all Europe.

"It should likewise remember, that, in the Barrier Treaty of 1715, it has promised to the Maritime Powers never to alienate any part of the Netherlands to any Prince but of its own house; a stipulation which cannot be set aside without the consent of the contracting parties. The King cannot therefore but be persuaded by all that has been advanced, that the Court of Vienna will not very soon, or perhaps never, give up the project of making, sooner or later, an acquisition of Bavaria, by some means or other, and that, according to the principles manifested still in its latter circular declaration, it reserves to itself yet the possibility and power thereof. His Majesty thought he could not in this case do less for his own security, as well as for that of the whole Empire, than to propose to his co-estates, to enter into an association conformable to all the fundamental constitutions of the Empire, namely, the peace of Westphalia, and to the capitulations of the Emperors, and founded upon the example of all centuries, tending only to preserve the present and legal constitution of the Empire, to maintain every member thereof in the free and tranquil enjoyment of his rights, states, and possessions, and to oppose every arbitary and illegal enterprize, contrary to the system of the Empire. His Majesty, having met with the same sentiments in the Most Serene Electors of Saxony and of Brunswick Lunebourg, has just now concluded and signed a treaty of union with them; which treaty is not offensive against any person, nor any way derogatory to the dignity, rights, and perogatives, of his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, and which has absolutely nothing for its object, but to maintain the constitutional system of the Empire, and the objects just mentioned; and which therefore cannot give the least uneasiness to the Court of Vienna, if that Court has the same views and intention for the preservation of the said system, as there is reason to expect, and as is indeed expected, from the greatness of soul, and loyalty of the head of the Empire. It cannot be doubted that the King, as an Elector and prince of the Empire, and as one of the contracting parties, and guarantee of the peace of Westphalia and Teschen, has an incontestable right to conclude with his co-estates of the Empire such a constitutional and inoffensive treaty.

"The King having engaged in a war to prevent the exchange and all farther dismemberment of Bavaria, (which war was put an end to by the peace of Teschen,) his Majesty has hereby acquired a right and a particular and permament interest to oppose any exchange of Bavaria, present and future; and in doing this by such measures as are conformable to the laws of nations, and to those of the German empire, his Majesty only fulfils his obligations and rights, without provoking the dissatisfaction or reproach of the Court of Vienna, and without giving any just cause to attribute to him any offensive views or steps against that Court. The King could not, therefore, but be in some measure affected and surprized, when informed that the Court of Vienna exclaimed against this union in its declarations, publickly addressed to all the Courts of Europe, and of the Empire, endeavouring even to give to the said Treaty an odious colour.

"His Majesty believes not to have given the least cause for such a proceeding; but rather to have merited more justice for his open, patriotic, and disinterested conduct, as well before as after the peace of Teschen, in what regards Bavaria and the House Palatine. His Majesty will not imitate the manner adopted in the said declaration; he will take special care not to recriminate. He will satisfy himself with appealing to the testimony of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, who will attest, that, without any suggestion or accusation whatever, he has confined himself to evince to them the inadmissibility and danger of any exchange of Bavaria, and to propose to them to enter into a constitutional Treaty, such as may be laid before the whole world. To remove every doubt about the purity of the intentions of the King, and the justice of the steps he has taken, his Majesty thinks it his duty to make the conclusion of this Treaty, and the motives which occasioned it, known to the principal Powers of Europe, who are any way concerned about the welfare of the German Empire, and the preservation of its system. The King has done this by the present declaration, which he would not fail to communicate likewise to his Britannic Majesty, as a mark of his confidence and attention, and of his desire to secure himself the suffrage of his Britannic Majesty; though he, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, has himself already concurred in the conclusion of the Treaty, and has thereby given indubitable proof how much his sentiments coincide with those of the King about the necessity of the said Treaty and the objects which gave occasion to it.

"The King is particularly happy to have added these new ties to the friendship and intimacy which has already for so long a time subsisted between the two Royal Houses, and to entertain with his Britannic Majesty the same sentiments for the welfare of the German Empire as their common country, and for the support of a system, which has an essential influence upon the happiness of the rest of Europe.

Berlin, Aug. 23, 1785." The

The following is the answer delivered by the Marquis of Carmarthen to Count Lusi, in consequence of the above communication made by the Court of Berlin respecting the German League:

"The King has received with pleasure the communication which Count Lusi has made, by order of his Prussian Majesty, to Lord Carmarthen, of the sentiments of his said Majesty respecting the treaty signed at Berlin the 23d of July, in the concluding of which the King himself, in his Electoral capacity, was pleased to concur.

"The lively interest which his Prussian Majesty never ceases to take for the maintenance of the Germanic constitution, and the preservation of the rights of every member of the Empire, cannot but deserve the greatest praise from those powers who are true friends to the posterity and well-being of that respectable confederation; and at the same time that the court of London is eager to render this justice to the patriotic views of his Prussian Majesty, it flatters itself, that the measures of precaution, which the three Electoral Courts have thought proper to take, may never become necessary, by an attack, either direct or indirect, upon the acknowledged rights of the Germanick body; but that, for the future, the most solid harmony may be re-established, and the most sincere confidence for ever subsist between the august Chief and the illustrious Members of the Empire.

St. James's, Sept. 9, 1785."

Copies of the above Declaration were likewise communicated by M. Thulemeyer, the Prussian minister, to their H. M. M. the States General; in answer to which, their H. M. M. desire to have it signified to the K. "that they consider this communication as a mark of his Majesty's high regard: That they have ever taken, and will ever take, the greatest interest in the preservation and well-being of the Germanic Empire: That it is their wish to preserve its antient constitution in Germany entire; and that they desire nothing more earnestly than that the Treaty of Association, just concluded, may prove an effectual means of securing that peace and tranquillity which their H. M. M. have so much at heart."

The Emperor, by his ministers at foreign courts, complains grievously against this new confederation of the States of the Empire; and with great earnestness seems to insist on an open, precise, and categorical answer, on the part of those who have not yet declared their determination relative thereto, Whether they do not think it necessary to form some counter alliance against the violent enterprises which menace an alteration in the constitution of the Empire; and, if they do, whether they are willing to accede to an alliance which his Imperial Majesty has suggested for its preservation. These States are even threatened with the consequences in case of refusal.

The affairs of the Republic of Holland are, at this hour, in the most critical situation, and on the eve of becoming desperate both at home and abroad. The Regency of Utrecht announced the confederacy forming against the Stadtholder, by refusing the troops of the Republic admittance into their garrisons. This was soon followed by the Regencies of other provinces; and for some time nothing but tumult, riot, and revolt, have every where prevailed. On the 8th instant, a most desperate quarrel took place between the corps of Leyden Militia, and the populace, which lasted the whole day, and nearly the whole night. The States meet daily, not knowing on what to resolve. The Province of Holland have come to a resolution tantamount to the deposing the Stadtholder. They have given the command of their army to a Swiss officer, and invested him with the same powers as if no Stadtholder existed. When the last advices were dispatched from the Hague, all was confusion: the Stadtholder had removed, with his baggage, from the House in the Wood; and the Princess, with her children, had taken refuge in West Friezeland. His Highness was neither permitted to take with him his body-guards nor the dragoons; and was given to understand, that they were kept for the grandeur of the State, not for the aggrandisement of the Stadtholder.

"*Hague, Sept.* 16. His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, after having assisted at the assembly of the States General, the day before yesterday, announced his intended journey to Breda, for which place he is since set out; and yesterday morning her R. H. the Princess of Orange, with the young Prince and Princess, set out for Friesland." The London Gazette represents this abdication in the most favourable light.

But this is not all; for while this unfortunate family are thus oppressed by the States General, by whom they ought to be protected, all the late letters from Vienna are unanimous in asserting, that the Prince of Nassau Seigen, born in France, and actually in the service of that crown, has obtained leave from the Emperor, to bring an action against the Prince, for the recovery of the sovereignty, domains, and estates, enjoyed by his Highness in Germany; Prince Nassau claiming the same, as sole heir and representative of his grand-father, to whom those valuable possessions belonged before they were usurped by the family of Orange. The Stadtholder has already been served with the first notice; and, when the usual forms of Law are gone through, this interesting cause will be brought to a hearing.

Of the war between the Emperor and the Dutch, which has long remained in a state of fluctuation, nothing can yet be said with certainty. The season seems too far advanced

vanced to proceed to immediate action, and the breach too wide to be closed without manual operation.

In the mean time, the Emperor appears to have work enough upon his hands. The limits of his dominions on the side of Turkey (an eternal source of new broils) are yet unsettled, and his ministers at Constantinople have received orders to press that important negociation to a conclusion; but the project nearest his heart is that of uniting the rich and fertile country of Bavaria to his Austrian Dominions, by which he would be enabled to hold the lesser States of Germany in subjection. His journey to Bohemia, and from thence to Petersburg, so much talked of, is evidently with a view to this acquisition. But this grand political stroke, by the vigilance of the Prussian monarch, has been defeated when just on the point of execution, and is not now likely to take place without much bloodshed.

It is given out, that the K. of Sweden is to meet the Emperor at Petersburg.

On the side of Russia, the Court has received an account of a bloody action which has taken place between the Russian troops and the Tartars, near the frontiers of Cuban.

Advices have been received from Silesia of his Prussian Majesty's arrival at the Camp of Gressen-Tentz, and of the commencement of the manœuvres of the grand review of his troops in that quarter on the 21st of August. —*Peace with Holland, and war with Prussia*, is now the cry at Vienna.

A war is broke out in Dalmatia, and the Turks have marched an army of 40,000 men into the country of the Montenegrines, a people bordering on the Gulph of Venice, who affect to call themselves *independent*, and who have made a brave defence.

The Spaniards are arming in all their ports. A fleet of eight sail are fitting out at Carthagena, and the number is to be increased to 16. Add to these 12 sail fitting out at Cadiz, which, when joined, are to guard the straits and watch the Russians.

East India Intelligence.

Affairs in the East Indies appear to be still unsettled. It was wished by many, that the return of Gov. Hastings had been deferred till the conditions of the late peace had been fully carried into execution; but such were the jarring interests of men in power, that the existence of the company must yield to the intriegues at court. The port of Negapatnam, which by definitive treaty was to be restored to the Dutch for an equivalent, is still garrisoned by British troops; and that of Trincomale, which was to have been surrendered to the E. I. Company by the French, has still the colours of that nation flying on its forts. Both these powers are reinforcing their possessions in the East with men and ships. Neither our *Government nor the Company* are blind to those preparations; but there seems a fatal parsimony to have crept into our councils; and such a tender regard for posterity, as seems to absorb all compassion or concern for the present generation. The French, indeed, pretend they have received certain accounts, that England is arming 22 ships of the line; and if so, that this will soon or late bring on hostilities at sea; for such an event, it is certain, they are not unprepared.

Letters from the Doab bring melancholy accounts of the numbers who have lately perished by famine in that district, whose bodies have been eaten by dogs and vultures.

West India Intelligence.

The alarm which was some time ago given to the settlers on the Musquito shore, and in the Bay of Honduras, has been almost as fatal to them as a real attack. Most of the unarmed inhabitants packed up whatever they had that was moveable, and endeavoured to make their escape. Those who could get vessels to carry them fled; some took refuge among the Indians, and almost all of them forsook their habitations: and when the alarm was over, found their plantations destroyed by their own cattle on their return; since when, the excessive heat, and incessant rains, have occasioned great sickness among them. Their situation is truly deplorable.

On the 11th of July, about three in the morning, a dreadful earthquake shook the Island of Antigua to its foundation. It threw the inhabitants into the utmost consternation; but no material damage ensued.

American News.

By the latest letters from the American States, the restraint laid upon their trade with the British West India Islands has thrown them into the utmost perplexity; and, by way of retaliation, they are passing laws inimical to their own interest; and, what is still worse, inconsistent with each other. There appears to be two violent parties among them; Whigs, who are rigid Americans; and Tories, who still adhere to the British interest. The *former* are for going all lengths, neither to use British goods, nor hold any commercial intercourse with British subjects, till the prohibition is taken off respecting their West India trade. The *latter* are for continuing the trade with Great Britain on the same footing as with other foreign nations, who have either no West India islands, or, if they have, retain equally the advantage of their trade to themselves. Hence the dissentions that universally prevail throughout what may be called the Thirteen Dis-United States.

There is great reason to suspect that Congress have pledged Rhode Island to the French government, for the money advanced by the royal treasury of France.

Congress

Congress has appointed the Hon. John Rutlege, Esq; of South Carolina, their ambassador to the United States of the Netherlands, in the room of his Excellency William Livingston, Esq. who has declined.

A proclamation has been issued by Congress, forbidding all masters of vessels to bring any more indented servants either from Great Britain or Ireland, as many of those already arrived are in a starving condition.

Gov. Brown, of Bermuda, has issued a proclamation, forbidding all trade with the United Colonies on any pretence whatever. The next day he dissolved the assembly.

A like prohibition has been issued by the governors of all the French islands, except to such ships as bring fish and lumber, and who take only passa and molasses in return.

In Rhode Island they have passed a bill for levying an impost of 5 per cent. ordering 8000 dollars to be paid to Congress, to be applied to the payment of interest for foreign debts. A poll-tax is likewise to be levied of one dollar on every male of 21 years and upwards, and a dollar on every 100 acres of land, and a dollar on every horse of two years old, to be applied in like manner.

A treaty is on foot with the Western Indians, which is the more necessary, as they have lately committed some cruel depredations.

New York, July 6. On Monday the 26th ult. arrived at his house at New London (from England by Nova Scotia) the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, bishop of the episcopal church in Connecticut; to which diocese he was consecrated by three bishops on the 15th of November last, after a sermon, adapted to the occasion, delivered by a bishop of the episcopal church of Aberdeen. See pp. 105. 108.

Intelligence from Ireland.

Ireland being at present the great object of public attention, we lay before our readers a correspondence between the Bishop of Derry (now Earl of Bristol) and Mr. Boswell, on the subject of an Union of that kingdom with Britain.

To James Boswell, *Esq.*

Dear Sir, *Portpatrick, Nov.* 19, 1779.

I AM certain it is unnecessary to apologize to you for any trouble one takes the liberty of giving you, where the interest of a nation is concerned; I shall, therefore, wave all ceremony of that sort, as upon an exchange of circumstances I hope you would do with me, and open the purport of my letter.

The inhabitants of Dublin are violent against an union with England. The rest of Ireland are, perhaps, as warmly for it. As I am certain that Dublin could not be a great sufferer where the rest of the nation are great gainers, and that Edinburgh is a case in point, I should be much obliged to you, if you would be kind enough to ascertain for me what the present number of houses may be in Edinburgh, and what it was at the time of the Union; it may possibly not be any great trouble to ascertain from thence what the value of land was before the buildings, and what since. Is it easy with you to ascertain the number of inhabitants from parochial registers? If it be, I should be very thankful for that too, and also for one or two epochas in the progress of your population. Excuse all this, my dear Sir, in one who has every engine at work that can throw light and information on a deluded people, and who, from his knowledge of your temper and pursuits, is persuaded of your wishes to co-operate in so beneficial a cause. I am, Sir, with the truest regard,

Your very faithful
and affectionate servant,
The Bishop of DERRY*.

To James Boswell, Esq. Edinburgh.

To the Bishop of Derry,

My Lord, *Edinburgh Dec.* 15.

I AM afraid your Lordship and I differ as much in Irish politics, as I found, from your Lordship's conversation in London last autumn, we differ in American politics; as I never could believe the ministerial proposition, that a majority of our fellow-subjects on the other side of the Atlantic would choose to have their property at the mercy of the representatives of the King's subjects in this island, neither can I believe that all Ireland, Dublin excepted, would be for an union with Great Britain. When I was in Ireland ten years ago, a very sensible man addressing himself to me as a Scotsman, said, "We are bad enough in this country; but, thank God, we are not so bad as you are. We have still our own Parliament." The noble exertions of the Irish this winter sufficiently confirm the remark.

At any rate, my Lord, I cannot help being very clearly of opinion, that the capital of Ireland would suffer sadly by an union. Whether Scotland has been benefited by our Union with England is to me a problematical question, depending upon a variety of enquiries and probabilities. As Sir George Savile said, when Wedderburne boasted of what he had *gained* by his return to the Court party; "This House knows what he has *lost*." Scotland, we know, has lost her spirit, I may say her existence; for she is absorbed in her great and rich sister kingdom. But sure I am that Edinburgh has been grievously nipped in its growth, by depriving us of our Parliament, and all its concomitant

* The subscription is particular; but the original, in his Lordship's own hand writing, and sealed with his arms, is in Mr. Boswell's possession.

concomitant fostering influence, so that we are now placed

"Far from the Sun and Summer's gale."

I endeavoured to obey your Lordship's commands, in procuring for you a comparative state of the number of houses in Edinburgh now and at the time of the Union. But I find that there are no cess-rolls † preserved so old as the time of the Union. They were carried to the Castle in 1745, and lost, or mislaid, or destroyed, it is not known how. I believe the houses in Edinburgh remained pretty much the same from the time of the Union till within my own remembrance. There has, indeed, been a great many new ones built within these twelve or fifteen years, owing partly to some influx of wealth, and partly to that exuberance of paper credit which has at length proved so fatal to this country. To ascribe to the Union such improvements as would have happened without it, is an enthusiasm no better founded than that of a worthy old lady, a Jacobite aunt of mine, who said "there had been no black cock in Annandale since the Revolution."

Let us, my Lord, be satisfied to live on good and equal terms with our Sovereign's people of Ireland, as we might have done with our Sovereign's people of America, had they been allowed to enjoy *their* Parliaments or Assemblies as Ireland enjoys *her's*, and instead of calling the Irish "a deluded people," and attempting to grasp them in our paws, let us admire their spirit. A Scotsman might preach an Union to them, as the fox who had lost his tail. But your Lordship is an Englishman, and brother to the Earl of Bristol ‡.

I have the honour to be, my Lord.
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,
JAMES BOSWELL.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry.

In the H. of C. Dr. Ellis read a letter on the 5th inst. directed to the House from the Rt. Hon. Edmond Sexten Perry, their late Speaker, containing his resignation of that high and honourable office, on account of his advanced age and bad state of health.

Mr. Orde then acquainted the House, that he had it in command from his Grace the Ld Lieut. to desire the House to proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker; when the Rt. Hon. John Foster was chosen by the House, and approved by his Excellency.

A Message from the Lords, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, that the Ld Lieut. desired the attendance of the House.

The Speaker with the House attended. On their return, Ld. Headford moved an address of thanks to his Grace the Ld. Lieut. for his wise, just, and prudent administration. Mr. Forward seconded the motion. The question being put, it passed unanimously.

On the 6th, the Address being prepared, was read paragraph by paragraph. When that part of it came to be read, "that states leaving the people of this country at liberty to resume or not the subject of a commercial adjustment with Great Britain;"

Mr. Connolly declared, he gave his assent to the Address, principally for its leaving to the good sense of the people of Ireland, whether they shall at any future time enter into a commercial engagement with England or not.

Mr. Grattan could not approve of any thing being mentioned in the Address that had the least tendency to the revival of a subject already discussed.

Mr. Sec. Orde remarked, that the question was not dead; that the bill was now before the public; and that it depended on the good sense of the people of both countries, whether it should be resumed or not.

Several members spoke on both sides; and at last the question was put, for the Address 130, against it 13.

On the 7th, Addresses from both Houses were presented; after which his Grace gave the Royal assent to the Bills that were ready, and put an end to the Session by a very excellent speech.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The sum received for repairing the damage sustained by the late inundations on the Danube (see p. 663), is said to amount to 14,537 florins; no such very capital sum, though perhaps only to repair the breaches.

The sailing and destination of the Russian fleet have been much talked of, and little understood. The fact was, on the 18th of July, the fleet, consisting of 18 ships of the line, actually did sail from Cronstadt; and, on the 24th, their guns were heard off Revel; but their destination was merely to cruise in the Baltic by way of experiment, and to exercise the seamen in the art of working their guns.

Mr. Blanchard, about the latter end of last month, made an aerial excursion from Lisle, accompanied by the Chevalier de L'Epinard, and were carried near 300 English miles in their balloon before it descended. Mr. B. soon after his ascension, let go his parachute, with a dog in it. The dog received no hurt.

The K. of Prussia's review of his troops in Silesia, which took place on Monday the 29th of August, and the two succeeding days, it is said, was one of the most splendid exhibitions of military manœuvres ever seen on the continent.

The

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† Land-tax books.

‡ Augustus Earl of Bristol, who took a distinguished part in the House of Lords against the American war.

The Empress of Russia has published a proclamation, inviting foreigners of all nations and religions to settle in her newly-acquired dominions, situate in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus, promising them protection in their civil and religious rights, and an exemption from taxes for six years, with other encouragements.

Mr. Clutterbuck, who some time ago was tried in France for having defrauded the bank of England, found guilty, and, was to have suffered death, has, by the clemency of his Most Christian Majesty had his sentence changed to that of working in the galleys for life. On the 31st of last month set he out from Arras, chained with other felons for the place of punishment.

The Elector of Bavaria has lately published a severe edict against the meetings of the Free-Masons, which he prohibits on pain of fine and imprisonment, at the same time enjoining all persons in any public employment to make confession if of that fraternity, and to declare their resolution to renounce the same.

A serjeant, in the Prussian army at Berlin, on his death-bed, requested to be buried as a free-mason; and his widow set on foot a subscription for that purpose, but, not succeeding, she kept him till the body became offensive, and the magistrates obliged her to bury it on the highway. This coming to the ears of the King, his Majesty sent the poor woman a purse of money for the exemplary discharge of her conjugal duty, his Majesty himself being a Free-Mason.

The Comptroller General of France, at the instance of the King, has been laudably employed for some time in visiting the different manufactures in Paris, in order to make report to his Majesty of their present state, and in what manner they can be encouraged and improved. He also visited the manufactory of polished steel at Chynancourt, and presented a sword to his Majesty of that manufacture, which his Majesty condescended to wear in honour of the maker.

The company, which her Imperial Majesty of Russia sent to make discoveries by land, in the Eastern part of her Empire, have already found, at the foot of Mount Caucasus, a colony of strangers called Tscheches, supposed to be descendents of some Christian society, who, having been persecuted on account of their religious opinions, had quitted their country about the end of the 15th century, and settled in that remote desert. The colony is not numerous, but of exemplary piety and simplicity of manners. They are supposed to be from Bohemia, from the affinity of language.

His R. H. Prince William Henry, his Majesty's third son, having duly served as a midshipman in N. America, W. Indies, &c. was commissioned in June last to be third lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the Hebe (taken last war from the French), commanded by the Hon. Commodore Levison Gower, one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Though it was asserted, from Portsmouth, that they were bound to the Mediterranean, and even said, from Torbay, that they passed by that place on June 23. The Hebe really sailed on a cruise on the tour of this island, where shew as first heard of, anchoring in Burlington-bay, during which time the royal lieutenant made an excursion, with some of his messmates, to Hull, on horseback, but not being so expert as on board, he suffered a slight but harmless land-wreck. Having arrived on the coast of Scotland, the following account was given from *Edinburgh, July* 13. The squadron, under the command of Commodore Gower, arrived this day at noon in Leith Roads, and will sail in a day or two. They are going to survey the coast all the way to the Orkneys, and to drive off any foreign vessels that are fishing within the limits of our coasts. This is the business, and the instructions, the Commodore has received from the Admiralty, and are very particular on this head. Of this we heard no more. In the several ports where the Prince touched, due honours were paid to his birth and character. In particular, the two following letters occurred, the first from the Orkneys, and the other from the Hebrides.

Kirkwall, July 23. "On the 18th instant, came into Kirkwall Road his Majesty's ship Hebe, of 40 guns, commanded by the Hon. Commodore John Levison Gower, having on board his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, attended by a cutter of sixteen guns, where they rode at anchor till the said current, and then went on a cruize round the North isles of Orkney. During their stay here, numbers of gentlemen and ladies went aboard; and some other gentlemen were honoured not only with his Royal Highness's presence, but they also dined with the Prince and the Commodore; and on Wednesday afternoon his Royal Highness, in compliment to the city of Kirkwall, came on shore, attended by the Captain of the Hebe and other officers, and paraded the streets from one end to the other. On this occasion nothing was to be heard but ringing of bells, and shouting of people, as demonstrations of their joy on seeing a Prince of the Blood Royal in the *ultima Thule* of his royal father's dominions. I must not omit informing you, that the Incorporations of Kirkwall met, and drew up an address to the Prince, inclosing the freedom of their societies which were delivered to his Royal Highness on board the Hebe by Mess. Walter and Cobban, two of their number, and of which his Royal Highness was most graciously pleased to accept."

Storneway, Isle of Lewis, July 30. "On the 29th curt. arrived in this bay the Hebe frigate, with his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, Commodore Gower, &c.

attended by the Mutine cutter. Mr. M'Kenzie, of Seaforth, factor, and some others of the principal inhabitants, had the honour of paying their respects on board. The Prince and the Commodore came ashore, and expressed much satisfaction at the neatness of the village, and the capaciousness and security of its harbour, the stir occasioned by the number of busses hourly arriving, being the central ground, in wait for the herring fishing, about which the Prince and the Commodore were particularly inquisitive The Prince angled very successfully on our rivers, saw abundance of game, and regretted the shooting season had not come on. His Royal Highness and his mess dined ashore with the factor on Friday, and sailed in the evening with a fair wind for the coast of Ireland: of which however, he had only a glimpse, as appears from

Belfast, August 5, The Hebe frigate, Commodore Gower, with Prince William Henry, his Majesty's third son, on board as Lieutenant, entered this harbour on the 3d. The expectations of the inhabitants were considerably excited, to behold the first of the Blood Royal of the present family that has seen Irish land; but hitherto they have been disappointed. From the Perseus frigate, he received a salute, which was answered by the Hebe. Being also saluted by Capt. Bristow of the Langrishe cutter, the salute was returned with 11 guns. It is understood he does not intend to receive any of the compliments due to his birth, but to appear merely in his rank as Lieutenant in the navy. Sailing down St. George's channel, the Prince honoured, with his presence, the principalities and dutchy of his eldest brother, the heir apparent. Landing in Milford Haven, he visited, not only Lord Milford at his adjoining seat, but the brilliant assembly at Haverford West; and, in like manner, disembarking at Falmouth, he visited the Viscount of that title (brother-in-law to Commodore Gower) at Tregothan, the assembly at Truro, and the tinneries. After this small circumnavigation, the frigate being left at Spithead under the command of his R. H. Captain Euston waited on the Lords of the Admiralty, Sept. 14, and resigned his command of the Hebe, which was given immediately to the Prince; and a commission made out from the Board, appointing his Highness a Post-Captain, and another ship given to Capt. Euston of the same force. The Prince then sailed on a cruise as Captain of the Hebe, still accompanied by Commodore Gower.

Aug. 27. George Edmell and Joseph Taylor, convicted of felony on the 10th inst. (see p. 690) were executed at Tenterden in Kent, surrounded by a great concourse of people, such a melancholy spectacle having not been exhibited before in that place time immemorial. They shewed great signs of contrition and repentance.

During the last year, 1784, there were at Copenhagen 3224 births, 3004 deaths, and 2078 marriages.

During the year 1784, it is computed that at Berlin there were 4688 births, and 4904 deaths. According to the registers of the parishes throughout the States of the King, it appears that there were 211,113 births, 152,240 deaths, and 43,438 marriages.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 31.

The Royal Charlotte East Indiaman arrived at Portsmouth from Bencoolen. She has been unfortunate in losing in her voyage near one-half of her crew.

The Lord Mansfield East Indiaman, with the Contractor, arrived.

Mr. Arnold attempted to ascend in a balloon from his rotunda in St. George's Fields. He was to have dropt a man a mile high in a parachute; but his whole apparatus was in disorder before he had cleared his rotunda. The cords that connected his boat to his balloon gave way: he fell down himself; and his son (who took his place, and was dragged by holding with his hands a mile or two) dropt in the Thames, and was saved by a gentleman in a wherry, who providentially was passing by. The feelings of the immense crowd of spectators for the fate of the youth while he hung suspended can only be conceived.

Friday, September 2.

A gentleman, who lay at the Three Rabbits on the Rumford road, was robbed of notes and cash to the amount of more than 1200l. by a girl in boys cloaths, who found means to take the same from under his pillow in the dead of night. She has been since apprehended, and about 800l. of the property found upon her. She is said to be connected with a notorious gang of thieves, is well known, and has committed thefts of the like kind in almost every county.

Saturday 3.

Being Bartholemew-fair day, the same was proclaimed by the Lord Mayor with the accustomed ceremonies—Pity it is not abolished! What was once a profitable institution, is now become a nuisance.

Thursday 6.

During the night and part of this day, the wind blew a hurricane; but the damage, sustained in this city and among the shipping in the Thames, was not so considerable as might have been expected from the melancholy account received from other sea-ports. From the Downs, from Portsmouth, Plymouth, and all along the British channel, the shores were covered with wrecks, and ships stranded.

Wednesday 7.

A sturgeon more than four feet long, was caught in the Thames, which was brought to the Lord Mayor, and by his lordship sent as a present to his Majesty.

At a court of directors of the East India Company, 33 ships were taken into the company's service, and properly stationed.

Friday 9.

The price of hops in Worcester market, from 50 s. to 90s. per hundred,

Thursday 15.

The ferries a-cross several branches of the Scheld near Sluys were stopt by order of the Dutch Governor. Every movement threatens war.

Friday 16.

Was cast a shore, in Whitsand bay Cornwall, a box in which were two female children, one about four years old, the other about two, who both appeared to have suffered a violent death. It is supposed they were driven from the opposite coast. Perhaps this notice may lead to some discovery.

Saturday 17.

His Majesty's frigate Hebe, his Royal Highness Prince William commander, set sail for Gibraltar.

Monday 19.

Mr. Sharp, turner in Cambridge, having been with his father to Stourbridge-fair, on his return found his door locked, and on breaking into the house discovered his wife hanging dead in a closet. This sight so forcibly affected him, that in the instant he snatched up a knife and cut his throat. The jury brought in their verdict lunacy, it appearing they had both been in a desponding way some time.

Thomas Baldwyn, Esq; of Chester, made some successful experiments in Lunardi's balloon. He rose from the Castle yard at half after one, and descended in Risley Moss a little before four, eighteen miles in little more than two hours.

Tuesday 20.

At a Court of Common Council, it was moved by Mr. Merry, that a case be prepared for the opinion of counsel, Whether the commissioners, now pretending to be qualified to act under the shop-tax, have any legal power, distinct from the commissioners at large, to direct an assessment to be made and levied upon the shop keepers of this city (see p. 566.) previous to the 30th instant, the day to which the commissioners at large adjourned. This, after some debate, was carried. He then moved, that the hall-keeper might be directed not to permit the persons now presuming to act as commissioners to meet in Guildhall till the opinion of council is known; which was likewise carried.

Wednesday 21.

Two foreign couriers arrived; one to the East India Company, the other to Baron Lynden the Dutch ambassador.

Thursday 22.

The purser of the Earl Cornwallis Indiaman arrived at the India house with the news of that ship's safe arrival at Spithead from Bengal.

Being the anniversary of the coronation, their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility, &c. at St. James's.

Count de Lucchese, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Two Sicilies; and Monsieur Bukaty, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King and Republic of Poland; had private audiences of her Majesty.

Saturday 24.

The shop-keepers of London and Westminster, the borough, and Wapping, began signing a general declaration, rather to suffer their goods to be seized than voluntarily to pay the partial and oppressive shop-tax. It is said the Scots shop-keepers began this covenant.

The sessions at the Old Baily, which began on the 14th instant, ended, when 25 convicts received judgement of death, and 58 received sentence of transportation; 22 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour; 6 to be imprisoned in Newgate; 10 to be whipped; and 36 discharged.

The last accounts from the Hague, which are of the 21st instant, leave war or peace still doubtful.—The disposition of the troops indicate war, the conferences of the Cabinet shew for peace.—The Austrians are almost at the gates of Lillo, to the number of 8 or 9000 men: another army is encamped at Tongres, and a third at Hogstraten near Breda; and the troops from Germany, as they arrive, encamp on the borders of the Maese, near Maestricht. To counteract these dispositions, the inundations at Lillo are begun. At Breda, his Royal Highness the Prince Stadtholder commands in person, and has erected strong batteries in places the most accessible. At Bois le Duc, M. Maillebois has taken the like precaution; and, in Dutch Flanders, Gen. Dumoulin is exerting all his powers for the defence of that favoured country. With all these preparations, the odds among the knowing ones are still for peace.

An account is just circulated, that the Court of Spain is on the point of prohibiting the sale of English manufactures in that kingdom, in compliment to the Court of France; which we hope is not true.

Sunday 25.

About 5 in the afternoon a sudden hurricane, which lasted about an hour, drove from their moorings a whole tier of ships from off Rotherhithe Church to Blackwall, on the river Thames.

Wednesday 28.

General Campbell took leave of the King at St. James's, previous to his going to Madras.

Friday 30.

Letters from the Midland counties unanimously agree, that the wheat never yielded better than the present crop. In general it runs 40 bushels to the acre. If this be true, wheat, before Christmas, will be at 4s. the bushel, and bread at 1s. 6d. a-peck.

P. 625, note, l. 2, dele ' and 30 at Herbaldown.'
P. 634, col. i. l. ult. r. ' Ragotzi.'
Ibid. col. ii. l. 57, r. ' pel-ſſe.'
P. 635, col. ii. l. 3, from bottom, for ' more,' r. ' ſuch.'
P. 636, col. i. l. 3, for ' has,' r. ' had.'
P. 660, July 18, l. r. ' Tevelein.'
P. 664, col. i. l. 48, r. ' Beckingham.'
Ibid. col. ii. l. 48, for ' Dyſ rt,' r. ' Deſert.'
P. 665, col. ii. l. 26, r. ' S eſq.'
P. 685, col. i. l. 30, for ' or,' r. ' as.'
P. 686, col. i. li. 17, r. ' curved.'

An elegant monument has been lately opened in the abbey-church, Bath, to the memory of Lady Miller, late of Batheaſton villa. Upon a large plate of ſtatuary marble, at the foot of the monument, is this inſcription:

Near this monument are depoſited the remains of
LADY MILLER,
wife to Sir John Miller, bart. of Batheaſton villa:
She departed this life at the Hot Wells of Briſtol, the 24th of June, 1781, in the 41ſt year of her age.

Devoted ſtone! amidſt the wrecks of time,
Unirjur'd bear thy Miller's ſpotleſs name:
The virtues of her youth and ripen'd prime,
The tender thought, th' enduring record claim.

When clos'd the numerous eyes that round this bier
Have wept the loſs of wide-extended worth:
O gentle ſtranger, may one gen'rous tear
Drop, as thou bendeſt o'er this hallow'd earth!

Are Truth and Genius, Love and Pity, thine,
With lib'ral Charity, and Faith ſincere?
Then reſt thy wand'ring ſtep beneath this ſhrine,
And greet a kindred ſpirit hovering near.

The late Lord Sackville (ſee p. 667) who was a man of extraordinary talents, wrote a beautiful eulogy on the late Princeſs of Orange, but which never graced the preſs. The genius, learning, and exalted virtues of the Princeſs, were the theme of his Lordſhip's all-powerful pen.

The above noble Lord, and his illuſtrious relation, Lady Betty Germaine, had the art of painting in words to a very eminent degree, and which afforded the fineſt ornaments in either poetry, hiſtory, or elocution. The very animated and beautiful imagery of Cicero, in which he paints the cruelty of Verres, is ſpoken of with rapture by her ladyſhip in ſome of her letters.

It was in a letter to the above lady that Dean Swift ſtyled Ireland "the Iſle of Saints," from the many very pious and eminent men it produced: it was alſo, he ſaid, "the ſchool of wiſdom, and the ſeat of knowledge."—Further,

"Not Babylon in all her pride ſhall be
So fam'd for beauty, or belov'd like thee?
Not tho' ſhe boaſts her mighty triumphs paſt;
Not tho' ſhe reigns the miſtreſs of the Eaſt!"

Births.

LATELY, the lady of Thomas Brydges, eſq. of Energlyn-houſe, Glamorganſh. a ſon.

Sept. 1. Lady of Thomas Peckell, eſq. of Stratford-place, a ſon.

8. At Burton, near Lincoln, the lady of the right hon. Lord Monſon, a ſon and heir.

16. Counteſs of Leiceſter, a ſon.

Marriages.

Aug. 24. AT Coggeſhall, Eſſex, Mr. Jacob Patiſon, to Miſs Unwin.

B. Graham, eſq. only ſon of Sir B. G. to Miſs D. Whitworth, daughter of the late Sir Charles W.

26. At Langham, co. Suffolk, Robert Jones Adeane, eſq. of Baberham, co. Camb. to Miſs Blake, only dau. of the late Sir Patrick B.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Thomas Brown, of Cheſterfield, to Miſs S. A. Turner, of Wigwell-hall, co. Derbyſh.

29. At Ludlow, Henry Hawley, eſq. of Leybourne-Grange, Kent, to Miſs Humfreys, of Llywn, co. Montgomery.

30. Mr. Jas. Hall, of Caſtle-court, Budge-row, attorney, to Miſs Rachael Thomſon, daughter of Capt. T. of Mile-end.

31. H. S. Speck, eſq. of St. John's, Southwark, to Miſs Hollingworth.

Sept. 2. At Chiſwick, Sir W. Stanley, bart. of Hooton, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Townley, dau. of John T. eſq. of Corney-houſe, Chiſwick.

3. At St. George's church, Thomas Steele, eſq. M.P. for Chicheſter, and joint-ſecretary to the Treaſury, to Miſs Lindſay, daughter of Sir David L.

By ſpecial licence, James Dawkins, eſq. M.P. for Chippenham, to Mrs. Long, relict of the late Cha. L. eſq. of Grittleton, Wilts.

By ſpecial licence, Mr. Braithwaite, of St. James's palace, to Mrs. Johnſon.

4. By ſpecial licence, Geo. Leveſon Gower, Viſc. Trentham, eldeſt ſon of Earl Gower, to Elizabeth Counteſs of Sutherland in her own right.

6. At Norwich, Mr. Chriſtopher Smith, merchant, of Queen-ſtreet, to Miſs C. Church.

James Burney, eſq. captain in the royal navy, and ſon of Dr. B. to Miſs Sally Payne, daughter of Mr. Thomas P. bookſeller.

8. Robert Barlow, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Elizabeth Garret, of Southampton.

R. Goodman Temple, eſq. of Portſmouth, to Miſs Yeats, dau. of Timothy Y. eſq. of Mortlake.

Sir Tho. George Skipwith, bart. to Miſs Shirley, daughter of the hon. Geo. S.

9. John Line, eſq. ſecretary to the commiſ-

missioners of public accounts, to Miss Eliz. Evans, daughter of the late rev. Mr. E. canon of Hereford.

Sir George Home, of the navy, to Miss Helen Buchanan, youngest dau. of James B. esq. commissioner of the customs at Edinburgh.

10. Capt. Hillcoat, of the marines, to Miss Gordon, dau. of John G. esq. of Gerard-str.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, fellow of Bene't coll. Camb. to Miss Mary Ewin.

11. Charles Parker, esq. to Miss Anstruther.

Mr. James Lawless, of Piccadilly, to Miss M. Roberts.

At Oldney, Bucks, Mr. John Carroll, an eminent maltster, of that place, aged 90, to Miss Betty Alderman, of Warrington, in the same county, aged 19. This is the seventh virgin whom Mr. C. hath led to Hymen's altar.

12. Sir James Duff, M.P. for Banff, to Miss Dawes.

At Tettenhall, near Birmingham, Mr. Inge, of Shrewsbury, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Fowler, esq. of Tettenhall.

At Holt, near Bradford, Benjamin Hobhouse, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Charlotte Cam, dau of Sam. C. esq. of Bradford.

14. Hon. Richard Jones, 3d son Lord Visc. Ranelagh, to Miss Sophia Gildart, only dau. and sole heiress of the late John G. esq. of Blackley Hurst, in Lancash.

15. Thomas Robbins, esq. of Ashford, co. Middlesex, to Miss Sandby, of Essex-street, daughter of Mr. S. banker, in the Strand.

Mr. Philips, of Great Queen-str. Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Carpue, only daughter of Henry C. esq. of Brook-green, Hammersmith.

Rev. Mr. Wing, of Stebbington, co. Hunt. to Miss Rasor, of Stamford.

16. Sir Robert Burnet, bart. of Leys, to Miss Margaret Dalrymple, dau. of Lieut. Gen. Horn Elphinston.

18. Mr. Althorp, of Slough, to Miss Frances, of Windsor.

At Gretna Green, William Horton, esq. merchant, of Wolverhampton, to Winifred, only daughter of Lady Teynham.

James Ephraim Luke Nealson, esq. of Gr. George-str. Westminster, to Miss Barrow, of the same place.

19. John Macklin, esq. of Devonshire, to Miss Sophia Pamplin, 2d daughter of John P. esq. of Chadacre-hall, Suffolk.

20. At Ash, co. Kent, Dr. Randolph, regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ church, to Miss Jane Lambard, dau. of the late Thomas L. esq. of Sevenoaks.

Rev. Mr. W. Coppard, to Miss Rutton.

21. Peter Verbruggen, esq. to Mrs. Kooyster, relict of Dr. K.

In Dublin, a Lord Viscount Boyne's, the hon. Charles Hamilton, to Miss Lyster.

At Bath, Joseph Foster Farham, esq. to Lady Hill, relict of Sir Rowland H. bart.

22. Mr. John Cosens, to Miss Charlotte Barbon, sister to Richard B. esq. one of the aldermen of Canterbury.

23. Mr. George Cobb, of Fulham, to Miss Tull.

24. By special licence, the hon. Edward James Eliott, eldest son of Lord Eliott, to Lady Harriet Pitt, sister to the E. of Chatham.

Mr. John Ewbank, merchant, to Mrs. Rosetta Bell.

Mr Robert Morgan, of Whitton, Suffolk, to Miss Fielder.

Deaths.

Aug. 10, 1784. On board the Chesterfield East Indiaman, in his passage from Bombay to China, William Maxwell, esq. eldest son of Sir W. M. bart. of Springwell.

Lately, at Spetisbury, Dorsetsh. Mrs. Anne Jekyll, second daughter of the late rev. Dr. J. of St. David's.

At Wallington, in Northumberland, after four days illness, in his 17th year, Willoughby Trevelyan, esq. fourth son of Sir John T. bart.

At Lyons, in France, of a decline, in his 32d year, the hon. and rev. Edward Seymour Conway, M.A. son of the Earl of Hertford, and canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Pest, in Hungary, Gen. Gastheim, aged nearly 100 years. He had been an adjutant to Prince Eugene, and was a contemporary in that service with Gen. Oglethorp.

Mrs. Durant, wife of James D. esq. of Wellhouse, co. Berks.

In Morven, Argyleshire, Donald M'Kean, alias M'Donald, in his 109th year. He escaped from Glencoe, at the time of the massacre there, in 1692.

At Boignitz, in Silesia, a man named Stahr, in his 118th year. He served under Sobieski, king of Poland, when that monarch led an army in 1684 to the relief of Vienna, when that city was besieged by the Turks. He did not accept of his discharge till he was 70 years old.

At Chelsea, aged 70, Mr. J. Fraine, attorney and solicitor. The history of this gentleman and his family is marked by very singular circumstances. He was afflicted with a continual gnawing pain in his left arm, which he carried on a board in a sling; and by pinching his jaws and throat, through the violence of the pain, and beating his right cheek, had marked them very much. He compared the sensation to a worm in the marrow of the upper bone of his arm, and used to keep a boy to beat the arm with a stick whenever it returned, which was at least ten times in a quarter of an hour, and to tap him on the back of his head with a piece of wood covered with cloth. Mr. Fraine's only son King Samuel, an amiable accomplished young man, who received his education at C. C. coll. Camb. and was F.S.A. put an end to his existence, July 22, 1779, as related in our vol. XLIX. p. 375 for which no reason can be assigned but disappointment in love. His father was indeed reduced to

for disappointing him of his remittances on his travels; but he acquitted himself of that reproach to the satisfaction both of his friends and son. Mr. F.'s death was occasioned by a leaden weight, which he was exercising as a remedy for his complaint, falling on his right thigh, which brought on a speedy mortification.

In a very advanced age, at Haigh, Lancash. Lady Bradshaigh, relict of Sir Roger B. bart. and sister to the late Countess of Derby.

July 24. At Stokesley, co. York, Francis Wayne, M.D.

29. In Southampton-row, David Thompson, M.D. of Jamaica.

31. At Hampstead, Mrs. Warren, wife of the rev. Mr. W.

Aug. .... At Elsfield, Essex, Mrs. Catherine Plumber, widow, aged 104 years, 87 of which she has spent in the same parish, 79 of which were in a state of widowhood.

At the Hot Wells, universally lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, the hon. Henry King, youngest son of the right hon. Earl of Kingston, of the kingdom of Ireland, in his 20th year.

Mrs. Arthur, relict of the late Capt. David Arthur, of the Major East Indiaman, who died on his passage to England in May last.

1. At Aylestone, co. Leic. Jonathan Foster, jun. esq. clerk of the peace for that county, clerk to the general meetings of their militia, and receiver of the rents belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. He succeeded Reuben Parke, esq. as clerk of the peace, in 1783.

5. At Lubbesthorpe, co. Leic. Mrs. Eleanor Simpson, aged 85.

7. The Infant Don Lewis, brother to his Catholic Majesty.

17. Mr. Isaac Hudson, keeper of the workhouse at Monkwearmouth; the same day Mrs. H. his wife; and, a few hours after, Mrs. H.'s sister (who resided with them) also died.

18. At Manchester, the rev. Thomas Barker, D.D. principal of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, elected in 1777.

20. At Dumfries, in his 80th year, Mrs. Sophia Millegen Johnston, of Corhead, relict of the late Dr. M. physician at Moffat, and daughter of the late William Johnston, esq. of Lochhouse and Corhead, a deputy lieutenant of the county of Dumfries.

24. George Wingfield, esq. of Leopard, co. Worcest.

Matthew Carret, esq. of Hatton-street, merchant.

25. At Halfewell, co. Somerset, Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, bart. He was elected knight of the shire for the county of Somerset in five successive parliaments.

At Bareges, in the South of France, where he went to drink the mineral waters, the right hon. Sir William Lynch, K.B. one of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council, some time Envoy extraordinary to the King of Sardinia, and formerly M.P. for Weobly and Canterbury. He was the eldest son of the late rev. Dr. L. Dean of Canterbury, and grand'on to Archbishop Wake. He married the eldest daughter of the late Edw. Coke, esq. His remains, being embalmed, are conveying to his family burial-place at Staple, in Kent.

In Jermyn-street, Mr. Strong formerly belonging to the ordnance at Woolwich.

27. At St. Alban's, Mr. Whipham, sen. formerly a silversmith in Fleet-street.

In Green-street, Enfield, Mr. Drinkwater, farmer. His death was occasioned by falling from a hay-rick on a flail, which pierced his belly, and divided the scrotum. An abscess ensued, which, by the injudicious treatment of an empiric, terminated in a mortification in his legs; and before his death his whole body was changed to a deep brown colour.

28. At Pimlico, Mr. Charles White, engraver.

29. In an apoplectic fit, in Covent Garden, Samuel Wall, esq. late of Colchester.

In Guy's hospital, George Brough, esq. treasurer of that charity.

Aged 75, John Sweet, esq. of Cheapside.

Near Port Glasgow, John Hyndman, esq. of Hampstead.

At Thomas Cheetham's, esq. (see the 14th,) at Barnwell, near Cambridge, the rev. Frederic Keller, M.A. rector of Kelshall, and vicar of King's Langley, Herts, and formerly fellow of Jesus coll. Camb. He was a worthy man and an exemplary pastor.

Rev. Mr. Rudd, rector of Wold Newton, and vicar of Kilham, 43 years.

30. At Islington, aged 82, Hammond Crosse, esq. of Great Burmingham, co. Bedford; the oldest governor of the city hospitals.

Sept. .... At Islington, Mrs. Broughton, relict of the late rev. Thomas B. rector of Allhallows, Lombard-str.

At Beverley, Mr. William Ellis, town-clerk of that place.

Near Keswick Lake, Cumberland, John Maxwell, aged 132 years, who has left nine children now living, the youngest of whom is above 60 years old. The said Maxwell walked ten miles a few days before his death.

At Croydon, Mr. John Finch, ironmonger, of St. Clement's-lane.

John Hawkins, esq. last year high sheriff of the county of Rutland.

The rt. hon. Thomas Reynolds Ducie, Lord Ducie. He was born Oct. 26, 1733, and married Feb. 12, 1774, the daughter of Sir John Ramsden, bart. of Byrom, co. York. His lordship dying without issue, his title devolves to his brother, Francis Reynolds, esq. M.P. for Lancaster, and a captain in the royal navy.

Dropped down in the Strand, George Brayfield, esq. formerly a governor of St. Bartholomew's hospital, to which, by his will, he has bequeathed a legacy of 600l.

At New Cairamuir, in Scotland, aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Semville, relict of John Law-

son,

son, esq. of Cairnmuir.

At Romford, Essex, William Dearsley, esq. many years under sheriff for that county

Suddenly, at Greetwell, a mile from Lincoln, Mr. Bonner, an eminent farmer and grazier of that village; and father to the artful and noted Bridget B.

1. Aged 102, Mrs. Dight, wife of William D. She had been married upwards of 60 years, and her husband, a carpenter, is now alive, aged 84.

2. At Cann-hall, Bridgenorth, in her 72d year, Mrs. Rhodes. She had been very ill only a few days, though the foundation of her disease may be said to have been long made by a chronical catarrh, from which she had suffered for a month or more. It was supposed that a considerable congestion had taken place in the lungs, as her expectoration had not been equal to that increased secretion. Her attack of the pneumonia, or pleurisy, which was the cause of her death, was very sudden and alarming. She was taken in the night with a violent stitch in the side; a short, dry, tickling cough; a dyspnœa, and fever. The cough was somewhat moderated for a time by an emollient medicine; and it was proposed that she should be blooded at the arm; but she had an aversion to the use of the lancet, though she consented to the application of leeches, by which a considerable quantity was taken away. After bleeding, her physician thought it necessary to administer an emetic, or at least an antimonial medicine in nauseating doses, with a view to its renewing the expectoration, which was now suppressed. She consented; and three doses were administered, which, though they brought on no vomiting efforts, had such a sedative effect upon the system, as produced a relaxation that nearly cost her her life. An absolute coldness of the extremities supervened, with cold sweats, a weak and intermitting pulse, and coma. In this state she continued more than half an hour, and from which no person who saw her ever expected she could recover; when, at length, nature dictated that remedy to which she owed the remainder of her life. In a feeble and faultering voice she spoke, what at that time was considered as the language of delirium, 'have you no strong drink in the house?' Her attendants immediately gave her a glass of port wine, which after repeated efforts she swallowed. In a few minutes her breathing became more strong, her extremities warmer, and her pulse quicker and fuller, than before. In about a quarter of an hour, her natural heat was nearly restored, she began to converse, and considered herself much refreshed from what she supposed had been only a state of dozing. She now asked for a cup of tea; and tea being made for the family, she partook as usual with them. But this recovery, however flattering, was not to continue long. The expectoration, which was indispensible to the solution of her disease, could not be sufficiently promoted; and, on the third day from the accession of this acute illness, she died. During the whole of this severe indisposition, she behaved with a magnanimity of mind, with a happy and chearful composure, which could only attend a soul conscious of rectitude. No symptom of despondency, no inquietude of any kind, ever appeared: even when the cold hand of death was upon her, when she was entirely sensible of her fate, she never betrayed any reluctance, and, happy in herself, endeavoured to her latest breath to communicate comfort to her friends: and no friends ever shewed more affection, or were more industrious to administer to her wants. Mrs. R. was a woman of great natural understanding, which she had much improved by reading and conversation. As a companion, she was mild, sensible, and agreeable; and had a surprising knowledge and recollection of past times and circumstances, with which she often entertained her friends, who always heard her with the greatest pleasure and admiration. Indeed, few people of her age possessed so retentive a memory: what she had once heard, she hardly ever forgot; and her happy recollection frequently gave pleasure to inquisitive friends in the elucidation of various matters. She was charitable, generous, and humane; beloved by all who knew her; and, by her more intimate friends, perhaps no woman was ever more highly esteemed. It may be truly said, that she lived a pattern of propriety, and died with the happy composure of a good Christian.

3. In the bosom of his family, at Goldwell, near Newbury, Francis Page, esq. after a painful rheumatic illness of about ten days. When fomentations had in a great measure relieved him from these complaints, cordials were administered, but in vain, to keep up his decaying spirits. A physician (his next relation) travelled from London to attend him, and found that life would not stay with him. The frame of this excellent person seemed to promise strength for a longer duration; but who can tell when the lamp of Life is near its last blaze? Nature in him seemed to be worn out at the early period of sixty-five. His acquaintance imagine, and so he believed himself, that he never recovered from the fatigue of mind and person he underwent whilst he continued in London the last unhealthy spring, when soliciting on some county or canal matters he had very much at heart. He gave up his time so much on his return home, that he lost the beneficial season of Cheltenham, where he annually passed a month in drinking the waters. For the restoration of his health and spirits, he was preparing himself to enjoy the air and relaxations of Brighthelmstone, if the Lord of Life had permitted it. He left a great fortune behind him, which was all of his own getting in the course of forty years. He purchased all the shares, and became proprietor, of the Kennet River Navigation to Reading, which

which yielded him a great income. He was buried, by day-light, on the 10th, at Spren, from his seat at Goldwell, where he died, and where he had lived some years. He took great delight in his villa, which he adorned and fitted up in good taste, and at a great expence, and which is one of the most delightful situations in England. The poor and middling ranks have lost a friend, and the rich an able adviser. He gave away a great deal of money, and lent, for the accommodation of particulars, large as well as small sums on very slender securities. He may be called, though the language is not new, and has been partly appropriated, "the great private man of Berkshire." Let his faults, if he had any, be deposited in the grave with him!

4. At Sarbiton-house, near Kingston, aged 72, William Roffey, esq.

The rev. Dr. Negus, vicar of Staughton, Hants.

5. Mr. Figg, of West Deeping, in Lincolnshire, formerly high-constable for the parts of Kesteven, &c. and father to the present high-constable.

Mrs. Horton, aged 70, widow of Christopher H. esq. and mother to the Duchess of Cumberland.

6. At Bath, the rev. John Ellis, M.A. archdeacon of Merioneth.

At Middleton, near Leeds, the wife of Charles Brandling, esq. M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

7. The hon. Mary-Judith Cocks, eldest daughter of Lord Somers, in her 23d year.

At Edinburgh, the right hon. Countess of Haddington.

8. At Clapham, aged 80, Henry Hoare, esq. banker, said to have been worth a third of a million sterling.

Mrs. Kearsley, wife of Mr. K. of Friday-street.

9. This morning, about ten o'clock, a gentleman in a hackney-coach came to the shop of Mr. Richards, gun-maker, in the Strand, and, having purchased a pair of pistols, loaded one of them, and went into the parlour with it. This alarming the family, Mr. R. followed him, remonstrated on the impropriety of trying the pistols there, and begged he would go below, where there was a place for that purpose. The gentleman, with some agitation, said there was no ball in it; but Mr. R. insisted on his not firing it, and took hold of his arm to prevent it.—Upon this they both returned into the shop; and, while Mr R. turned round to shut the parlour door, the unfortunate man applied the pistol to his mouth, fired it, and instantly fell. Mr. Thompson, a surgeon, was immediately sent for, who found him quite dead, the ball having penetrated his brain. His pockets were then searched, but there was nothing found that could lead to a discovery of his name. A servant, however, passing, and seeing a crowd, enquired what was the matter; being informed that a gentleman had shot himself, he exclaimed, "Good God, it is my master!" and, upon seeing the body, his fears were confirmed. The unhappy man proves to be the hon. Felton Lionel Hervey, of Lower Grosvenor-street, first cousin to the E. of Bristol. He was formerly a captain in the horse-grenadier-guards, but had retired some time. He had been melancholy several days, and, on his going out in the morning, his servant followed him, and saw him take a coach in Bond-street. On his offering to get up behind, his master in a peremptory tone bid him go home, saying he was going to his attorney, and ordered the coachman to drive as fast as he could to Mr. Richards's shop in the Strand, when he took the opportunity of putting an end to his existence. Mr. Hervey was appointed, with his late father, the right hon. Felton H. joint-remembrancer of the exchequer, a very lucrative office.—On the same evening the coroner's jury sat on the body, and after a long examination brought in their verdict *lunacy*. The body was removed to Egham for interment about 12 o'clock that night. Mr. H. married Sélina sole daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Elwell, bart. by whom he has left a son and three daughters, all infants.

In Titchfield-str. Capt. Benjamin Hill, of the royal navy. This truly excellent officer was bred in the old school, under that brave veteran Admiral Barrington, and was his captain in the memorable defence in the *Grand Cul de Lac*, where Admiral B.'s little squadron, by being properly disposed, repeatedly repulsed the large fleet of Count d'Estaign.

10. Mr. William Graves, glazier, of St. Bride's Passage, Fleet-str.

At Eltham, Kent, Rear-admiral Robert Robinson.

Aged 58, George Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Nevill of Billing in Kent, and Baron of Abergavenny. He was created an Earl last year; until which time he had been second baron of England. His Lordship was born in 1727, being the son of William Lord Abergavenny, by Catherine, daughter of lieut. gen. Tatton. He married in 1753 Henrietta, sister to the present Lord Pelham; and by her ladyship, deceased, had issue, 1 Henry, Visc. Nevill, M.P. for Monmouthshire, now Earl of Abergavenny, born February 22, 1755, and married in 1781 to Miss Robinson, daughter of John R. esq.; 2. Henrietta, born in 1756, and married in 1779 to Sir John Berney; 3. George Henry, born in 1760.

Rev. Mr. Stephen Degulhon, rector of Calston and Ashby, co. Norfolk, near 40 years; and upwards of thirty years preacher of Berwick-street chapel.

Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. M. of Dorset-str. Salisbury-square, jeweller. Returning from a visit, she dropped down in a fit, and expired

so

as she was being conveyed to an apothecary's in the neighbourhood.

At Barton on the Heath, co. Warwick, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Wilmot, widow, mother of Dr. W. rector there. A woman of an amiable, benevolent, and truly Christian disposition, beloved and respected by all who knew her.

11. Rev. Mr. Robert Stephens, of Kelmscot, Oxf.

Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. W. brushmaker, on Snow-hill.

In Queen's-buildings, Brompton-road, Mr. John Lawson, purser in the navy.

At Bath, Mrs. O'Connor, wife of counsellor O'C.

William Foster, esq. mayor of Stamford.

12. The son and heir of Montagu Burgoyne, esq. of Harley-street.

13. In Devonshire-street, Mr. Elias Linda, exchange-broker.

Rev. Richard Matthews, many years rector of Fisherton-Anger, near Salisbury.

14. In Clement's-lane, Capt. Willis Machell, of the ship Lively, in the Leghorn trade.

At Barnwell, near Cambridge, in an advanced age, Thomas Cheetham, esq. justly eminent for his benevolence and integrity in every department of life. In particular, he has bequeathed 100l. to the charity schools, and 100l. to Addenbroke's hospital, Camb.

At Herringstone, Dorsetshire, the lady of Sir Edward Wilmot, bart. M.D. She was the eldest daughter of the late celebrated Dr. Mead.

Mr. Thomas Durrance, farmer, of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

15. At Brompton, aged 87, Dutton Seaman, esq. comptroller of the chamber of London upwards of 46 years. It is worth from 800l. to 1000l. per ann.

At Bath, Mrs. Silvester, wife of John S. esq. barrister at law.

At Brompton, aged 41, Anne, wife of J. P. Andrews, esq. and daughter to the rev. Thomas Penrose, late rector of Newbury, co. Berks. Uniformly amiable in every walk of society, she sustained the characters of daughter, sister, wife, and mother, irreproachably. Her uncommon strength of judgement was elegantly contrasted by the delicacy of her person and manners. Her acquaintance lament her loss; but the unutterable anguish of her surviving husband and children best speaks what she was.

16. At Enfield, in her 80th year, Mrs. Clarembault, sister of Mr. C. who died Nov. 29, 1784.

After a long illness, aged 64. Magnus Falconer, esq. master attendant of Chatham dock yard.

Mrs. Uppam, wife of Mr. U. ship-builder, of Rotherhithe.

At Mr. Drummond's, at Stanmore, Mrs. Walker.

In Ormond-street, Richard Amphlett, esq. of Hadsor, co. Worc.

17. Mr. Tutop, upholder, of Tothill-str.

At Harwich, John Jones, D.D. vicar of Ramsay and Dovercourt, with the chapel of Harwich, to all which he was presented in 1780.

At St. Margaret's, Rochester, in a very advanced age, Mr. Neat, gunner of the Revenge man of war.

At Frindsbury, near Rochester, Mr. Tho. Hall, many years measurer of sawyer's work in Chatham dock yard.

18. At Chudleigh, Devonsh. the lady of William John Hale, esq. only surviving dau. and heiress of the late Mr. Newbery, attorney at law, of that place. During a long and tedious illness, she repined not at the dispensation of the Almighty; though in the prime of life (being but 32 years of age), she wished not for a continuance of her existance, but committed herself with the most perfect resignation to the decree of Providence, in full hope of possessing that eternity of happiness which her rectitude of life assured her would be the reward. Let this assurance, then, be a comfort to her afflicted husband and sorrowing friends.

At Willingborough, Northamptonshire, in her 107th year, Mrs. Hannah Sparke, widow, mother of the late Havey Sparke, esq. of Kunston.

At Plumber, Dorsetshire, Charles Merton Pleydell Bruno, esq.

Samuel Crofts, esq. of the pipe-office.

In Millbank-str. Westminster, Mr. Hoare, coal-merchant.

At his seat in Wilts, William Mitchell, esq.

At Bath, Sir William Robinson, bart. brother to the Lord Primate of Ireland.

19. Mr. Thomas Winn, of Welbeck-str, Cavendish-square, upholder and auctioneer.

Mr. Mackintosh, of the King's kitchen.

Miss Louisa Druce, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas D. of Chancery-lane.

In the College Green, Gloucester, James Benson, LL.D. chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester from 1752, prebendary of Gloucester and Salisbury, and rector of Salperton and Standish. He was a nephew of Bishop B. of Gloucester; and married Lady Anne Bathurst, sister to the present Earl.

Mrs. Comin, wife of the rev. Mr. C. of Exeter, and the last surviving daughter of the late rev. Mr. Billington.

20. Mr Mouland, master of the White-horse, Fetter-lane, dropped down dead.

21. In his 76th year, John Lowther, esq. of Durham.

Aged 100, Mrs. Carr, of the Key-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

23. In Grosvenor-square, Dowager Lady Jerningham.

*** *On account of the great Length of some of the preceding Articles, the* LISTS, *&c. are unavoidably postponed to our next.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1785.

Day of Month	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Exchequ Bills.	Lottery Tickets
29	—	59 3/4	58 1/2 a 5/8	—	76 1/4	18	—	12 5/8	—	55 3/4	17s. pr.	—	57 1/4	—	—	4 1/2	91 7/8	—	—	—	13 18
30	123 1/2	59 5/8	58 1/4 a 1/2	—	77 1/4	18 1/8	—	12 5/8	136 1/2	—	18	68 1/4	—	—	—	—	93 1/8	—	—	—	13 19
31	122 1/2	59 3/8	58 1/8 a 1/4	—	77	18 1/8	—	12 5/8	—	—	18	57 1/4	—	—	—	—	93 1/4	—	—	—	13 19
1	122 1/4	59 1/8	58 1/8 a 1/4	—	77 1/8	18 1/8	—	12 5/8	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	93 1/4	—	—	12 pre.	13 18
2																					
3	shut	shut	58 7/8 a 59 1/8	—	77 5/8	18 1/4	—	12 5/8	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	4 1/2	94 1/4	—	—	—	13 18
4	Sunday																				
5	—	—	59 1/8 a 1/2	—	78 1/8	18 3/8	—	12 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 7/8	—	—	10	13 17
6	—	—	59 1/8 a 60 1/8	—	79	18 1/8	—	12 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 3/4	94 3/4	—	—	9	13 17
7	—	—	57 7/8 a 1/2	—	shut	18 1/8	—	12 1/8	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	95 1/4	—	—	—	13 18
8	—	—	59 1/8 a 1/2	—	—	18 1/8	—	12 1/8	140	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	96 7/8	—	—	4	13 18
9	—	—	59 1/4 a 1/2	—	—	18 1/8	—	12 1/8	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	97 1/4	—	—	12	13 18
10	—	—	59 1/8 a 60	—	—	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	58 3/4	—	—	96 7/8	—	—	—	13 18
11	Sunday																				
12	—	—	59 1/4 a 7/8	—	—	18 1/2	—	12 7/8	—	—	—	—	59 1/4	—	—	4 1/8	96	—	—	—	13 18
13	—	—	59 1/4 a 1/2	—	—	18 1/2	—	12 7/8	141	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	95 7/8	—	—	8	13 18
14	—	—	59 1/8 a 60	—	—	18 1/2	—	12 7/8	—	—	22	—	59 1/8	—	—	—	96 1/8	—	—	—	13 18
15	—	—	59 1/4 a 7/8	—	—	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 5/8	—	—	—	13 18
16	—	—	59 1/4 a 7/8	—	—	18 1/2	—	12 7/8	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	95 5/8	—	—	—	13 18
17	—	—	59 1/4 a 1/2	—	—	18 1/2	—	12 7/8	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	95 1/2	—	—	—	13 18
18	Sunday																				
19	—	—	59 1/4 a 5	—	—	18 1/4	—	12 1/4	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	25 1/4	—	—	—	13 17
20	—	—	59 7/8 a 1/8	—	—	18 1/4	—	—	141 1/4	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	13 18
21	—	—	59 1/4 a 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	141 1/2	—	18	—	—	—	—	3 7/8	95 1/8	—	—	11	13 18
22																					
23	—	—	59 1/8 a 1/2	—	—	18 1/8	—	13 1/8	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	95 5/8	—	—	—	13 18
24	—	—	59 1/2	—	—	18 1/4	—	12 1/4	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	3 5/8	95 1/2	—	—	—	13 18
25	Sunday																				
26	—	—	59 1/4 a 1/2	—	—	—	—	12 1/4	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	4	95 5/8	—	—	12	13 18
27	—	—	59 1/4 a 1/2	—	—	18 1/8	—	—	142 1/2	—	20	—	—	—	—	4	95 7/8	—	—	—	13 18
28	—	—	59 1/4 a 1/2	—	—	18 1/4	—	12 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 5/8	—	—	—	13 18

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For OCTOBER, 1785.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Novem. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29	12	45	NW		overcast and still.
2	29	10	44	E		fog, fair, and still
3	29	12	45	E		fair and still.
4	29	10	44	E		fog, fair
5	29	9	43	E		fog, fair [1]
6	29	7	44	NE		overcast.[2]
7	29	10		NE		fair day, harsh wind.
8	29	15	31	N		bright frost, thick ice, sharp wind[3]
9	29	8	40	W	.14	rain.
10	29	3	45	SW	..6	bright morn, stormy even, rain.
11	28	18	48	SW		fair morn, strong wind.
12	29	1	45	W	.66	cloudy, rain.[4]
13	29	8	41	W		cloudy.
14	29	6	45	W		stormy.
15	29	8	41	SW	.57	stormy, rain all day.
16	29	10	40	SW		fair and pleasant.
17	29	8	38	SW	.11	rain.
18	29	10	35	W	.40	white frost, thin ice, rain.[5]
19	29	10	28	NW		white frost, thick ice.
20	29	14	26	N		white frost, strong ice, bright sun.
21	29	19	23	NW		hard frost, bearing ice, bright sun.
22	29	17	29	NW		rainy, none to measure.
23	29	16	37	NW		fog and frost, bright noon.[6]
24	29	14	41	SW		fog, lowring.
25	29	12	50	W	.60	rain and wind.
26	29	18	48	N		
27	30		48	S		mild and pleasant.
28	29	8	47	S		gloomy and mild.
29	29	17	47	N	.50	rain.
30	29	13	42	NW		fog, sun.

OBSERVATIONS.

[1] A large crop of quinces.—[2] The observations after the 5th were made at a village 70 miles SW by W from London.—[3] Therm. 29 at sunrise; 28 at nine at night.—[4] Leaves are much fallen. Brimstone butterfly (papilio rhamni) appears.—[5] Early spring flowers do not appear, as is usual, at this time of the year.—[6] Observations after the 22d made at a village 50 miles SW from London. Therm. within-doors.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 17, to Oct. 22, 1785.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	4	10	3	1	3	3	2	6	4	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	0	4	0	3	7	2	5	4	2
Surry	4	10	4	1	3	5	2	6	5	0
Hertford	5	1	3	6	3	6	2	5	4	6
Bedford	5	0	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	7
Cambridge	4	7	2	8	3	1	2	1	3	9
Huntingdon	4	7	0	0	3	3	2	0	3	10
Northampton	5	4	3	2	3	6	2	7	4	4
Rutland	5	1	3	4	3	7	2	2	3	7
Leicester	5	4	3	7	3	8	2	3	4	5
Nottingham	5	1	3	6	3	10	2	3	3	8
Derby	6	2	0	0	4	0	2	4	4	6
Stafford	5	6	4	9	4	4	2	3	4	9
Salop	5	9	4	1	4	1	2	5	4	10
Hereford	5	8	4	2	4	6	2	7	0	0
Worcester	5	11	4	0	4	6	2	9	5	2
Warwick	4	10	0	0	4	1	2	6	4	0
Gloucester	5	8	0	0	4	1	2	6	4	3
Wilts	5	4	0	0	4	3	2	7	5	1
Berks	5	0	5	1	3	7	2	8	4	5
Oxford	5	2	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	7
Bucks	4	11	0	0	3	4	2	4	4	2
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	6	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	4
Suffolk	4	9	2	11	2	10	2	2	3	4
Norfolk	5	2	2	7	2	10	2	4	0	0
Lincoln	5	4	3	0	2	11	2	0	3	2
York	5	9	3	7	3	9	2	1	4	2
Durham	5	7	4	0	3	7	2	1	4	3
Northumberld.	5	0	3	4	2	11	1	11	3	3
Cumberland	5	10	3	7	3	3	2	0	4	0
Westmorland	6	8	4	0	0	0	2	1	4	5
Lancashire	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	2	4	10
Cheshire	5	10	3	8	4	1	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	3	11	2	1	0	0
Somerset	5	8	4	6	3	9	2	7	5	3
Devon	5	11	0	0	3	8	2	3	0	0
Cornwall	5	3	0	0	3	1	2	4	0	0
Dorset	6	1	0	0	4	5	2	11	5	3
Hampshire	5	0	0	0	3	11	2	5	4	10
Sussex	4	9	0	0	3	5	2	4	0	0
Kent	4	9	3	0	3	4	2	5	3	8
WALES, Oct. 10, to Oct. 15, 1785.										
North Wales	5	6	4	7	3	2	1	9	4	9
South Wales	5	4	4	2	3	4	1	10	3	7

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

FOR OCTOBER, 1785.

BEING THE TENTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART II.

Original Letter from Dr. JOHNSON *to Mr.* JAMES ELPHINSTON.

DEAR SIR, *Sept.* 25, 1750.

YOU have, as I find by every kind of evidence, lost an excellent mother; and I hope you will not think me incapable of partaking of your grief. I have a mother now eighty-two years of age, whom therefore I must soon lose, unless it please GOD that she rather should mourn for me. I read the letters in which you relate your mother's death to Mrs. Strahan*; and I think I do myself honour, when I tell you, that I read them with tears. But tears are neither to me, nor to you, of any farther use, when once the tribute of nature has been paid. The business of life summons us away from useless grief, and calls us to the exercise of those virtues of which we are lamenting our deprivation. The greatest benefit which one friend can confer upon another is, to guard, for so surely it must be, and incite, and elevate his virtues. This your mother will still perform, if you diligently preserve the memory of her life, and of her death; a life, so far as I can learn, useful, wise, and innocent; and a death, resigned, peaceful, and holy. I cannot forbear to mention, that neither reason nor revelation denies you to hope, that you may increase her happiness, by obeying her precepts; and that she may, in her present state, look with pleasure upon every act of virtue, to which her instructions and example have contributed. Whether this be more than a pleasing dream, or a just opinion of separate spirits, is indeed of no great importance to us, when we consider ourselves as acting under the eye of GOD; yet surely there is something pleasing in the belief, that our separation from those whom we love is merely corporeal; and it may be a great incitement to virtuous friendship, if it can be made probable, that that union has received the divine approbation, and shall continue to eternity.—There is one expedient by which you may, in some degree, continue her presence. If you write down minutely what you can remember of her from your earliest years, you will read it with great pleasure, and receive from it many hints of soothing recollection when time shall remove her yet farther from you, and your grief shall be matured to veneration. To this, however painful for the present, I cannot but advise you, as to a source of comfort and satisfaction in the time to come; for all comfort and all satisfaction is sincerely wished you by, dear Sir, yours, &c.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

[*This letter is a very good commentary on the much-agitated part of the Meditations. That which immediately follows it, from Dr.* ADAMS, *we readily insert as an act of justice.* EDIT.]

* *Letter to Mr. Elphinston.*

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, October* 22, 1785.

IN your last month's Review of Books you have asserted, "that the publication of Dr. Johnson's *Prayers and Meditations* appears to have been at the instance of Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, in Oxford." This is more than I think you are warranted

by the Editor's Preface* to say; and is so far from being true, that Dr. Adams never saw a line of these compositions before they appeared in print, nor ever heard from Dr. Johnson, or the Editor, that any such existed. Had he been consulted about the publication, he would certainly have given his voice against it: and he therefore hopes that you will clear him, in as public a manner as you can, from being any way accessary to it. W. ADAMS.

CHARACTER OF DR. JOHNSON.
(From Mr. BOSWELL'S *Tour.)*

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON's character, religious, moral, political, and literary, may his figure and manner, are, I believe, more generally known than those of almost any man; yet it may not be superfluous here to attempt a sketch of him. Let my readers then remember, that he was a sincere and zealous Christian, of high-church-of-England and monarchical principles, which he would not tamely suffer to be questioned; steady and inflexible in maintaining the obligations of piety and virtue, both from a regard to the order of society, and from a veneration for the Great Source of all order; correct, nay stern in his taste; hard to please, and easily offended; impetuous and irritable in his temper; but of a most humane and benevolent heart; having a mind stored with a vast and various collection of learning and knowledge, which he communicated with peculiar perspicuity and force, in rich and choice expression. He united a most logical head with a most fertile imagination, which gave him an extraordinary advantage in arguing; for he could reason close or wide, as he saw best for the moment. He could, when he chose it, be the greatest sophist that ever wielded a weapon in the schools of declamation; but he indulged this only in conversation, for he owned he sometimes talked for victory. He was too conscientious to make error permanent and pernicious, by deliberately writing it. He was conscious of his superiority. He loved praise when it was brought to him; but was too proud to seek for it. He was somewhat susceptible of flattery. His mind was so full of imagery that he might have been perpetually a poet. It has been often remarked, that in his poetical pieces, which it is to be regretted are so few, because so excellent, his style is easier than in his prose. There is deception in this: it is not easier, but better suited to the dignity of verse; as one may dance with grace, whose motions, in ordinary walking—in the common step, are aukward. He had a constitutional melancholy, the clouds of which darkened the brightness of his fancy, and gave a gloomy cast to his whole course of thinking; yet, though grave and awful in his deportment, when he thought it necessary or proper, he frequently indulged himself in pleasantry and sportive sallies. He was prone to superstition, but not to credulity. Though his imagination might incline him to a belief of the marvellous and the mysterious, his vigorous reason examined the evidence with jealousy. He had a loud voice, and a slow deliberate utterance, which no doubt gave some additional weight to the sterling metal of his conversation. Lord Pembroke said once to me at Wilton, with a happy pleasantry, and some truth, that "Dr. Johnson's sayings would not appear so extraordinary were it not for his *bow-wow way*;" but I admit the truth of this only on some occasions. The Messiah, played upon the *Canterbury organ*, is more sublime than when played upon an inferior instrument: but very slight music will seem grand when conveyed to the ear thro' that majestic medium. *While therefore Dr. Johnson's sayings are read, let his manner be taken along.* Let it, however, be observed, that the sayings themselves are generally great; that, though he might be an ordinary composer at times, he was for the most part a Handel. His person was large, robust, I may say approaching to the gigantic, and grown unweildy from corpulency. His countenance was naturally of the cast of an ancient statue, but somewhat disfigured by the scars of that *evil*, which, it was formerly imagined, the *royal touch* could cure. He was now in his sixty-fourth year: he was become a little dull of hearing. His sight had always been somewhat weak

* The words of the Preface, which led to the supposition, are, "Being last summer on "a visit at Oxford to the Rev. Dr. Adams "(master of Pembroke College, at which "Dr. Johnson received part of his education); and that gentleman urging him repeatedly to engage in some work of this "kind, he then first conceived a design to "revise these pious effusions, and bequeath "them, with enlargements, to the use and "benefit of others." EDIT.

weak; yet, so much does mind govern, and even supply the deficiency of organs. that his perceptions were uncommonly quick and accurate. His head, and sometimes also his body, shook with a kind of motion like the effect of a palsy: he was frequently disturbed by cramps, or convulsive contractions, of the nature of that distemper called Saint Vitus's Dance. He wore a full suit of plain brown cloaths, with twisted hair buttons of the same colour, a large bushy greyish wig, a plain shirt, black worsted stockings, and silver buckles.—Upon this tour, when journeying, he wore boots, and a very wide brown cloth great coat, with pockets which might have almost held the two volumes of his folio Dictionary; and he carried in his hand a large English oak stick. Let me not be censured for mentioning such minute particulars. Every thing relative to so great a man is worth observing. I remember Dr. Adam Smith, in his rhetorical lectures at Glasgow, told us he was glad to know that Milton wore latchets in his shoes, instead of buckles. When I mention the oak stick, it is but letting Hercules have his club; and, by-and-by, my readers will find this stick will bud, and produce a good joke*.

This imperfect sketch of "the COMBINATION and the *form*" of that Wonderful Man, whom I venerated and loved while in this world, and after whom I gaze with humble hope, now that it has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to call him to a better world, will serve to introduce to the fancy of my readers the capital object of the following journal, in the course of which I trust they will attain to a considerable degree of acquaintance with him.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

READING in your last Magazine the review of Clara Reeve's book on Romances, I find the *Adventures of Gaudentio di Lucca*, and Bp. Berkeley's title to it as the author, very properly introduced; and as I do not recollect ever seeing the name of the real author mentioned, it may gratify many of your readers to be informed who was the real author of this book, which hath had the honour of being attributed to the amiable Berkeley. This I can do on very good authority. His name was *Barrington*, a Catholic priest, who had chambers in Gray's Inn, in which he was keeper of a library for the use of the Romish clergy. Mr. Barrington wrote it for amusement in a fit of the gout. He began it without any plan; and did not know what he should write about when he put pen to paper. He was author of several pamphlets, chiefly anonymous, particularly in the controversy with Julius Bate on Elohim.

Yours, &c. W. H.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

THE Lichfield Society have done so much towards producing a general uniformity in the pronunciation of the Latin names of plants, by accenting them in the Index of their translation to Linnæus's *Systema Vegetabilium*, that I cannot help wishing that the work might be rendered both complete and general. The many excellent observations and corrections of the Monthly Reviewers have gone a good way towards accomplishing the first of my wishes; and the second might perhaps be best fulfilled by printing a corrected copy of the Index separately.—From the smallness of the size and price it would be in every body's hands; and if the terms of art were added, accented in the same manner, the work would be still more useful. I hope the Lichfield Society will take this proposal into their consideration, for they are the proper persons to finish what they have begun so well; but if not, I shall, perhaps, persuade some friend to undertake it; or, if I fail in that, execute it myself, rather than let it go undone.

As far as I can judge, the criticisms of the Monthly Reviewers are in general very just. I have some doubt, however, whether the Lichfield Society may not be right in putting the accent upon the penultima of *Cardamine*, though Faber makes it short, and Cowley has *albaque Cardámine*. Custom, not of the unlearned only, but of learned botanists, as far as my experience goes, is on the side of Cardamíne. Its derivation from καρδαμον, which has the penultima short, seems to give a sanction to the custom; and I do not see why it should not follow the analogy of Alsíne, Bulbíne, Helleboríne, Helxíne, &c. As to adjectives ending in ινος and *inus*, there are as many long as short; and though the grammarians have given rules, they have, as usual, their exceptions; thus they tell us, that all adjectives in ινος, from animals, are long in the penultima, and yet in ελιφαινινος it is short. But of this enough.

The

* It will be given hereafter. Edit.

The Reviewers say, that the Society are wrong both in their accent and spelling of *Cicheréum.* There is something to be said in their justification, though perhaps not enough, since Theophrastus and Dioscorides have Κιχωριον. Ray *, however, has it Cichoreum, Κιχωρειον. Horace has *me Cichoreæ levesque maluæ.* And Nicander makes the penultima of Κιχωρα short.

I am at a loss to know why the Society have thrown the accent on the antepenultima in *Flos Cúculi*, since the penultima is long both in Horace and Plautus, and the word is evidently formed to imitate the note of the bird.

Ray puts the accent on the penultima in *Cyclámen*; but I presume the Society are right in placing it on the antepenultima; though Cyclamínus, I believe, is long. I should be glad to know whether Lápsana, or Lapsána, be right. Perhaps some of your correspondents may ascertain the true accent on the following names, which the Reviewers have selected as doubtful: Capéra, Fúsanus, Irésine, Menáis, Pándanus, Polypréemum, Sámyda, Sophéra, Verónica. I should be inclined to read Polypremum, Samy'da, Séphora. As to Veronica, the derivation is so doubtful that custom may prevail. The form of the corol does not warrant the derivation from *vera icon.* P. B. C.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 12.

YOUR correspondent Mr. Hunter (p. 586) may see, in the *History of Ingulphus* †, who was abbot of Croyland when that abbey was burnt, in 1091, the following account of a very elegant *Planetarium*; not that this kind of instrument was then first invented, for it is well known that Archimedes constructed a machine of this sort, which is mentioned by Cicero and Ovid, and described particularly in the eighteenth epigram of Claudian.

"The fire destroyed our whole library, which consisted of more than three hundred original volumes, beside smaller volumes which exceeded four hundred. We lost also a very beautiful and costly *Planetarium (pinacium)*, wonderfully constructed of every kind of metal, according to the variety of the planets and signs. Saturn was made of copper; Jupiter of gold; Mars of iron; the Sun of brass *(de aurichalco)*; Mercury of *electrum* (a composition of gold and silver); Venus of tin; and the Moon of silver. The colures, and all the signs of the zodiac, were mechanically displayed in various forms and figures, suitable to their natures, resemblances, and colours, and greatly attracted the eyes and attention of those who saw them, on account of the quantity of jewels and precious metals. There was not such another *Nader* known, or heard of, throughout England. A king of France gave it to Turketulus (a former abbot), and he at his death bequeathed it to the common library, both for ornament and instruction."

It is observable, that only Mars and the Moon are formed of metals according with the signatures of the Hermetic art. From the term *Nader*, though not used in its present acceptation, this instrument should seem to have been received from the Arabians, who, during the time of the profoundest ignorance in Europe, revived Grecian science, especially in the branches of medicine and astronomy. Some sparks of which knowledge lay smothering in monasteries till the revival of literature. As this invention is at least two thousand years old, there is no doubt some impropriety in giving the name of *Orrery* to the mere improvement of the machine of Archimedes adapted to a modern system; but science owes much to the family of *Boyle.* T. H. W.

P. S. On reading our observations on the Ash, p. 598, it appears an inaccuracy hath escaped us in attributing the preface to the 2d edit. of the *Supplementum Plantarum* to Linnæus himself, when in fact it was written by his son; but this by no means invalidates any of the objections to the class *Polygamia.*

Mr. Urban,

A Print in my collection represents Job in a chair of state, dressed in a robe bordered with fur, sitting beneath a gateway, on the arch of which is written "Job Patriarcha." He bears a sceptre in his hand, and in the back ground are seen two of the Pyramids of Ægypt. His position exactly corresponds with the idea given us by the Scriptures in the book of Job, ch. xxix. ver. 7: "When I went out to the gate

* In his *Dictionarium Trilingue*, in which he has marked several names of plants, though no notice is taken of the work by the Lichfield Society.

† In Gough's "History of Croyland Abbey," *Bibl. Top. Brit.* No. XI p. 35.

"gate through the city, when I pre-
"pared my seat in the street:" according to the customs of those times, of great men sitting at the gate of the city to decide causes. The subscription on a tablet beneath his feet, "*an. ætat.* "*circiter LXX. Quis mihi tribuat?*" marks it out as the quaint device of a man in years who thought himself neglected. "G. Vertue delin. & sculp." is followed by no date of year. A former owner has written underneath with a pencil, "Westley." Mr. Walpole, in his "Cat. of Engravers," 4to, 1763, seems unacquainted with the allusion intended by this print, as, upon referring to his list of Vertue's works, I find "Job Patriarcha" in class 12, among the foreigners. L. L.

Original Letter from Gen. WOLFE *to Capt.* MARTIN *of the Royal Artillery.*

Dear Sir,

I HAVE written by this post to Lord George Sackville, to let him know that you have served with me at the siege of Louisburg, and that I had the greatest reason to be satisfied with every part of your conduct. If this testimony be of any use to you, I am glad you put it in my power to give it.

Nothing pleases me so much as to do justice to the gentlemen who have distinguished themselves under my command; and, if it were as easy to reward as to praise, they should have no reason to complain. I am, dear sir, &c.

JAMES WOLFE.

MR. URBAN,

MR. ETOPH, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was, in his time, so very singular a person, that I imagine you will accept of any information which relates to him, of his private character, disposition, and attainments. You have many correspondents better able than myself to relate many interesting circumstances.

But I understand that he received his education amongst the Dissenters, and had imbibed all their strongest prejudices. Nevertheless, he was afterwards ordained, though I know not by which of our bishops, a clergyman of the established church.

He was principally remarkable for the intimate knowledge he had obtained of the private and domestic history of all the great families in the kingdom.

The various anecdotes of this nature which he possessed, and which he omitted no opportunity of communicating, *made him*, at the same time, an object of outward civilities and secret dislike. The eccentricities of his character were also extended to his personal appearance; and Mr. Tyson of Benet College, who, amongst other various and better attainments, successfully cultivated a taste for drawing, made an etching of his head, and presented it to Mr. Gray. Underneath, Mr. Gray wrote the following epigram, which I do not remember to have seen in print:

Thus Tophet look'd, so grinn'd the brawling fiend,
Whilst frighted prelates bow'd, and call'd him friend.
Our mother-church, with half-averted sight,
Blush'd as she bless'd her grimly proselyte;
Hosannas rung thro' hell's tremendous borders,
And Satan's self had thoughts of taking orders.

BION.

MR. URBAN, *Kent, Sept. 22.*

I KNOW not whether it has been taken notice of by any body; but I observe an egregious mistake in the "Adventures of Telemachus," b. XVI. p. 295, Hawkesworth's edition. "This colony," says the author, "which had founded Tarentum, consisted of young men, who, having been born during the siege of Troy, had received no education," &c. In the next paragraph he says, "Phalantus took every opportunity to shew his contempt of Telemachus; he frequently interrupted him in their public councils; and treated his advice as the crude notions of *juvenile inexperience*; he also frequently made him the subject of his raillery, as a feeble and effeminate *youth*."

Now if Phalantus, the leader of this colony, was born during the Trojan war, he must at least have been younger than Telemachus, who was born before it. With what propriety then could he object youth and inexperience to a man older than himself? The fact is, that Phalantus was born above 30 years after the Trojan war, and during the siege of Messina. However, had the celebrated writer thought proper, in order to introduce Phalantus, to antedate the siege of Messina, it might have been allowable in a work of that nature: but to make him born during the siege of Troy, and to have settled a colony at Tarentum so early, when 20 years from the commencement of that famous siege had not yet expired, is contrary to all reason as well as history, and carries

with

with it so glaring an absurdity, that his overlooking it is astonishing. But, *aliquando bonus dormitat.*

Yours, &c. R. B.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

I HAVE thought that the following words of Valerius Maximus, lib. ix. c. 2, describe pretty exactly the person of a man who has been mentioned in your two last Magazines. *Truculenta facies, violenti spiritus, vox terribilis, era minis, et cruentis imperiis referta.* Can we hesitate a moment on whom to fix the following character? *Pieno d'ignoranza, e di scelleragine, e scaltro, e petulante, e sfacciato, e maldicente, e adulatore, e traववaccio, e vigliacco, e dissoluto, e matto, e fregiato in somma d'ogni abbominevole dote*; a man full of ignorance and wickedness, sly, petulant, impudent, a slanderer and flatterer, a bully and poltroon, dissolute, fool, and, in short, adorned with every abominable endowment. See *La Frustra Letteraria di Aristarco Scannabue*, p. 287. Though your correspondent ANTI-JANUS, p. 608, has advanced nothing but what is to be confirmed from the 12th of his "Lettere familiari a suoi tre Fratelli," to his *three* brothers; yet that he is *unworthy of any partiality from Britons* is not to be too hastily credited, as some Britons, in this age of affluence, in this total exemption from taxations, have thought him deserving of a pension: and who dares to controvert the propriety of such conduct? A translator from that language, in which this deserving man boasts himself to be an adept, at the same time he arraigned him of total ignorance in it, applied to him Johnson's famous distich of

LONDON! the needy villain's gen'ral home,
The common-shore of Paris and of Rome.

An account of his great worth and learning may be seen in "Some Remarks on the extraordinary conduct of the Knight of the ten Stars," &c. for which see last Monthly Review, p 156. With some slight variations, his Letters are translated, and incorporated into his Travels. Yours, J. C.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondents, p. 328 & 603, seem to have both adopted a wrong opinion, in relation to the plate found in the coffin. Instead of a pewter plate, well filled with coarse salt, laid on the *corpse, as is still* the custom in several *counties of England*; it is most probable, that it was a patten placed on the breast of the deceased, to shew he had been a priest. For the pewter plate and salt, laid on a corpse with the intent to prevent air getting into the bowels, and so swelling up the belly as to occasion either a bursting, or at least a difficulty in closing the coffin, are both removed before the coffin is shut up, and never buried with the corpse. *C*C*.

MR. URBAN,

IN Spelman's Glossary, (v. *Feudum*, p. 218) it is remarked, upon the authority of Thomas Sprott, a monk of St. Austin's, Canterbury, that when England was surveyed, by the order of William the Conqueror, there were found to be in it 45,011 parish churches (ecclesiæ parochiales); and it is stated, upon the same authority, how many villages and knights' fees there were at that time, as also what number of the latter the religious had. These several sums correspond with those inserted in Sprott's Chronicle as published by Hearne, except that there is an addition by Spelman of an hundred to the knights' fees supposed to have been possessed by the religious. This may be a mistake in the transcript, or an error of the press; but, unless Sir Henry had an opportunity of consulting a manuscript of the monkish historian different from that with which Hearne was favoured out of the Dering library, it is not easy to discover how he could collect from it that it was the design of Sprott to ascertain the number of parochial churches. At least 45,011 is a sum so enormously high as to want credibility.

The passage referred to in Sprott is at p. 114 of Hearne's edition, and is as follows:

"Fecit etiam totam Angliam describi, "quantum terræ quis baronum possedit, "et quot fœdatos et milites, quot caru-"catos et villenni, *quotque ecclesiarum* "*dignitates*, et repertum fuit primo *de* "*summâ ecclesiarum* xlv. M. l xi. summa "villarum lxii. M. l xx iiii. summa fœdo-"rum militum lx. M. ii. c. xv. de qui-"bus religiosi xxviii. M. l xv."

Selden, I understand, in his Titles of Honour, p. 573, has reduced the number of parish churches to 4711; not having, however, that book, I shall be much obliged to any of your readers who will be pleased to inform me, thro' your useful miscellany, on what grounds Selden formed his computation.

W. and D.

MR.

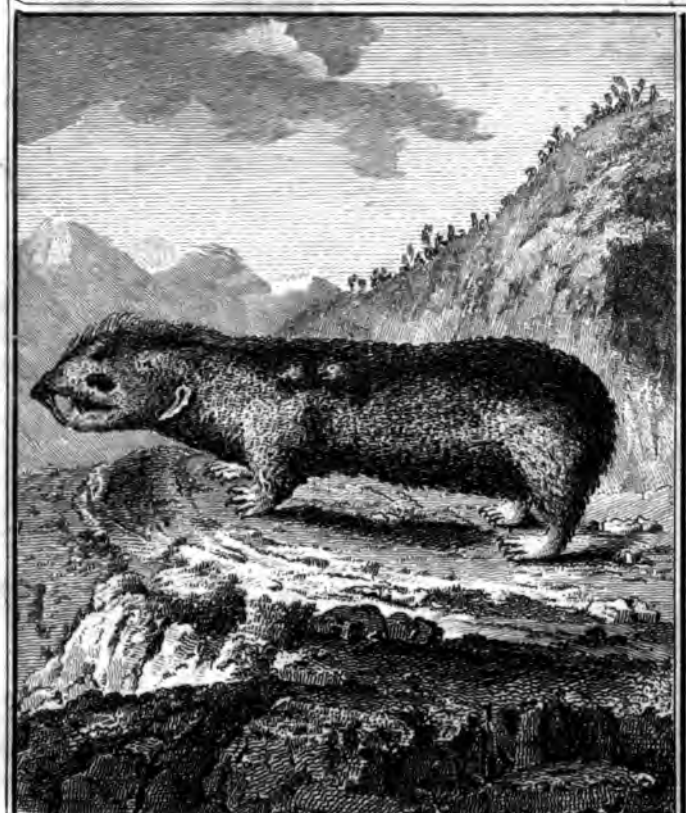


Fig. 1. The Slehetz.

Fig. 2. Gelinottes.

Fig. 1. The Slebetz.

Fig. 2. Gelinotte.

Plate II.

Druid Remains at Stanton Drew.

Fig 1.

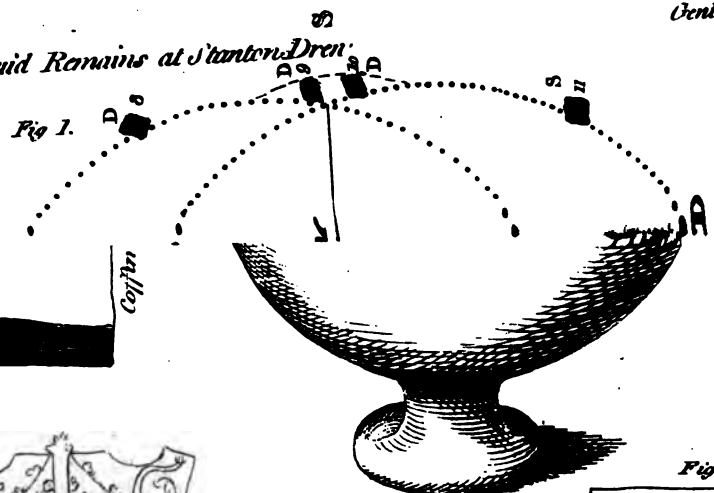
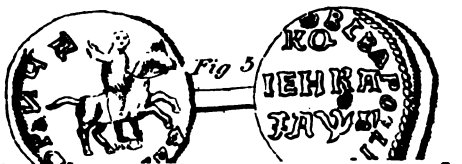


Fig 5



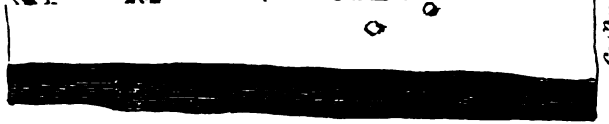
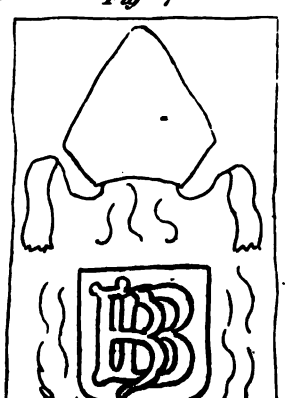
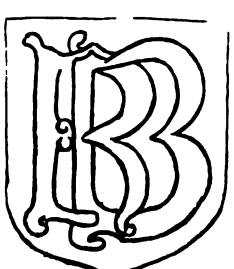


Fig 7



2 feet 4½ inches

8½ Inches



10½ inches

Fig 9

Fig 10.

MR. URBAN, *Schuraska, in Malorussia, March* 21, *O. S.* 1785.

WHEN I was at Salichaul, a village of the Mestscheraiks, in the year 1770, [for an account of which people, see "Russia," vol. II. p. 219], I observed a singular invention for taking great quantities of gelinottes, which I drew a sketch of in my pocket-book. They chuse the most open places in the birch woods; and there they plant long forks in the earth (*see plate I. fig.* 2.), opposite the larger trees. On these forks is laid a horizontal stick, gallows-wise, to which are tied small bundles of ears of corn. At a small distance from this part of the contrivance, is a kind of a large funnel or inverted cone, made with long birch twigs, thin and flexible, the lower extremities of which are stuck in the earth, very near to one another: but by spreading towards the top, forms there an opening of above a yard in diameter. In this opening is placed a wheel made of two circles, that intersect each other, and are surrounded with straw and ears of corn. This wheel turns on an axis fastened to the sides of the funnel in such a manner, that there is room enough between the sticks of the cone and the circles to admit of the wheel's turning freely about. The birds first perch upon the transverse stick near the tree; and, when they have a mind to fall upon the corn tied to the wheel, they must necessarily stand upon one of the projecting parts of the circles of which it is composed. At that instant the wheel turns, and the gelinotte falls, head-foremost, to the bottom of the trap, which is there so contracted that he cannot get out. They sometimes find the machine half-full of gelinottes.—I am likely to stay here some time longer; during which, I shall send you some extracts from my journal on subjects of natural history, or any thing else; as it may happen.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN, *Schuraska, March* 29, *O. S.* 1785.

AS I have sent you already two sorts of mice, peculiar to this country, I shall trouble you with one more, no less extraordinary than the others. All these parts abound with them. They are known in Russia by the name of *Slepetz*. At first sight it seems very like the mole; and may be said to connect that race with the mice, as the musk-rat does the castors with the musaragnes. One would be tempted to think the Slepetz blind, as he has no perceptible aperture, in the external skin, at the place of the eye. The cavity of this eye is quite filled with fat; only, that one can perceive, in the middle of this fat, immediately under the skin, a little obscure substance, hardly distinguishable, which may supply the place of an eye; at least it is easy to conceive that this animal enjoys the faculty of sight; since, if you approach him ever so little, he puts himself in a rage, attacks the person that advances towards him, and makes him feel the effects of his piercing teeth in the most sensible manner. This mouse burrows in the earth like the mole; but only feeds on plants, and is frequently seen in the day time out of his hole. He lays up store of provisions in autumn, against the winter; and the inhabitants tell me, that he never quits his hole during the severe colds. The drawing I send you of this little animal (*fig.* 1.) is taken from a young one, who was then only six inches, and six lines in length. Yours, &c. M. M. M.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DRUID REMAINS, AT STANTON-DREW, IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

(*See plate II. fig.* 1. 2.)

BEING at Bristol Wells in 1784, I went from thence on May the 18th, to see the remains of a supposed Druid Temple at Stanton-Drew. The first appearance did not offer any thing which seemed to deserve a second attention; however, being on the spot, and it being yet early in the morning, and cool, I engaged myself in a more deliberate examination of it. I first marked the general form, and then the relative position of the several stones or parts. I next measured the diameter (taking it in several directions), and the distances of the stones from each other. I soon discovered that the positions of all these stones could not be reduced to the periphery of a circle. I then made a second measurement, on an experiment, to try which of these several parts could be reduced to a circle; and what relative bearings the rest had to such circle. I will not presume to have attained a mathematical precision: for not having, as I generally have, on these occasions, my compass with

with me, my obſervations on the polar and meridional bearing of this ſtructure were made by comparing it with that of the church, which ſtands near it, and alſo with the ſun's place at the hour I made theſe obſervations. The meaſurements, I made, in part, with a long line of packthread; and, in part, by pacing the ground. The day grew exceſſive hot, and I began to grow tired; it is therefore proper to ſay, I will not be ſo poſitive, as to the exactneſs of my meaſurements, at the latter part of the time as at the beginning. However, from ſuch obſervations as I was able to make, under theſe circumſtances, I do not apprehend that they will prove to have incurred any eſſential error, which can effect the general deſcription that I ſhall give.

The following reſult appears to me to be neareſt the truth.

The ſtones, and *apparent places of ſtones*, marked 1, 2, 3, b, c, 9, 10, 11, 12, ſeem to ſtand in the periphery of a circle, whoſe diameter is 260 feet. The ſtones, and *apparent places of ſtones*, marked 4, 5, 6, 7. 8, appear to ſtand in the periphery of another circle, of the ſame diameter, interſecting the former in ſuch a manner, that the two centers, bearing E. and W. of each other, are at 70 feet diſtance, ſo that the whole forms an ellipſis, whoſe longeſt diameter is 330 feet, and the leſſer 260, there or thereabouts, for I will not affect more preciſion than I can anſwer for. There is another ſtone, A, which I will mention preſently.

In a line, directly E from the ſtone, marked 7, at the eaſt end of the eleipſis, ſtand two ſtones, 13, 14; the firſt at about 16, the ſecond about 12 paces diſtance.

At 17 paces diſtance, directly N. of the two laſt mentioned ſtones, is another circular group of ſtones, which, upon meaſurement, I found to be a circle of 53 or 54 paces; the ſtones ſtanding in the general bearing, and relative poſitions, as marked in the plan.

After this general deſcription, which will be beſt underſtood by reference to the plan annexed, I will ſubmit ſome obſervations, and ſome opinions, which I made, and aroſe on my mind, on this curious remnant of antiquity.

The firſt and principal of theſe two ſtructures, I ſuppoſe to be formed by two interſecting circles making the boundary line of an ellipſis. This boundary is not formed of one continued wall or ſept, but marked by large unhewn ſtones, ſet up erect, at various diſtances from each other, according to the uſual manner of theſe *Patriarchal* Buildings. Theſe ſtones are, in height, from 8 to 14 feet; from 6 to 8 or 10 broad; and 3 or 4 feet thick.

The weſtern end is marked by one large erect ſtone, 1; the eaſtern, by two ſtones, 6 and 7, ſtanding at about 8 paces diſtance from each other. The ſouth, at or near the interſection of the circles, is marked by two ſtones, about 3 paces diſtance from each other, both lying at preſent horizontal; whether they ever were erect may be a doubt. I am rather diſpoſed to think they were originally in this poſition. The north is marked by two ſtones on each ſide the interſection; the one is ſtanding, the other is fallen down. Theſe may have been ſo placed, as I can conceive, for religious aſtronomical purpoſes.

The ſtone at 5 is not only thrown down, but appears to me to have been removed from the place in the periphery, marked ✠.

As I have, in former papers and writings, ſuppoſed the Druid ſettlements, in the Britiſh iſles, to be miſſions of the Gawrs or *Magi*; I will indulge my fancy, in ſuppoſing this ſtructure to be a Beth-El, or Temple, erected in the Patriarchal manner, of unhewn ſtones, to the Supreme Being, worſhiped in the ſun, as the viſible ſymbol of that which is inviſible; *as intermediate palpable* cauſe of life*. The *Shekinah* of the firſt incomprehenſible cauſe, a mode of worſhip, prior to the groſſer and more idolatrous worſhip of *fire*. Under this idea, I ſuppoſe the ſtone A, lying horizontal towards the eaſt end, within the area of the circle, to be the altar: and the ſtones b and c erected, but inclining towards it, to be the ſacred approach to it. Theſe are ſet out of the equinoctial-line, a little to the northward, on one ſide of it. This I ſuppoſe to be ſo placed, that the prieſt ſtanding at the weſt ſtone 1, might, without interruption, ſee and give his ſignal for the commencement of worſhip, when the ſun roſe between the two ſtones 6 and 7.—Under the ſame idea, I ſuppoſe the two ſtones,

* Sol auctor ſpiritûs coloris et luminis, vitæ humanæ genitor et cuſtos. Macrobii Saturnalia, lib. 1. c. 19.

9 and 10,

9 and 10, to be placed as they are near to each other, on each side of a meridian line, to mark the sun's meridian (especially at the solstices), at which time some peculiar part of their liturgy was performed, I therefore suppose this temple an ellipsis, consisting of 12 stones (having some reference, according to an opinion of Sir George Yonge, to the twelve signs of the Zodiack), to be sacred to the four great feasts of the equinoxes and solstices.

Reasoning in the same way, and viewing the altar of the lesser circular temple, placed to the southward of the equinoctial line, I can suppose that temple sacred to the celebration of the Beel-Tine, at the commencement of spring.

These are but suppositions; yet, were I to form a treatise on this subject, I could show them founded in some fragments of accounts which yet remain of the Magi, their doctrine and worship.

I was told, upon the spot by the present owners of the estate, where this structure is found, that lord Sandwich did, some years ago, take an actual survey of it: I wish that survey, which must be better and more precise than this which I have made in the manner above described, could be obtained from his Lordship.

I have seen, since the writing of this paper, a plan of this structure, inserted in a map, said to be taken by measurement. Exactly as I have said above, the measurer could not reduce all the stones to the periphery of a circle. Part he has so plotted down, as I have done; the rest, he declares, he can make nothing of.

He mentions, and gives, the plan of two other groups of stones, which I had not time to examine.

I am happy to find, that, allowing for the variation of the compass, my general bearings and his do not differ essentially; but, as he says, his were taken by actual survey, I will suppose his to be more exact than mine. T. P.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Aug.* 21.

THE drawings which accompany this letter (*plate II. fig.* 3, 4.), represent a leaden coffin and urns which were found in Humberstone-gate. The following account of the discovery I gathered at the time.

In the farm-yard of Mr. Hardy, in Humberstone-gate, in Leicester, when some men were digging for gravel, at about the depth of four feet, in a bed of gravel, they found a strong leaden coffin, which contained the remains of a human skeleton, which was so very much decayed by time, that nothing was discoverable which could indicate its sex. The coffin was 5 feet 6 inches long, and upon the middle of it stood an earthen bason, which might have held two quarts, round which stood, as in the drawing, six urns, the exact size of that which is sketched. The lead of the coffin was unusually thick, and the cover was supported by strong iron bars, but they also were much decayed by time. The head of the corps was laid contrary to the present custom. Skeletons have been found in places near Leicester, in my time, but not accompanied with such extraordinary circumstances. I believe it was not the custom till about the twelfth century to allow hereditary burying places; and, in more remote times, they were not allowed to bury near temples or churches, but without the cities. Among the Romans, I believe, it was the custom, if a person was debased, or killed by lightning, that he was buried without their cities, and considered as one that the gods were offended at. Those also who wasted their parents substance or patrimonial estates were buried apart from their kindred, but with the usual solemnities; but what occasioned the interment of this corpse in this detached place, attended with such circumstances of form and strength of materials, in which it was incloted, must be left to conjecture.

Yours, &c. JOHN THROSBY.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

I SEND you an exact representation (*fig.* 5.) of a copper coin, found, 1773, in digging the foundation of the old Assize-Hall, in the castle at Exeter, which you will be so good as to communicate to your learned readers for explanation. Yours, J. J. J..

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, *Sept.* 2.

TUESDAY morning, as the workmen, who are employed in the improvements now going forward in the Castle-yard, were digging near the foot of the old stairs, they discovered two stone coffins, each of which contained a perfect human skeleton. There was no inscription by which any no-

tion can be formed, whose remains were here deposited; but it is conjectured, by antiquaries, that they have lain here more than a thousand years. On the lid of the large coffin is some rude carving, which seems to have been intended for a crucifix; the lesser coffin appears to have been quite plain.

On a careful examination, a small plate of brass was discovered underneath the head of the larger skeleton, of which an exact copy is given in *plate II. fig.* 6. It is imagined that this coffin contained the remains of a woman, as several very small bones, supposed to be those of an unborn infant, were found in it.

With all due deference to the public consideration, the following explanation is suggested. The characters appear to be the rude fragments of the Old English or Black letter, and are to be read in this manner*: "Kat. Omyat died Anno Christi 416."

A Speech dictated *by Dr. Johnson, without premeditation or hesitation, on the subject of an Address to the Throne, after the Expedition to Rochfort, in September,* 1757, *at the desire of a friend, who delivered it, the next day, at a certain respectable* talking *Society.*

THE present question is not, whether the people have a right to address his Majesty, for an enquiry into the conduct of the late expedition? but, whether, at this time, it be expedient to address him? There is, perhaps, no nation in the world where individuals have not the right to address their king, if they think themselves injured; and what may be done by every single man, may be done, with yet greater propriety, by communities and corporations. The question, therefore, is, whether this privilege shall be exerted on this occasion? but, if not on this occasion, on what occasion shall we exert it? We have raised a fleet, and an army; we have equipped them; we have paid them; they set out with the favour and good wishes of the whole nation. Great advantage was expected from the secrecy of our counsellors, and the bravery of our commanders. They went out, and they are come back again, not only without doing, but without attempting to do any thing; and, therefore, not without suspicion of treachery or cowardice, since no reason has yet been given, why they desisted from the design, at the moment of execution. A wise man may be deceived in forming a scheme; and, in executing it, a brave man may miscarry; and it has been the custom of all wise nations, to honour the man who has done his duty, even when he wanted success. But no nation has yet suffered themselves to be exhausted, in sending out fleets and armies, without enquiring what they have done; and why they have done nothing. Caligula once marched to the sea-coasts, and gathered cockle-shells: our army went to the coast of France, and filled their bellies with grapes. Caligula's expedition has been, to this day, the subject of merriment; and we can only avert, from ourselves, the like contempt, by enquiring rigorously, by whose fault our troops and ships have been equally ridiculous. If contempt, indeed, were the only consequence of the miscarriage, we might sit quietly down, and join in the laugh; but, since a war with France is more than sport; and, since they who betrayed us once, will, if they are not punished, betray us again; or, by the example of their impunity, teach others to betray us; it is fit, that this miscarriage, whether it be the effect of treachery or cowardice, be detected and punished, that those whom, for the future, we shall employ and pay, may know they are the servants of a people, that expect duty for their money, that will not be mocked with idle expeditions, or satisfied with an account of walls that were never seen, and ditches that were never tried. To this address I have heard some objections, which appear to me of no great force, and which, I believe, a few words will be sufficient to obviate. It is said, an objection expresses some distrust of the king, or may tend to disturb his quiet. An English king, Mr. President, has no great right to quiet when his people are in misery; nor does he shew any great respect to his sovereign, who imagines him unwilling to share the distresses, as well as the prosperities, of his subjects. To express distrust, is not intended: we distrust not the king, but those who may have an interest to deceive him. It is the misfortune of a king, that he seldom, but in cases of public calamity, knows the sentiments of his people. It is commonly

* Though it may not be easy to say what these rude characters mean, they certainly do not mean what our correspondent supposes. EDIT.

commonly the interest of those about him to mislead him by false intelligence, or flatter him by soft representations. It is therefore fit, when the people are injured, the people should complain, and not trust the sycophants of a court with their cause or their sentiments. It is said this affair will soon be examined by a court martial; but of court martials the people have no high opinion; they expect justice from them, only when justice is their interest; and it is their interest, only when they find it cannot be refused but by incurring the resentment of the public. Others are of opinion the parliament, when they meet, will spend the first part of the session in the examination of this event. The proposers of this objection appear to fall upon a dilemma, of which either supposition will conclude against them. If the parliament will not enquire of themselves, the address is necessary; if they would enquire without the address, the address would be harmless. There is one objection behind still weaker; that such addresses give uneasiness to the minister: but I should not conceive that this objection was made by those who wish the minister's continuance: for, if our ministers are wise and honest, the address will only afford them an opportunity to put their wisdom and integrity beyond dispute: and, if they are ignorant or treacherous, I hope nobody will wish they should be kept easy at the expence of their country.

Mr. Urban,

I WAS at Covent-Garden theatre when Hippesley told the tale mentioned in your Magazine for April, 1783, p. 317, and which not being received with the customary applause his performances usually met with, it was very evident the old man was a good deal chagrined. However, he soon after recovered the approbation of the audience in the following manner: In performing the Rehearsal at that time, after the battle was over between Drawcansir and Bayes's new-raised troops, Hippesley used to enter on one of the Rehearsal horses, with a woman and child behind him; and on being questioned by Bayes as to the reason of his late attendance, had always some piece of private stage history to plead in excuse for his neglect. The Rehearsal being performed a few nights after his telling the above tale of his old aunt, and young Cibber (Bayes) telling him, he should be forfeited a week's pay for his late attendance; "I care not," replied the old man, "I have received advice worth double the money, if I am." "What advice," says the angry Bayes? "Never to tell that damned story about my old aunt again," answers the droll, and gallops off. This had the desired effect upon the audience, who now paid him that applause, with interest, they had with-held before.

W. E.

Mr. Urban,

IN a privy-seal book at Edinburgh, No. XIV. fol. 59, is this entry.

"Letters of defence and concurrence to John Fall. lord and earl of Little-Egypt, for assisting him in the execution of justice upon his company, conform to the laws of Egypt." Feb. 25, 1540.

These are supposed to have been a gang of gypsies associated together in defiance of the state under Fall as their head or king; and these the articles of association for their internal government, mutual defence, and security, the embroiled and infirm state of the Scotch nation at that time not permitting them to repress or restrain a combination of vagrants who had got above the laws, and erected themselves into a separate community as a set of banditti. See our vol. LIII. p. 1009.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 5.

YOUR correspondent *Philo-Dram.* in last month's Mag. p. 591, mentions the circumstance of plays being introduced in Oxford by Dr. R. Bathurst. I must confess that I have some doubts of the fact, and think that Dr. R. B. was too sensible a man to introduce players into that place. I do not recollect in his "Life," written by Mr. T. Warton, that there is any mention made of this, nor in his "Letters to the Chancellor of the University," nor in his "Speeches in Convocation." A. Wood, that careful observer and faithful relater, was intimate with him; and such a circumstance could not have escaped his notice: but, however this fact may be, Philo-Dram. certainly concludes too hastily, "that nothing substantial can be urged against it, and every thing may be said for it."

If the improvement of the understanding, and the cultivation of purity of heart, ought to be the great objects in academical education, a company of

players

players at Oxford would prove a grievous nuisance. The celebrated J. Brindley was once prevailed on to go to a play; but it so dissipated his mind, and deranged all his ideas, that he did not recover himself for some days, and never could be prevailed on to venture again. The respectable Dr. S. Johnson, although his mind was fortified by principles of truth, and the heat of his passions cooled by declining age, acknowledged that he has received injurious impressions at the theatre. Players in that place would prove fatal to the remaining discipline and morals.

Let facts speak for themselves: what is the consequence when there are players in the neighbourhood of Oxon? The gownsmen often go, which is the cause of frequent disturbances, but of more frequent intrigues. It is a matter of national importance that the order and decorum of our universities should be preserved; that every thing which can inflame the passions, and distract the attention, should be sacredly banished from thence, and especially that polite spirit of refined dissipation which characterises the present age; where this prevails, it engrosses the time, and effectually excludes every thing which is manly and great. If any students there do not find relaxation enough from their severer pursuits in elegant literature, instructive conversation, and proper exercise; if they still call out for variety of means to dissipate their minds and squander their fortunes; let me advise such to leave that place; they seem determined that it shall do them no good, as they will confer no honour upon it.

Before Philo-Dram. steps forward as the advocate of the theatre, let him consider the impolicy of encouraging those, whom the wisdom of our laws brands as vagrants; the profligate lives of the generality of players, and the evil influence they have over too many of the younger people, where they act the impiety and indecency which are often heard on the stage, and received with no marks of disapprobation; the impediment which attending the theatre is to that spirit of piety and reflection which every real Christian ought to cultivate. A lady going from the Isle of Man to town, asked the excellent Bishop Wilson, "Whether he thought she might innocently go to the playhouse?" "Yes, Madam," said the venerable prelate, "you may go, but only on this condition, that you first beg the divine blessing on what you are going to do; if you cannot conscientiously do this, depend upon it your action cannot be innocent."

I will beg to recommend to the perusal of your correspondent, and all frequenters of the playhouse, J. Collier's "View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage;" William Law on "the Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments;" and what the gentlemen of the Port Royal have written on that subject in the third volume of their "Moral Essays." Wishing them the judgement of a right mind, and the relish of superior pleasures, I am,

Yours, &c.

A Lover of Discipline.

Remarks on the Plica Polonica. *By Mr.* Coxe.

IN our progress through Poland we could not fail observing several persons with matted or clotted hair, which constitutes a disorder called *Plica Polonica*: it receives that denomination because it is considered as peculiar to Poland; although it is not unfrequent in Hungary, Tartary, and several adjacent nations, and instances of it are occasionally to be found in several other countries.

According to the observations of Dr. Vicat, an ingenious Swiss physician, long resident in Poland, and who has published a satisfactory treatise * upon this subject, the *Plica Polonica* is supposed to proceed from an acrid viscous humour penetrating into the hair, which is tubular †. It then exudes either from its sides or extremities, and clots the whole together, either in separate folds, or in one undistinguished mass. Its symptoms, more or less violent, according to the constitution of the patient, or malignity of the disease, are itchings, swellings, eruptions, ulcers, intermitting fevers, pains in the head, languor, lowness of spirits, rheumatism, gout, and sometimes even convulsions, palsy, and madness. These symptoms gradually decrease as the hair becomes affected. If the patient is

* "Memoire sur la Plique Polonoise."

† "The dilatation of the hair is sometimes so considerable as to admit small globules of blood; this circumstance, which, however, very rarely happens, has probably given rise to the notion, that the patient, if his hair is cut off, bleeds to death."

shaved

shaved on the head, he relapses into all the dreadful complaints which preceded the eruption of the *Plica*; and he continues to labour under them, until a fresh growth of hair absorbs the acrid humour. This disorder is thought hereditary, and is proved to be contagious when in a virulent state.

Many physical causes have been supposed to concur in rendering the *Plica* more frequent in these regions than in other parts: it would be an endless work to enumerate the various conjectures with which each person has supported his favourite hypothesis: the most probable are those assigned by Dr. Vicat. The first cause is the nature of the Polish air, which is rendered insalubrious by numerous woods and morasses; and occasionally derives an uncommon keenness, even in the midst of summer, from the position of the Carpathian mountains; for the southern and south-easterly winds, which usually convey warmth in other regions, are in this chilled in their passage over their snowy summits. The second is unwholesome water; for although Poland is not deficient in good springs, yet the common people usually drink that which is nearest at hand, taken indiscriminately from rivers, lakes, and even stagnant pools. The third cause is the gross inattention of the natives to cleanliness; for experience shews, that those who are not negligent in their persons and habitations, are less liable to be affected with the *Plica*, than those who are deficient in that particular. Thus persons of higher rank are less liable to this disorder than those of inferior stations; the inhabitants of large towns, than those of small villages; the free peasants, than those in an absolute state of vassalage; and the natives of Poland Proper, than those of Lithuania. Whatever we may determine as to the possibility that all, or any of these causes, by themselves, or in conjunction with others, originally produced the disorder; we may venture to assert, that they all, and particularly the last, assist its propagation, inflame its symptoms, and protract its cure.

In a word, the *Plica Polonica* appears to be a contagious distemper, which, like the leprosy, still prevails among a people ignorant in medicine, and inattentive to check its progress; but is rarely known in those countries where proper precautions are taken to prevent its spreading.

Mr. Urban,

A Wonderful narrative of the escape and adventures of Charlotte Christina Sophia, princess of Brunswick-Blandenburgh, the amiable but ill-fated wife of the Tzarovitch Alexey, unregenerate son of Peter the Great, supposed to have died Nov. 2, 1715, in the 21st year of her age, having been extracted in your Mag. vol. XLVI. p. 63. and thence copied into the Annual Register for 1776, it may be proper, for the cause of truth, to mention, that Mr. Coxe, in vol. I. of his "Travels into Poland, Russia," &c. has circumstances which attended her death, "not only because her fate is interesting to every feeling mind, but also because the extraordinary account of this princess appeared a few years ago in France." Afterwards, recapitulating this, he adds, "although I had little reason to give credit to an anonymous author, and the whole story carries with it the air of fiction, I yet made it the subject of my researches. I found, upon enquiry, that the circumstances of her death were such as could not be doubted, and accorded with the accounts which I have before related; and I was, moreover, informed by a Russian nobleman of high distinction, that his mother attended the princess in her illness; that she was a witness to her last moments, and saw herself the corpse laid in state, when persons of all ranks were admitted to kiss the hand of the deceased*.

* "In L'Evesque's 'History of Russia' there is an ample detail of the rise and progress of the Princess's escape and adventures. It first made its appearance in Richer's continuation of the Abbé Marcy's "Histoire Moderne;" afterwards in Bossu's "Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Amerique Septentrionale;" and lately was revived in "Pieces interessantes & peu connues pour servir à l'Histoire;" in which, as an additional authority, it is qualified as an extract among the papers of the late Duclos, secretary of the Royal Academy, and historiographer of France. The anecdote, like all other stories which are improved in their progress, is dressed in somewhat different shapes: in one, the name of the husband is D'Auban; in the other, Moldack; in one, she marries a third time, and again becomes a widow: the circumstances of her escape are also variously related, and in all with the most evident marks of falsehood, and absolute contradiction to the most undoubted facts; such as, that she was assisted in her escape by the countess of Koningsmark, when there was no

Such anecdotes of celebrated persons, real or pretended, let us add, have, in different times, and for various purposes, been frequently fabricated by the ingenious, and obtruded upon the credulous. Thus a young Duke of York, murdered by his uncle, soon revived as a Lambert and a Warbeck; Peck, some ages after, innocently fabricated a spurious Plantagenet*; in the XVIth century, a doubtful, if not a pretended, Demetrius †; and, a few years ago, the rebel Pugatchef, a surreptitious Peter III, were imposed on Russia; and a delirious fugitive at Bristol is now metamorphosed into a German princess ‡.

Yours, &c. AUTHENTIC.

MEMOIRS OF MR. MULLER, THE RUSSIAN HISTORIAN.

BY MR. COXE.

GERARD FREDERICK MULLER, a native of Germany, was born in 1705, at Herforden, in the circle of Westphalia. He came into Russia during the reign of Catherine I.; and was, not long afterwards, admitted into the Imperial Academy of Sciences. In 1731, soon after the accession of the Empress Anne, he commenced, at the expence of the Crown, his travels over European Russia, and into the extreme parts of Siberia. He was absent several years upon this expedition, and did not return to Petersburg until the reign of Elizabeth. The present Empress, an able judge and rewarder of merit, conferred upon him a very ample salary, and appointed him counsellor of state, and keeper of the archives at Moscow, where he resided about fifteen years. He collected, during his travels, the most ample materials for the history and geography of that extensive empire, which was scarcely known to the Russians themselves, before his valuable researches were given to the world in various publications. His principal work is a "Collection of Russian Histories," in nine volumes 8vo, printed at different intervals, at the press of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. The first part came out in 1732, and the last made its appearance in 1764. This store-house of information and literature, in regard to the antiquities, history, geography, and commerce of Russia, and many of the neighbouring countries, conveys the most indisputable proof of the author's learning, diligence, and fidelity. To this work the accurate and indefatigable writer has successively added many other valuable performances upon similar subjects, both in the German and Russian languages, which elucidate various parts in the history of this empire.

Mr. Muller speaks and writes the German, Russian, French, and Latin tongues with surprising fluency; and reads the English, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and Greek with great facility. His memory is still surprising, and his accurate acquaintance with the minutest incidents of the Russian annals almost surpasses belief.

He possesses most of the books in the different languages of modern Europe, which treat of Russia: the English writers who have written upon this country are far more numerous than I imagined. His collection of state papers and manuscripts is invaluable: they are all arranged in the exactest order, and chained into several volumes, distinguished by the names of those illustrious personages to whom they principally relate; such as Peter I, Catherine I, Menzikoff, Ostermann, &c.

no lady of that name about her person, or at Petersburg: that the body of the princess was interred almost at the instant of her death: [though she was deposited six days after]; that Peter I. was not at Petersburg when she died; [yet he was conveyed from Petersburg to her apartment, though he was very ill, just before she died]; that she was brought to bed before the time of "a "princess;" [the having been delivered of a "prince," afterwards Peter II. October 23,] with many other similar assertions, which scarcely deserve any serious refutation. The reader who is desirous of further information upon the subject, is referred to L'Evesque's *Histoire de Russie*, tom. IV. p. 384—389, and to the latter part of Muller's account, *Von der Princessen von Wolfenbuttel*, in Busching's *Hist. Mag.* XV. p. 239—241."

* See his *Desiderata Curiosa*.

† Mr. Muller, and the Russian authors in general, maintain the falsehood, while Mr. Coxe and foreign writers support the reality, of Demetrius. See his *Travels into Russia*, vol. I. b. III. ch. 7.

‡ See our last Mag. p. 720.

* "The Emperor has lately purchased his fine collection of books and manuscripts for 2000l. This great patroness of letters has configned to Mr. Muller the charge of arranging and printing, at her expence, a Collection of Treaties between Russia and the other powers, in the form of Dumont's *Corps Diplomatique*."

Every

Every lover of literature must regret, that Mr. Muller, who is admirably qualified for the task, has not favoured the publick with a regular, unbroken history of this country; but, on account of his advanced age, an undertaking of this kind, although all the materials are already prepared, cannot be expected from him. He must therefore consign to others the use of those papers which he has so diligently accumulated. He will, however, always be considered as the great father of Russian history, as well from the excellent specimens he himself has produced, as from the vast fund of information which he bequeaths to future historians.

P. S. Since writing the above, Mr. Muller died in the latter end of 1783. The Empress, who, in consideration of his great merit, had honoured him with the order of Saint Vladimir *, has, in respect to his memory, conferred a pension on his widow, and ennobled his son.

LIFE *of Lord Chancellor* JEFFREYS †.
BY MR. PENNANT.
With some Notes and Additions.

"ACTON, near Wrexham, in Flintshire, now the seat of Ellis Yonge, Esq. was formerly the property of the Jeffreys, a race that, after running uncontaminated from an ancient stock ‡, had the disgrace of producing, in the last century, George Jeffreys, Chancellor of England, a man of first-rate abilities in his profession, but of a heart subservient to the worst of actions. His portrait is a fine full-length, in his "baron's" robes, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. . . . . He was sixth son of John Jeffreys, and Margaret daughter to Sir Thomas Ireland, of Beausey, near Warrington. Here is preserved a good portrait of the old gentleman, in black, sitting. It was drawn in the 82d year of his age, in 1690 §. George had his first education at the free-school at Shrewsbury *, from which he was removed to that of Westminster. He never had an academic education, but was placed immediately in the Inner Temple, where he was chiefly supported by his grandmother.

"He was never regularly called to the bar. The accident of the plague in the neighbourhood of London first introduced him into his profession; for, in 1666, he put on a law-gown, and pleading at the Kingston assizes, where few counsel chose to attend, he from that time acted without any notice being taken of his obtrusion. About this time he made clandestine addresses to the daughter of a wealthy merchant, in which he was assisted by a young lady, the daughter of a clergyman. The affair was discovered, and the confidante turned out of doors. Jeffreys, with a generosity unknown to him in his prosperous days, took pity and married her. She proved an excellent wife, and lived to see him Lord Chief Justice of England. On her death he married the widow of Mr. Jones, of Montgomeryshire, and daughter to Sir Thomas Blodworth.

"His first preferment from the Court was that of a Welsh judge. In 1680 he was made Chief Justice of Chester; and a baronet in 1681. After this he rose with great rapidity, and, as is well known, fell as suddenly. His conduct as Chancellor was upright and able; as a politician, unrestrained by any principle, devoted to the worst measures of an infatuated court. He was extremely given to the bottle, and paid so little respect to his character, that one day, having drunk to excess with the Lord Treasurer and others, they were going to strip, and get upon a sign-post to drink the king's health, had they not been prevented †.——He died in the Tower on the 18th of April, 1689, either from hard drinking or a broken heart, and so was preserved from the infamy of public execution §. He was buried privately in the Tower, by an order from the king to his relations.

"There

* "A new order in favour of those who serve in civil employments, instituted by her Majesty on the 4th of October, 1732, with salaries annexed to the different crosses."

† Mr. Pennant and others misspell it "Jeffries." But the family name is properly spelled as above.

‡ "From Kyric ap Rhiwallon, great-grandson of Tudor Trevor."

§ Consequently, he survived the death and disgrace of his son the Chancellor.

* "*Hist. Shrewsbury*, 128."

† "*Reresby's Memoirs*, 231."

§ Having disguised himself to make his escape, but being discovered and treated with great scorn and rudeness by the mob, when he was brought before the lord mayor, that pusillanimous magistrate was so struck with the

"There is another fine full length of one of his brothers, Sir Thomas Jeffreys, a knight of Alcantara; and, for the honour of the descendants of Tudor Trevor, from whom the Jeffreys are sprung, the proofs of his descent were admired even by the proud Spaniards, among whom he had long resided as consul at Alicant and Madrid: he had rendered himself so acceptable to the Spanish ministry, as to be recommended to our court to succeed Lord Lansdown as British envoy; but the Revolution put a stop to the promotion. He has over his coat a long white cloak, with the cross of the order on it. Another brother was dean of Rochester*; and died on his road to visit his brother the Chancellor when under confinement in the Tower." Thus Mr. Pennant.

It may be added, that his Lordship left an only son, who inherited his title as Lord Jeffreys (which in him was extinct) and also his love to the bottle. A drunken frolic of that nobleman at Dryden's funeral was long believed, tho' on suspicious authority; and even Dr. Johnson at first seemed to think it credible in the Life of that poet, but afterwards disproved it in his Preface. The only daughter of this Lord Jeffreys, Henrietta, was married to Thomas earl of Pomfret, and after his death was a munificent benefactress to the university of Oxford, by presenting to it the noble collection of Pomfret statues.

It should also be remembered, as an extraordinary circumstance, that a print (very scarce) with the titles of "George (Jefferies) earl of Flint, viscount Weikham, baron of Weim, &c. G. Kneller p. E. Cooper exc. 4° mezz." is mentioned by Granger, iv. 472, which he "was once inclined to think that the title of *Flint* might be a ridiculous sarcasm, occasioned by Jefferies's extreme hardness of heart," till he found the dedication of a Latin dissertation (which he entitles at large) by John Groenevelt, M. D. Lond. 8vo, 1687, addressed to that nobleman, with the abovementioned titles at large. Yet certain it is, that they never have occurred in any of our histories; that Burnet, in particular, only mentions Jeffreys being created "a baron and peer of England," that his son was only styled "Lord Jeffreys," and, which seems decisive, the picture (above described by Mr. Pennant at Acton) drawn by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in his "baron's" robes, as above. Would the painter have drawn him twice; and if so, would the "robes" have been different? Add, that the title of Flint is supposed an appendage to the Prince of Wales, as Earl of Chester.

the terror of this rude populace, and with the disgrace of a man who had made all people tremble before him, that he fell into fits upon it, of which he died soon after. *Burnet.*—Jeffreys was obliged to direct him how to act, to draw up his own commitment to the Tower, to order him a strong guard to screen him from the people, &c.—The pusillanimity of the lord mayor of 1780 was not unprecedented.

* *Query*, a prebendary of Canterbury, *where he was buried in that cathedral?*

Mr. Urban,

In your review of Playfair's excellent "System of Chronology," p. 554, you have well observed this "small mistake;" the Dr. having styled "Frederick II. as his father was Frederick II. son of Frederick I. the first king of Prussia, and consequently the present sovereign is, as he always styles himself, Frederick III." Yet on reading Coxe's "Travels in Poland," &c. vol. I. p. 41, *note*, a work of great authority, this writer commits the same mistake, *viz.* "His present Majesty Frederick II." though, for the above reason given, it cannot be controverted. I wish, therefore, that it may again be corrected. The 'red book' is right. Crito.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 7.

A Friend of yours has added some short annotations to two letters, signed L. L. on Bishop Seabury and the Scotch bishops, in your Magazine for April and September. Give me leave, tho' unknown to him or you, to add some farther remarks on the latter in the character of Another Annotator.

P. 691, col. 1. "Split as they were into a thousand sects," says Junius, "an abhorrence of the supercilious hypocrisy of a bishop was the one point in which they all agreed."

Remark. It is thought, that these "thousand sects" hold the *cousing hypocrisy* of a Presbyterian minister in equal abhorrence with the *supercilious hypocrisy* of a bishop, and that there are therefore *two* points in which they are all agreed; still, however, one sect may prefer an *honest* bishop, while others give the preference to *honest* ministers.

Ibid. col. 2. "They [bishops] are bound, both by law and religion, to "lay hands suddenly on no man."

Rem. Does this writer know that the Scotch bishops laid 'hands suddenly' on Dr. Seabury? *Ibid.*

Ibid. "The consecration in question is not only unauthorised, but forbidden both by canon and statute law, and therefore totally void."

Rem. The articles of the church of England never made a part either of the "canon" or of the "statute law" of Scotland, and do not now make a part of either in the state of Connecticut; by them, therefore, the Scotch bishops can neither be "authorised" *to send*, or prohibited *from sending*, a bishop into that state. They make a part, however, of the law of England, and as those who, in the XXIIId article, "have public authority to send ministers," are unquestionably the bishops, the appointment of a presbyter in an English dissenting meeting is, on this writer's principles, "totally void."

Ibid. "The English Presbyterians... can by no means give the just cause of umbrage to the established religion of *their* country, as they who in Scotland assert the divine right of episcopacy (at the same time calling *themselves* bishops) must do the kirk there."

Rem. Why not? the Scotch bishops pretend to no episcopal authority over the established ministers; they claim authority only over their *own* clergy and their respective flocks: And does not the classical authority of the Presbyterian ministers in England extend likewise over *their* clergy, and their respective flocks? The whole difference in this case is in the *name*, and he must be a weak man indeed who imagines that one word gives juster "cause of umbrage" than another. If the present law of Scotland knows no man in that part of the united kingdom entitled to the appellation of Bishop, the law of England never knew any men on the south of the Tweed entitled to the appellation of Presbyter who was not episcopally ordained.

P. 692, col. 1. "Such symptoms," &c.

Rem. This "symptom of a return to sound reason" appeared very soon after the Revolution; there having been in Scotland no "archbishop" since the deaths of the two deprived metropolitans.

Ibid. "A very small and inadequate tribute to the ashes of that great man, to whom the established religion of his country is so much indebted."

Rem. The "tribute" was "paid" to John Knox, not merely for the service which he did to the "religion" now "established" in "his country," but also for his having demolished the cathedral of St. Andrew: and no doubt the eloquence by which he excited the mob to that mark of "reformation" deserves all the praise which has been lavished upon it." 'Pull down the temple of Dagon (said he), destroy the nest, and the birds will not big (build) again.' His zeal, however, "against the Romish Antichrist" would have deserved more praise, had he allowed to others the same liberty in religion which he assumed to himself; but his unparalleled insolence to his sovereign, on account of her faith, the curses which, even from the pulpit, he denounced against her, and the rebellions which he was perpetually fomenting in the *cause of God*, shew, that religious liberty was of all things the farthest from him, and that he overthrew one species of ecclesiastical tyranny, only to erect on its ruins another equally ferocious and intolerant.

Ibid. —— "the episcopal hierarchy which Knox opposed was tainted with the worst excesses of Popery."

Rem. With "the episcopal hierarchy which Knox opposed" the Protestant bishops, at present in Scotland, have no concern: *they* derive their episcopacy from the church of England.

Mr. Urban,

The following miscellaneous remarks are at your service.

P. 741, col. 2. "*The Bishop of Derry.*" Note. "The subscription is particular." True, in Great-Britain and Ireland; and therefore this noble prelate used generally to subscribe "*F. Derry*," and now signs "*Bristol.*" But then, just returned from the continent, he probably adopted the foreign mode, as foreigners understand not, or reprobate, the English custom. Thus, for instance, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, as we style him, always signs himself "*Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick*," though he was not the reigning Duke, all the cadets of a princely family having the same title; and his, in Germany, Lord George Sackville, though not a baron or a peer, signed himself "*The Baron Sackville.*"

P. 744, col. 1. The resignation of Capt. Euston, and the appointment of Prince William, have been since contradicted, or, in the newspaper's absurd phrase, *premature*.

Ib. col. 2. The female robber is said to be Mary Davis, tried for the same offence at Canterbury in 1784, and elsewhere. See vol. LIV. pp. 377 and 555.

P. 747.

P. 747, col. 2. r. "Barham."

P. 748, col. 1. "Lady Bradshaigh" was "sister to the late Countess of Derby," and also to Lady Echlin; but she was more, much more, than titles or rank could confer, or kings bestow, having a very cultivated mind, an excellent heart, and a superior understanding. In particular, many years ago, while the catastrophe of Clarissa was undecided or known her ladyship commenced and carried on an interesting correspondence long in an assumed character (the answers being left at Warrington) with Mr. Richardson on that subject, pleading with great wit and spirit, and also with equal sense and reason, for a prosperous issue, however, unsuccessfully, the event being pre-determined. At length being acquainted, a friendship between them succeeded till Mr. R.'s death. These letters, if preserved (for Lady B.'s diffidence of being known, as an author, was carried to an excess) would be a very acceptable present to the public.

P. 750, col. 2. Mr. Hervey was not *the hon.* nor his father the *right* hon.

P. 752, col. 1. The late Sir William Robinson's title descends to his younger and only surviving brother, the lord primate of Ireland, who now unites the titles of baron, baronet, and archbishop.

Should not some account be given of the death, &c. of Henry Hoare, esq. aged 80? Besides his great wealth, princely spirit, and expensive and tasteful improvements at Stourhead, Wilts, his eldest daughter, Susanna (who died in 1783), was married, 1. to Charles, late Viscount Dungarvan, in 1753, by whom she had a daughter, Miss Boyle (now married); and 2. in 1761, to the present Earl of Aylesbury, by whom she left a son (Lord Bruce), and two daughters.

In your LIIId vol. p. 130, &c. Gen. Elliot's stall in Henry VIIth's chapel was said to be extra or supernumerary. Is there not a similar case at present; the death of Sir William Lynch having made one vacancy, and two knights, Sir Frederick Haldimand, and Sir Archibald Campbell, being now created?

Can any one suppose that Mr. Addison, one of the best writers, was unacquainted with orthography? Yet, in a transcript of some lines at the conclusion of Act II. of Cato, I have now before me the following, in his own handwriting, and his own spelling, *viz.*

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
Will look aghast, when unforeseen destruction
Pour's in upon him thus from *every* side.
So, when our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricans* descend,
Wheele through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
The *halplesse* traveller, &c.

CRITO.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 22.

IN the "Scaligeriana Secunda," in the article *James* king of England, it is said, that that prince, at his coronation, caused a medal to be struck, with the inscription, Cæsar-Cæsarum. If any of your correspondents can give any farther account of this medal, such account will very much oblige many of your readers. L. B.

MR. URBAN,

Richmond Yorkshire, Sept. 22.

IN your Magazine for Aug. p. 607, one of your correspondents mentions some lumps of fat being found in a grave in the west of England, adhering to the remains of a body buried there some years before. Without pretending to account for such appearance, I take the liberty to send you another instance of something of the like sort.

The rev. Mr. Robert Booth, some time rector of this parish, died in February, 1707, and was buried in the church-yard. Mr. Booth was excessively corpulent, and was obliged to be lifted in a chair into the reading desk, where he performed the whole service of the day, being unable to convey himself into the pulpit. He left a widow, who survived him many years, dying in 1741. On that occasion a grave was made for her, immediately adjoining to that of her late husband. In digging on that side next to her husband's grave, the sexton cut through a large mass of human fat, in colour and consistence like that described by your correspondent. The sexton, surprised at this appearance, called upon several persons to observe it, and, amongst the rest, the writer of this letter. The substance was, in circumference, about the size of the crown of a man's hat. The sexton of the present time, who has been in that office about twenty years, assures the writer, he has often found such lumps of fat, of much less size, in several graves of other persons, not remarkable for their corpulency. The soil, about four and five feet below the surface, is gravel, underneath which is a strong clay. In the same

same Magazine, p. 586, a correspondent of yours quotes a passage from Knowles's "History of the Turks," wherein it is said, that "a globe of silver was presented by Ferdinand, brother to Charles the Fifth, to Solyman, emperor of the Turks," &c. Two editions of Knowles's History, one of 1603, the other of 1638, have been examined, in order to find this quotation, without success. Your correspondent is, therefore, requested to point out the page and the edition of the book where this passage may be found. And if any of your learned correspondents can direct the enquirer to any account of the original of the proverb, *Bernardus non videt omnia*, he will much oblige your constant reader,

A Querist.

Memoirs of Professor PALLAS*. *By Mr.* Coxe.

THE † present learned and eminent naturalist and traveller, Dr. Pallas of Petersburg, is son of Simon Pallas, professor of surgery at Berlin, and first surgeon of the charity hospital in that city. Simon Pallas, the father, made himself known among the writers of physic, by a treatise "on the Operations of Surgery," published in 1763, and by a Supplement to it, "On the Diseases of the Bowels," in 1770; in which year he died, at the age of 76.

Peter Simon Pallas, the son, was born in 1741, and probably received the early part of his education at Berlin; but in 1760 he was sent to Gottingen to study under the celebrated Haller, to whom he was strongly recommended by Dr. Meckel, the colleague of his father at Berlin, and professor of anatomy. He afterwards pursued his studies in Holland, and, in 1760, took his degree of M. D. on which occasion he wrote a very ingenious treatise, under the title of "*Dissertatio inaugularis de infestis viventibus intra viventia.*" In this tract the author appears to have taken great pains to distinguish these noxious animals; and has, with singular accuracy, described particularly those worms which are found in the human body. The talents of the author probably recommended him very early to the favour and patronage of the celebrated Gaubius, at that time principal professor of physic at Leyden; and, through his recommendation and interest, he seems to have obtained a settlement at the Hague, where we find him in 1766, when he published a much-esteemed work under the title of "*Elenchus Zoophytorum.*"

The attention which Dr. Pallas had bestowed on the zoophytes, or animal-plants, in the investigation of the worms which infest the human body, as he acknowledges, seems to have led him into this line of natural science, and in which he has shewn a great degree of accuracy, and surprising industry. In this work, which is printed in 8vo, pp. 451, after having treated on the nature of these ambiguous kinds of animals in a general way, and given the various opinions of authors relating to the place they ought to hold in the system of nature, he describes, from his own inspection, more than 270 species of those worms and animalcules, which are known under the various generical names of polypes, corals, madrepores, sea-pens, *tænia*, or tape-worm, sponges, sea-fans, &c.

The free access which he had to the museum of the prince of Orange, and other curious collections in Holland, enabled him to enrich his work with the description of a great variety of these productions, which were brought from both Indies. He has described each species at large, and given it a new name characteristic of its real distinctions; and (what especially increases the value of his work) he has, with wonderful industry, extricated, as far as possible, the synonyms of former authors, both ancient and modern; thus rendering his book highly useful to those who are curious in this branch of natural history.

That our author's character, as a man of science, must have been well established, even before the publication of this book, may safely be inferred from his being elected member of the Royal Society of London, on the 7th of June, 1764, and of the Imperial Academy before that time. It is probable that the credit of these works occasioned the removal of the author to his native city [Berlin], where he was resident in 1767; and in the same year he was invited, by the Empress of Russia, to accept the professorship of natural history at Petersburg; and was, at the same time, made inspector of the Museum.

The sovereigns of Russia had, at various times, deputed learned and skilful men to visit the most distant provinces of their vast empire, with a view to enlarge the bounds of science, and extend the knowledge

* See p. 692, 3.

† "I am indebted for a great part of this account of Dr. Pallas to the ingenious Dr. Pulteney, well known to the public by his 'General View of the Writings of Linnæus.'"

knowledge of useful arts among the natives. About the time of our author's establishment at Petersburg, two of these expeditions had been planned: Dr. S. Gmelin had the conduct of one; and Pallas was placed at the head of the other, with Messrs. Falk, Lepekin, and Guldenstaedt, as his associates.

Dr. Pallas quitted Petersburg in the month of June, 1768, [and, in short, after visiting the most distant provinces of the empire, and penetrating to the confines of Calmuc Tartary, Tobolsk, the neighbouring shores of the Caspian, and the boundaries of the Mongol hordes, dependent upon China, &c.], he returned to Petersburg on the 30th of July, 1774, after an absence of six years.

The account of this extensive and interesting tour was published by Dr. Pallas, in three parts, containing 2004 pages, in five volumes in 4to, which has greatly contributed to extend his fame and establish his character. The author, in this valuable work, has entered into a geographical and topographical description of the provinces, towns, and villages, which he visited in his tour, accompanied with an accurate account of their antiquities, history, productions, and commerce: he has discriminated many of the tribes who wander over the various districts, and near the confines of Siberia; and detailed, with peculiar precision, their customs, manners, and languages: he has also rendered his travels invaluable to the naturalist, from the many important discoveries in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, with which he has enriched the science of natural history. These travels are written in the German language; but the author has added to each part an appendix in the Latin tongue, which contain 395 scientific descriptions of several quadrupeds, birds, fish, insects, and plants. He has also greatly contributed to increase the utility of his performance by 9 charts and 123 engravings of various antiquities, of several Tartar dresses and idols, and of many animals and plants. The curious naturalists and philosophers of England could not fail considering a translation of these travels, and those of Georgi, Lepekin, and Gmelin, of which the former were made, and the latter were printed, under the inspection of Pallas, as a valuable addition to our knowledge of those distant parts of the globe....Dr. S. Gmelin, after having lost many of his papers and collections, sunk under grief and disease, and expired in a small village of Mount Caucasus in 1774: Falk died in the course of the journey: and Professor Lowitz was wantonly massacred by the inhuman Pugatchef *.

Dr. Pallas fortunately returned, but not without having endured many hardships, and having narrowly escaped from the most imminent dangers; as we may conclude by the manner in which he finishes the account of his travels. "And on the 30th of July I reached Petersburg, with a very enfeebled body and grey hairs, though only in the *three-and-thirtieth* † year of my age; but yet much stronger than when I was in Siberia; and full of grateful acknowledgements to Providence for having hitherto preserved and delivered me from numberless evils."

Dr. Pallas, known to the generality of the English readers only as a great naturalist, deserves a considerable place among those writers who have succeeded in developing the complicated history of the roving tribes that are scattered over those extensive regions which stretch from the heart of Siberia to the northern limits of India. The Professor has, in a recent publication, entitled, "Collections on the Political, Physical, and Civil History of the Mongol Tribes," thrown new light on the annals of a people, whose ancestors conquered Russia, China, Persia, and Indostan; and, at more than one period, established perhaps a larger empire than ever was possessed by any single nation. The materials for this publication he collected, partly during an intercourse with the Mongols, Burats, and Calmucs, and partly from the communication of Muller and Gmelin.

Hitherto most authors who have written on these Asiatic hordes have called them all indiscriminately by the name of Tartars: but this erroneous appellation is rectified by Dr. Pallas, who proves, unquestionably, that the Mongol tribes are a distinct race from the Tartars;

* "Lowitz was employed in levelling the projected canal between the Don and Volga. In this instance, insult was added to cruelty; being informed that he was an astronomer, Pugatchef wantonly ordered him to be transfixed upon pikes, and raised in the air, in order to be near the stars; and in that situation he was massacred by the command, and in the presence, of the barbarian."

† Above, his birth has been dated in 1731. If so, in 1774, he must have been in the *three-and-fortieth* year of his age. EDIT.

that

that they differ from them in their features, language, and government; and resemble them in nothing but in a similar inclination to a roving life. This primitive nation of Asia, whose origin, history, and present state, form the subject of this interesting work, dates its celebrity from its founder Zinghis Khan, whose exploits and sovereignty have been already mentioned. When his vast dominions fell to pieces under his successors in the 16th century, the Mongol and Tartar hordes, who had composed one empire, again separated, and have since continued distinct and independent. The Mongol hordes Dr. Pallas divides into three principal branches, called Mongols, Oerats or Calmucs, and Burats; and each of these he separately describes with that precision and accuracy which distinguish all his writings. This volume, describing their historical, civil, and political state, is to be followed by a second, that will contain a very circumstantial account of their religious establishment, which consists in the worship of the Dalai Lama. It is the religion of Thibet, and of the Manchur sovereigns, who now sit on the throne of China. "A work," as Mr. Tooke justly observes, "that will enrich the stock of human knowledge with discoveries, the greatest part entirely new, and which no person but Dr. Pallas is able to communicate*".

In the same year in which the Professor printed his "Elenchus Zoophytorum," he also put forth a treatise, under the title of "Miscellanea Zoologica quibus novæ imprimis atque obscuræ Animalium species describuntur et observationibus iconibusque illustrantur." Hag. Com. pp. 118, with 14 copperplates. This work is in a great measure incorporated into a subsequent publication, made the next year on his return to Berlin, entitled, "Spicilegia Zoologica;" and which has been continued in numbers, at uncertain periods, until 1780, when the 14th was delivered. It contains, beside the letter-press, 72 plates, and has reflected the highest credit upon the author, as a most careful observer and critic in zoology: it comprehends a rich magazine of knowledge for future writers, not only from the great number of new animals discovered in consequence of his travels through the Russian empire, but also from a vast fund of new observations on those before known, and particularly from the light he has thrown on the descent of several of the domesticated kinds, the origin of which had been hitherto involved in the utmost obscurity. The works of Count Buffon, the illustrious French zoologist, amply testify the labours of Pallas in the supplementary volumes; and our own excellent writer on the same subject, Mr. Pennant, makes frequent acknowledgements of his obligations to the same source, particularly for his new edition of the "Synopsis of Quadrupeds," having received from Dr. Pallas considerable additions and corrections communicated in a long series of letters.

In June 1777 the learned Professor read before the Academy of Petersburg, in a meeting at which the king of Sweden was present, a "Dissertation on the Formation of Mountains, and the Changes which this Globe has undergone, more particularly as it appears in the Russian Empire." This curious treatise, written in the French tongue, was printed at Petersburgh; and a translation of it is given by Mr. Tooke in his "Russia Illustrata." In 1778 he published "Novæ Species Quadrupedum e Glirium ordine." This performance, printed at Erlang in 4to, contains 388 pages and 27 plates, and describes numbers of the rat genus, and their anatomy. In 1781 he brought out "Enumeratio Plantarum quæ in horto Procopii à Demidof Moscuâ vigent," (Pet. 8vo.) or, "Catalogue of the Plants in Mr. Demidof's Gardens at Moscow;" and in the same year he gave to the public two volumes in 8vo, called, "Neue Nordische Beytrage," &c. or, "New Northern Collections on various subjects of Geography, Natural History, and Agriculture."

The third volume made its appearance in 1782. [All the treatises in the three volumes, composed by himself, are here specified.]

In 1782 he put forth two numbers of "Icones Insectarum, præsertim Russiæ, Siberiæque peculiarium," &c. 4to, Erlang; or, "Figures of Insects, principally of those which are peculiar to Russia and Siberia," accompanied with descriptions and illustrations. These two numbers treat of the *scarabæi, curculiones, tenebriones, bupestrei, meloedes, cerambyces*, with six plates, containing coloured figures of 180 insects of those genera.

By intelligence received during the course of last year, we find that he is employed

* "Tooke's *Russia Illustrata*, Introd. p. cxi."

employed in the arrangement and publication of a splendid work, which is to be executed at the Empress's expence, and is to contain the entire botany of the Russian empire. It is to be embellished with several hundred plates of the more useful or scarce plants. It will be of the large sized paper, and will be delivered out in numbers.

Exclusive of these separate publications he has likewise read before the Imperial Academy several dissertations [here specified] which have been printed in the Transactions of that learned body.

It cannot but be pleasing to the lovers of science to be informed, that Dr. Pallas has been lately distinguished with a mark of Imperial favour, being appointed member of the board of mines, with an additional appointment of 200 l. *per annum.* [1783.]

Mr. Urban,

THE favourable reception which you gave to my apology for the consecration of Dr. Seabury (p. 437.), encourages me to solicit a place in your useful Miscellany, for a few observations occasioned by the Consecration Sermon (see p. 298). I am very sensible, that ecclesiastical controversy, however conducted, can afford to the greater part of your readers but little entertainment; and, I assure you, that it is a subject on which I take no pleasure in writing; but to know that the poor depressed church, of which I am a member, is charged with teaching doctrines contrary to the mild and benevolent spirit of the Gospel, and not attempt a vindication of her from an aspersion so unjust, would, in my apprehension, be criminal in one dedicated to her service. From different correspondents I learn, that this charge of bigotry has, in *your* part of the island, been lately brought against her by Christians of various denominations, who, not unnaturally, consider that obnoxious Sermon as speaking the language of the society in which its author bears rule; and I have, in *this* part of the kingdom, observed the same effect proceeding from the same cause among the members of the establishment, of which some of the ministers, whom I have the happiness to call my friends, have mentioned it to me with unfeigned regret. Nor is this all; opinions have been attributed to the author of that Sermon, which it does not appear that he holds; and, in *a publication*, which is very generally read, he has been represented as instructing the world, that "the power, "delegated by our Saviour to the A-"postles, having passed through several "hands that made bad use of it, is now "in the *sole* possession of two or three "Nonjurors in an obscure corner of "Scotland *."

Through the discourse, which is the subject of this criticism, many sentiments are scattered not remarkable for liberality; but whoever expects to find in it any thing so absurd and illiberal as this will, on a perusal, be totally disappointed. The right reverend preacher has not *insinuated*, it would be strange indeed if he had insinuated, that he and his "obscure" brethren possess any apostolical power, which is not possessed, in an equal degree at least, by every prelate of the churches of England and Ireland; for, in whatever contemptible light he may be exhibited by such writers as this, he is not ignorant, he cannot even be supposed to be ignorant, of what every one knows, that the Scotch Episcopacy is derived from the English church. After quoting two lines from Mr. Pope, which are applicable only to his own misrepresentation, the same writer proceeds to remark, that "the right reverend preacher, in order "to be consistent with himself and his "argument, ought either to be an In-"dependent or a Papist." The part of "his argument," with which "consis-"tency" requires this of him, a candid reader of the Sermon will not easily discover, for he will there find a spiritual authority claimed from the Apostles, which "an Independent" does not admit, and a severe censure passed upon those churchmen who have at any time "meddled with the things of Cæsar," a censure, which could not come from one who derives all authority, civil as well as ecclesiastical, from the pretended Vicar of Christ.

From all this, I would not have any one to imagine, that I intend a panegyric on the Sermon; I intend not even to attempt a defence of it. It contains many things, against which the most solid objections lie; and, in unity of subject and perspicuity of style, which to a pulpit essay are, perhaps, more essential than to any other species of composition, it is so miserably deficient, that, although I have read it again and again with the closest attention, I can only

* Monthly Review for July last, p. 79.

hazard

hazard a probable conjecture what are the maindoctrines which its author means to inculcate.

That in matters purely religious, our Saviour gave to his Apostles an authority which he gave not to his other disciples;—that this authority has, by imposition of hands, been conveyed from them through all the intervening generations to the Bishops of the present age—and that, in the exercise of their spiritual authority, Bishops depend not on the civil magistrate;—seem to be the three great points which the right reverend preacher labours to establish. With what success he has laboured, it is not my intention to enquire; but that he has not laboured in a desperate cause I shall endeavour to shew, not because it is *his* cause, but the cause of the *church* to which both he and I belong.

By every Christian it will be readily granted, that baptism, as well as faith, is *generally* necessary to salvation; and that he, who *obstinately* refuses to be baptized, is equally culpable with him who shuts his ears against the truth of the Gospel. Considered by itself, the dipping of a person in water, or the pouring of water upon him, appears to be a rite of no *natural* efficacy, and therefore it must derive its importance solely from *positive* institution. It was instituted, as every one knows, by him who died to redeem the world, who appointed it to be the rite by which mankind are to be admitted into his church, and who gives to it whatever instrumentally * it has in human justification. Of an ordinance so important in the great scheme of Christianity, and which is rendered important only by positive institution, every serious person must surely be struck with the necessity of enquiring to whom belongs the right of administration, whether to all Christians in common, or to certain persons authorised for that purpose by the Civil Magistrate, or to a particular order of men who derive their authority, whatever it may be, from Jesus Christ.

That to administer Christian baptism is not one of the rights common to all who have embraced the Christian faith, seems obvious; for we know that our Saviour, when he rose from the dead, had "above five hundred disciples," of whom "he was seen at once †;" and yet we find him giving the commission to "teach and baptise all nations" exclusively to "the eleven disciples." That the Civil Magistrate has authority to appoint persons to administer this sacrament, cannot be imagined by any one who reflects, that, for above three hundred years before any one supreme Civil Magistrate embraced the Christian faith, it was regularly administered in opposition to every human power. It remains therefore, that the authority, by which alone baptism can be administered, must be derived from a particular order of men, from him by whom that sacrament was instituted; and from him I can conceive it to be conveyed in no other way, than either by a miraculous call from Heaven, like that of St. Paul, or by imposition of hands, as it was conferred by the Apostles. To a miraculous call none but a frantic enthusiast will, in these days, lay claim; or, if any other should lay claim to it, he should deserve no credit, unless, like St. Paul, he should attest his claim by working miracles. That, by imposition of hands, the Apostles communicated to some of their converts part, and to others the whole, of the powers which were delegated to them by their Divine master, various places of the New Testament bear witness; and that those powers have in the same manner, and without interruption, been transmitted to the English and Scotch bishops of the present age, we have as sure evidence as the nature of the thing admits, and much surer evidence than the later Jews could possibly have, that their priests were the descendans of Aaron. By specifying the English and Scotch bishops, I mean not to insinuate, that "those powers are in the *sole* possession "of them;" they are possessed by every man, who, like them, can deduce his commission from the Apostles, though no other person, by whatever title he may be called, or whatever office he may actually fill, can lay any just claim to them.

Thus we see, that *two* of the right reverend preacher's positions rest on a foundation which is at least plausible: if the *third* be examined, it will appear to be equally well founded. For, if power to baptize be not conferred by the Civil Magistrate, the Civil Magistrate can have no right to prohibit those who are regularly vested with it from exercising that power, or those, who have authority, from admitting others

* See Dr. Waterland's Summary View of the Doctrine of Justification.

† 1 Cor. xv. 6.

* Matth. xxviii. 19.

to their office; and I know not that, in fact, there ever was a prince professing Christianity, however immoral he might be in his life, or however tyrannical in his government, who, had the question been put to him, would not have disclaimed all authority to prohibit his subjects from being baptized.

By baptism we are made members of a society of which the privileges are purely spiritual, respecting not our temporal, but our eternal interests; for "by one spirit," says an Apostle, "are we all baptized into one body, the body of Christ;" by which he immediately gives us to understand, that he meant the church. But no society can exist without authority somewhere lodged in it, to enforce obedience to its laws, and to exclude from its privileges, or otherwise to punish those who are disobedient. Exclusion from her communion, and all the privileges resulting from it, seems to be the only punishment which the Christian church has authority to inflict *; and, without introducing into the society, of which the Son of God is the supreme governor, the greatest anarchy imaginable, that authority could not have been delegated to an order of men, different from that which was entrusted with the power of administring the sacrament of baptism. Could mankind be admitted into the communion of the church by one authority, and be cut off from that communion by another, instead of "a building fitly framed together," the church would be nothing but a mass of confusion. To prevent, therefore, this ruinous consequence, necessarily resulting from opposite powers in the same society, our Saviour conferred upon the very same persons, to whom he gave the exclusive commission to baptize, authority to cast out of his church her disobedient and refractory members, and promised to ratify in heaven the just sentence which in his name they should pass upon earth †. In the exercise of this authority in the *one case*, I have endeavoured to shew, that those powers who are vested with it depend not on the civil magistrate; and the same arguments prove, with equal force, that, in the exercise of it in the *other case*, they are independent of him also. In both cases, however, their authority is wholly spiritual, and is not attended with the smallest temporal effect; as in baptism men are made "members of Christ, children of God, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven;" so when, for their obstinate wickedness, they are cast out of the church, they are deprived of all those glorious privileges, but they are not deprived of any of the rights due to them as men or as citizens. Where excommunication is attended with any civil effect, as in churches established it frequently is, that part of the punishment, though inflicted in consequence of an ecclesiastical sentence, is inflicted by the authority of the civil magistrate, who alone can deprive any man of the protection of the state; as those to whom our Saviour has committed the keys of "his kingdom" can alone exclude him from the communion of the church. These two powers are perfectly distinct, and necessarily independent of each other; the one relates to this world, the other only to the next. A man may be cut off from church communion for a sin, of which the laws of the state take no cognizance; and he who has offended both church and state, and incurred the punishment denounced by each against the crimes of which he has been guilty, may, on his repentance, be restored to the privileges of a Christian, although it be judged inexpedient by the civil power to restore him to the rights of a citizen.

It is thus that the episcopalians in Scotland think of the distinction between civil and ecclesiastical powers, and of the independency of the one on the other: they dream not that ecclesiastics, when accused of civil crimes, should be exempted from civil jurisdiction, or, when found guilty, from civil punishment; nor do they think that statesmen, when they notoriously transgress the laws of the Gospel, are in reality above the reach of church censure, although, for obvious reasons, they may seldom be censured. Whether these opinions be well or ill founded, they seem to be at least perfectly harmless. Those who acknowledge ecclesiastical authority, are convinced that the just exercise of it might be of advantage to religion, and could not injure society; and those who acknowledge no such authority, need not be offended at claims which do not even pretend to affect their worldly interests.

On complicated questions men will always differ in opinion; but conscious each of the weakness of his own understanding, and sensible of the bias which the strongest minds are apt to receive from thinking long in the same track, they

* Matth. xviii. 17, 18.

† Matth. xvi. 19; xviii. 17, 18. John xx. 21, 22, 23.

they ought to differ with charity and meekness. Since unhappily there are still so many subjects of debate among those who "name the name of Christ," it is doubtless every one's duty, after divesting himself, as much as possible, of prejudice, to investigate them with accuracy, and to adhere to that side of each disputed question, which, after such investigation, appears to him to be the truth: but he transgresses the favourite precept of his divine master, when he casts injurious reflections, or denounces anathemas, on those who, with equal sincerity, view the matter in a different light; and, by his want of charity, does more harm to the religion of the Prince of Peace, than he could possibly do good, were he able to convert all mankind to his own orthodox opinions. If the right reverend preacher has in any degree been guilty of this offence, he has not spoken the language of the society in which he is a ruler. Were such the language of that society, instead of glorying in my profession, I should be ashamed to subscribe myself, Mr. Urban,

An Episcopal Clergyman of the Scotch Church.

Mr. Urban,

ON the floor of the cloister of Monkton almshouses, near Taunton in the county of Somerset, which are of so old a date that all record of them is lost, though tradition assigns it to the 12th or 13th century, at the time when St. Mary Magdalen church there was built, is a stone about 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 7 inches, whereon is carved a shield, surrounded by a mitre richly ornamented with jewels, as are also the strings hanging from it. On the shield are carved the initials R B in a cypher, which some have supposed a date 1133. The like error was adopted by the author of the "History and Antiquities of Glastonbury," published by that industrious antiquary Tom Hearne *, in regard to a shield with the like initials in cypher on St. Bennet's church at Glastonbury, in the same county. But as that at Glastonbury exhibits the initials of Richard Beere, abbot there from 1493 to 1544, so these at Taunton may refer to the same munificent abbot, who was so great a benefactor in building to his own abbey: others may chuse to refer them to *Robert Burnell*, bishop of Wells, who died 1292.

I have therefore submitted both to the better judgement of your antiquarian correspondents, and shall only add, that [*in plate II.*] fig. 1, 2, are at Taunton; fig. 3, inserted on the west front of the manor-house at Glastonbury, which was built with the materials of the abbatial house, and adorned with key-stones and other carvings from the ruins. The same is to be found on the north porch of St. Bennet's church in that town, which, we may therefore presume, experienced some of the abbot's bounty. Fig. 2 and 3 are both surmounted by a mitre, which will suit the mitred abbot of Glastonbury as well as the bishop of Wells. D. H.

Mr. Urban,

IN addition to the copious account of Sir Isaac Newton's family, which you inserted in your vol. XLII. p. 425, let me add, that the inn at Colsterworth has over its principal door a good medallion of him, with a scroll over it, inscribed,

"Sir Isaac Newton born here 1642,"

as it appeared to a traveller passing hastily by in a machine.

In a printed paper for the regulation of fairs at Newark on Trent, I observed a new appellation for the Sunday fortnight before Easter.

Newark Fairs.

Careing fair will be held on Friday before *Careing* Sunday *, which is the Sunday fortnight before Easter.

May fair on May 14.

Whitsun Fair on Whitsun Tuesday.

Lammas fair on Aug. 2.

All-saints fair on Nov. 1.

St. Andrew's fair on Monday before Dec. 11. H. D

Mr. Urban,

THE following lines were written on one of the most impudent empirics that ever infested this kingdom, who should have figured in your Obituary for this month, had the precise time or circumstances of his death been known,

* "I remember nothing very remarkable of St. Bennet's church but the date on the porch on the north side of the church. It is cut or carved upon a large stone in the front of the church in very ancient figures, and shews this church to have been built in the year 1133. The two figures of [1] resemble two SS, and the two figures of [3] resemble a great B, which makes some think these characters stand for *Sanctus Benedictus*. For, as near as I remember, it makes a *rebus* like this, 1333, and perhaps, at first, it was designed, to be taken either way."

Hist. and Antiq. of Glastonbury, p. 103, 104.

* In Nottinghamshire we remember to have heard an old couplet,

"*Care Sunday*, care away,
"Palm Sunday, and Easter-day." Edit.

which

which were only announced to the public by the sale of his effects. We may indeed presume, from the shameful and indecent practice which now prevails, these two events were not far distant.

An Acrostick on Doctor Wolf Joseph*.

By Joseph Lewis, 1774.

Yields pity and relief to the distress'd;
Of every good accomplishment possess'd.
None has in herbs and physick greater skill;
Keen is his judgement; lives on Saffron-hill.
Each day recorded in the trump of fame.
Reader, read this, until you find his name.

MR. URBAN,

I WISH I could subscribe to your correspondent's R. B. p. 678, substitution of ΠΕφυκα for ΠΟφυκα; but while I have Mr. Bowyer's invaluable criticisms at my elbow, I see no defence of the old reading necessary. I wish R. B. had told us what creates the stumbling block he alludes to, and beg leave to inform him, on the authority of Kuster, that all the versions that he had seen retain the present Greek reading (except Beza's manuscript at Cambridge) as also Origen, and all the Greek fathers and translators. So that there is no reason for changing it.

"Ceterum retinent Græca quæ quidem omnia (excepto uno Cant.) versiones omnes, etiam vulgata Lat. Origen, l. 8; contra Cels. patres ac tractatores Græci universim; ut proinde minime sollicitandum arbitrer."

I should be sorry to have given a moment's uneasiness to merit in any walk; but I cannot acquiesce in the charge of *petulance* for detecting a *forgery* of any kind. What is advanced, p. 512, is an opinion of the *neighbourhood*. If they were deceived as to the *person* or *motive* of the forgery, the forgery itself is not less reprehensible; and my morality teaches, that a *jeu-d'esprit*, when it imposes on the public, is not innocent. One need not hesitate to say, that *Robert Bruce's watch* (see p. 688), though now in *his Majesty's possession* (see Archæol. V. 420), is about as good as *King Stephen's*.

As I profess myself the communicator of the so much contested inscription, vol. LV. p. 567, I shall be greatly obliged to your Leicester correspondent, W. B. or your Shrewsbury correspondent, A. X. p. 337, to favour us only with their *attempts* to give it an *English meaning*. I threw down the glove of defiance, and wish to see these champions take it up. If there is *petulance* in calling for information, is there not *pride* in withholding? But we live in very *modest* times, Mr. Urban. Your Shrewsbury correspondent bears his faculties meekly enough to gratify *me* with an answer.

How can the antiquities described p. 418, have been *all* discovered in *Yorkshire*, when fig. 4, 5, 6, are in Lancashire, and 8 in Westmoreland?

Bishop Juxon's warrant, p. 505, had been printed from Le Neve's Collections in Brit. Topog. II. 468. O. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to your correspondent, p. 696, W. C. from Munich, after premising that your compositor has mistaken Richard III. for Rich. II. I beg leave to inform him (though he will shortly have his doubts cleared up by an engraving of the monument in question), that the eagles * are single-headed on the slab, as well as on the seal of Anne in Sandford (p. 194), who assigns this reason, "that her father was not at that time *emperor*, but only king of the Romans and of Bohemia." B. C.

MR. URBAN, *Mon. Oct.* 3.

I Cannot agree with your correspondent R. B. in his proposed variation of πορφυρας (wrongly spelt πεφυρας), into πεφυρας. I may be mistaken, but I would venture to affirm, that no such word does, or ought to exist, in legitimate Greek, or even among those *Grecised* Latin words, of which he says there are *many*. But, *pace tuâ dixerim, vir Græcis literis quam maximè imbute*, words occur in the Sacred Writings, which, though perhaps sometimes not *pure* Greek, have, nevertheless, some affinity to words that are. Πεφυκα occurs neither in your correspondent's favourite, Hederic, nor in the lexicon of Budæus Tusanus and Constantine, more commonly known, I believe, by the name of the latter author. Such a trifling, silly, *childish* conjecture, therefore, which nothing but a perfect ignorance of the Greek language could ever suggest, falls of itself to the ground; and I hope that if R. B. thinks on it a second time (for I am sure he has not yet), he will be persuaded of this truth, that the Sacred Scriptures of God are not to be tampered with, especially by persons who betray a manifest ignorance of the language in which they are transmitted to us. If your correspondent is not convinced of this, I am sure he has *tribus Anticyris caput insanabile*.

* Wolf Joseph Yonker of Hatton-garden.

* There are now no remains of them on the tomb.

I remain, Mr. Urban, your constant correspondent, an humble defender of the Greek language against all intruders and novices. L. L.

P. S. R. B. may, if he chuses, consult two quotations in Miller's Greek Testament, fol. p. 364, the one from the author of the "Apostolic Constitutions," the other from Theophilus Antiochenus; in both of which (which may serve as a comment on the place) the word πορνεια; is mentioned.

Mr. Urban,

A Correspondent in your last, p. 701, enquires who wrote the "Spider and Fly?" what is its price? and where it is to be had?

The book was written by Heywood the epigrammatist. Though small, it sold at Mr. West's sale for 4l. 10s. If the enquirer will travel over Great-Britain and Ireland, and ask at all the booksellers, perhaps he may find an imperfect copy. Yours, Brief.

Mr. Urban,

It is not clear that Mollere borrowed his "Medecin malgré lui" from Olearius, as advanced in p. 690. His elegant commentator, Monf. Bret, thinks it was founded upon an antient fableau, or tale in verse, of the 12th or 13th century, intituled, "Cy du Vilain mire," which may be seen at large in a scarce and curious work, called "Fabliaux & Contes des Poetes François des 12, 13, 14, & 15 Siécles," 3 tom. 12mo. 1756.

T. S. p. 689, is informed, that a few anonymous and pseudonymous English authors are mentioned in "Vinc. Placcii Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum," 2 tom. fol. 1708. A work of this kind, or like Baillet's "Auteurs deguisés," is much wanted in our language.

The work enquired after by Mr. W. Ploughshare, in p. 701, was written by John Heywood. Mr. Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," vol. III. sect. 24, has given a very particular account of him and his works. The book sells high, and is difficult to be met with.

The antiquities at Bolton, engraved and described in p. 418, had been given before in the "Antiquarian Repertory," vol. III. p. 168.

Why is not the Northumberland household book re-printed? Or why does not the noble spirit of its owner give it to the curious world? I am informed, it is not entered at Stationers' Hall. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

I should be glad to see comments upon the following verse in the book of Genesis: "And ye shall be as *Gods*, knowing good from evil," ch. iii. ver. 5.

S. E.

Mr. Urban,

Mr. Beckford, in his "Thoughts upon Hunting," has enlivened his book with several laughable stories; but seems not to have been acquainted with an anecdote respecting Bishop Twysden, which, I think, is more diverting than any that he has advanced. When that gentleman, who was never very clerical, became Bishop of Raphoe, he used in the autumn to come over to England, to take the diversion of fox-hunting; and in particular with Mr. Sheldon, a Roman-catholic, who lived in the county of Gloucester. With this gentleman the Bishop used to hunt much in the north part of that county, where the divisions of the fields consist of dry stone walls, a sort of fences very incommodious to sportsmen. However, our good lord of Raphoe, who was a light, agile man, and an excellent horseman, surmounted all difficulties with the greatest ease, and often left the boldest riders behind him. Mr. Sheldon's huntsman and whippers-in were astonished at the abilities of the prelate; and, with a mixture of envy and admiration, exclaimed, "that they never saw such a son of a b—h of a bishop to ride in all their lives." V.

Mr. Urban,

Rapin, and all other historians after him, place the insurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw in the fifth year of the reign of Richard II. and make Sir William Walworth mayor of London for that year. How this shocking anachronism should have remained unnoticed to the present day, is not easy to tell. Every succeeding historian, down to Goldsmith, has related the story in the very same manner. According to Wright's "Prætorian Banner displayed," appended to his edition of "Heylin's Help to History," Johan Northampton was the mayor for the years 1381 and 1382; the year of the rising being 1382, was the second year after Walworth's mayoralty; for he was twice mayor, *viz.* first in 1374, and again in 1380. Now, it might be worth the while to enquire how this mistake first was made. The dagger is supposed to have been added to the city arms in consequence of the death of this traitor, which is not always related to have happened quite in the same manner. H. Lemoine.

MR. URBAN, *Rochester, Sept.* 4.

I SEND you a literary curiosity; an original letter in seven languages, which was sent (at the request of Miss Anne Sneyd *) to Tristram Shandy, as an answer to a very impertinent love-letter which that lady had received with the signature *Corpus sine nomine*, and written in French, Italian, and English. Sterne's letter (luckily for him) is lost.

K. Y.

* CORPUS sine nomine, Monsieur, ou (si arrideat magis, καὶ τὸ γλυκύτερον ἐρεῖ) triplex sine corpore nomen. In mentem induxisti forsan τὴν γλῶσσαν μίαν μιᾷ γυναικὶ ἀρκεῖν· non mica con raggione; εἰ γὰρ ἄνης, taciturnum illud animal, tres assumat linguas, nostræ loquacitati liceat assumere πάντα, ἕξ, ἑπτά· vicisti sane me di Cortesia, Monsieur, tam grave Venerum venustatumque onus imponendo, δεινῶς mi fa vergogna: πολὺ μὲν erapassa termini de mon merite, כִּי־שֶׁקֶר הַחֵן וְהֶבֶל הַיֹּפִי: καὶ μὲν la sincerité, quam speciosè jactas, est egalement trompeuse. Ἀλλὰ μὴ σφαλθείης, non sono tanto gonzo. Καρδίαν μὲν οὐκ ἀσφαλῶς φυλαχθεῖσαν la mollitia Italiana avec le François insinuating fluency, δύναιτο ἂν ἐπικάμπτειν· Cor undique munitum dimovere speraret saltem, si d'un fantome ainsi maigre non profluaret. Σκία μὲν ἐστι, dis tu, Monsieur, ton nom; αὐτῷ δὲ σκία prorsus es לְבֶלֶם נָוִי (je vous prie,) וּמֵת Ἐγὼ μὲν αἰνῶς αἰδέομαι σκία; καὶ σκιερός· Gelidius timor occupat artus; וְרֵכֶךְ לְשׁוֹנִי לְחֵכִי

Spectre avaunt,

ΤΟΝ Δ' ΑΠΑΜΕΙΒΟΜΕΝΗ.*

Original Letter from Dr. DUCAREL *to Mr.* COLE, *of* Milton.

Dear Sir, 1757.

I HAVE just printed a *Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages in the Diocese of Canterbury.* It is a quarto pamphlet †, and intended as a sample of my work. I beg not only your acceptance of a copy of it, but that you would put me in a way of getting it conveyed safely to your hands, by mentioning some friend's house in London where it may be left for you.

I have made a great progress in that work, having received (by the means of the bishops) very many materials from various registries, &c.

I hear that Mr. Hutchins will very soon publish some part of his intended History of Dorsetshire, and that the History of Northamptonshire (from Mr. Bridges's papers) is almost printed off at Oxford.

As you copied over Dr. Willis's papers for books for the University of Oxford, can you pray recollect whether there was any account of endowments of vicarages mentioned therein? I hope, within this year, to have about 12 dioceses ready for the press. Adieu, my friend. With compliments to the ladies at Whaddon, and wishing you health and happiness, I remain, Sir,

Your obliged friend,
and humble servant,
AND. COLTEE DUCAREL.

P. S. Dr. Giffard hath not yet finished his account of our coins. Part of it only is printed; and I hear there will be four additional plates.

MR. URBAN,

IT is said that Lord Orford has a mackaw that has laid eggs, and hatched. Now I can assure you, that Capt. Willyams, late of Canterbury, a very respectable character, had a large *cock* mackaw many years in his possession, which laid several eggs. Two cuckows are never seen together; and there is much reason to believe that it is an hermaphrodite bird. Certain it is that it never builds a nest, nor attends its young, but leaves the propagation, or rather education, of its species to the hedge-sparrow, or some other small bird. The young cuckow has a fascinating power not much known; but I once had a young thrush and a young cuckow together in the same cage, and, as soon as the thrush could feed himself, he constantly fed the cuckow, so as even to starve himself to death.

The ingenious Mr. D. Barrington is extremely mistaken in his account of the cuckow;

* Sister to Major Sneyd, of Lichfield, who married afterwards Mr. Snarman, of Middleham, Durham; and whose daughter was the first wife to Col. Richard (brother to Dr.) Vyse.

† Since reprinted in octavo; with the addition of the diocese of Rochester. EDIT.

cuckow; for though it neglects to hatch or rear up its offspring, when the young one is able to fly, the old one sits near him, teaches him his language, and then beats him out of the poor hedge-sparrow's nest. No bird sings any note he has not heard from the parent-bird; not one black-bird among a thousand has the note known to bird-fanciers by the name of the *shee jugg*, because the parent bird never utters that note after the month of March, and consequently it is a March bird that has it. T.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

MY letter in your Magazine for the last month, p. 683, was intended as an introduction to this, which should have been signified by your editor, but it was omitted. I was therein the more particular in setting forth the advantage of the vertical windmill in preference to the horizontal, as it has not, that I know of, been noticed by any writer on the principles of mechanics. And there are, I believe, many persons who are not aware of it; for the inventor of a machine for raising water by means of an horizontal windmill, for which he has obtained a patent, affirms, in the London Magazine for October, 1778, p. 465, that "it is of equal power to any vertical mill." It is a subject to which indeed many people have not turned their thoughts; but a patentee might be expected to know by experience.

I beg it may be understood, that, agreeably to my plan and my invitation to a correspondence, I expect to be animadverted on, and shall readily stand corrected if my opinions are found to be erroneous.

Every member of the community ought to exert every faculty in his power toward the public good, and is entitled to indulgence for every well-meant endeavour. I am now about to recommend an hydraulic machine, as likely to become much more extensively useful than that which I have described, or any other that has hitherto been brought into use.

It is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, an invention quite new, simple, and capable of being extended to many useful purposes.

It has long been a most desirable point, to have machines so constructed as more than hitherto to abridge the labour of man. For though the natural powers, wind and water, might be applied to the working many machines, yet it hath been generally found that the expence attending the employment of proper persons to regulate them has been a great discouragement.

The chief advantage of the hydraulic machinery I would recommend is, that it will effect its purpose without requiring any regular or constant attendance, being so contrived, as to execute the more work, or throw up the more water, in proportion as the wind shall happen to increase its pressure on the vertical sails; so that, as a moderate wind will throw up a given quantity in a certain space of time, a brisk wind shall throw up a proportionably greater quantity in the same space of time, without any injury being thereby done to the machinery.

It appears clearly to me, that this may be effected by means of that force which pent air exerts to expand itself, and which is always proportional to the force that compresses it.

There are, indeed, in common use, small and light vertical wind machines which need no attendance, and are kept in motion when any wind is stirring, as, by means of a vane, they constantly, as the wind varies, turn on a spindle so as to receive the full force of the wind. But windmills of these sorts must be so limited in their size and weight as not to be liable to be torn by a storm, or set on fire through excessive friction, therefore they are not capable of doing much work, but serve to frighten birds from garden seeds, and other trifling purposes. Perhaps one of the largest and best of this kind was that which was placed on the top of Newgate, and worked the ventilator in the old prison, before the gate was taken down. It is described in the Gent. Mag. vol. XXII.

Though there are boundaries beyond which these self-regulating machines cannot be safely extended, yet, by the means that I propose, they may be made very serviceable, for nothing prevents their being extended to an useful size but the want of a check against the increasing power of a rising wind. If the wind continues increasing into a storm or torrent of air, its violence must be counteracted by an equally increasing power of resistance.

The spring or elasticity which compressed air exerts against the power of compression, with the aid of increasing labour or work to be performed by the machinery, would by their co-operation not only check that rapid motion which

must

must be destructive, but would effectually resist the extraordinary efforts of the wind, and at length so overcome it, as to put a stop to the motion of the whole machinery. The additional labour must be obtained by making the column of water to be raised gradually increase in weight, and thereby add to the difficulty which attends the raising it, till the weight of the column becomes so great, that, together with the force of the compressed air, the whole resistance shall be sufficient to overpower the pressure of the wind on the sails, and the motion of the whole machine shall cease so long as such pressure continues to be violent; but, when the fury of the storm shall have subsided, the machine must recover itself without the aid of man, and resume its work.

The advantages that may be obtained from such self-working hydraulic machines are too numerous to be mentioned; but they may be particularly useful in draining low and wet lands, and in floating in trenches, with the same water, the adjoining dry lands, or floating dry lands from rivers or brooks.

The improvement to be made in the yearly value of such lands (perhaps from ten to fifty shillings per acre) will be so great as to encourage the undertaking, though it may be attended with considerable expence.

In my idea, every part of this machine is compleat. I submit this explanation of the principles on which it is to act to the consideration of men of judgement and experience in these matters. When examined and allowed to be feasible, I am ready to give directions to persons properly versed in the construction of wind and water machines, and, in concert with them have the plan realized, and its efficacy demonstrated.

Yours, B. MERRIMAN.

No 24, *Widegate-street,*
Bishopsgate Without.

P.S. Many objections having been made to the chain pumps for extracting water from ships, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, having offered and bestowed premiums for models of other kinds of pumps, the chain pump being subject to much friction, and not having the benefits of a real pump, as, properly speaking, it is not a pump. The pumps which have been produced, however, have, after all, had very little more efficacy. For, whatever may be the difference in the structure, it will appear, that nearly as much water as is equal in weight to the force of the men employed will be raised by any of them, and to pretend to any thing more is absurd, for the effect of a pump is, *with a given force to raise a certain quantity of water to a given height in a certain space of time.*

From hence it follows, that the pump machinery, which will give employment to the usual number of hands, and raise as much water as the chain or any other pump with the same force in the same time, yet upon an emergency will admit an increasing force, or a greater number of hands, and upon the principles abovementioned will raise a greater quantity of water in proportion to such increased force, is certainly best adapted to the purpose of extracting water from a leaky ship.

It may so happen, that much may depend on the speedy evacuation of the water: men in pumping act like a weight: the more weight there is applied, the greater the expedition. But, by all the contrivances now in use, a certain number of men only can be employed at one time; it is therefore obvious to me (though I know but little of shipping or navigation), that an engine, which can sustain the efforts of a great number of men, and extract a great deal of water in a short time, yet with a small force can do real business, and raise in the same time a proportional quantity, may be recommended as the engine of the best construction, and productive of the greatest effect. B. M.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

I HAVE perused with pleasure your excellent observations (pp. 719, 720) on Heron's Letters, and will beg leave to add a few particulars which are not touched on there, as the claim of originality, and the charms of novelty, may give them greater reputation than they could claim from intrinsic merit. I willingly pass by the arrogant criticisms of this self-created umpire, where the peculiar merit or reputation of some learned author is canvassed; there are things which affect the principles of truth, the interests of religion, and the happiness of man, to which I beg your attention. Mr. H. seems to strike boldly at the foundation of morality, and to lay the ground-work for universal scepticism, when he tells us, that "history is merely "a species of romance—that no truths "are positive to man, save those subject "to

"to his senses; and even these are fallacious, though the truths they affirm "are positive to us; to superior beings "our truths are no doubt falshoods;" p. 216. "Truth was not made for man, "nor man for truth. He is the mere "creature of falshood; on falshood depends his being, his passions, his happiness;" p. 217. According to this *wonderful discovery*, the grand search of the best of men after truth, sincerity of heart here, and the hopes of immortal good hereafter, are all in vain. How does this represent the GOD of Truth, and the whole system of things which He has formed, but to delude his creatures by falshood, and to degrade himself by contradictions; to inspire them with a love of truth to which they should never attain; with an eagerness of hope which should never find rest; and with the want of happiness which they should never enjoy. But how does the volume of Revelation (which Mr. H. is pleased to despise) resolve all difficulties, and brighten the amazing prospect! This shews us how our misery commenced by following error instead of truth, and how we may be made wise unto salvation by "the Way, the Truth, and the Life." This indeed is a mixed state of good and evil, of truth and falshood, and we may not discover truth with that ease which our indolence expects, nor with that clearness which our pride may boast of; yet the sincere and humble mind will certainly discover truths great and important intimately connected with its duties and its happiness. Not that I can promise any thing to the cold sceptic or haughty dogmatist, the pride of whose reason, or the corruption of whose heart, may make it their interest that Revelation should not be true.

"Divine learning, or divinity, is the "final part of Lord Bacon's work, and "on this he writes mere nonsense, like "Milton and other great men whose "prejudices were too strong for their talents, or who thought *loquendum ut "vulgus, sentiendum ut sapientes*;" p. 331. Here his favourite Lord B. must suffer, because he was a believer in Revealed Truth, which he excellently treats with modesty and reverence: with that modesty which is peculiar to a great mind which discovered the limitations and defects of human reason; and with that reverence which the greatness and importance of the subject so justly commanded. For my part, I shall not be ashamed, in the company of the comprehensive Bacon and the divine Milton, to be ridiculed as "a supernatural head" Surely Mr. H. effectually robs these great men of all the praise which he had bestowed upon them, when in the last supposition he thus reflects on their integrity: that they were playing the hypocrites, and imposing on the vulgar. "Every trifle is important to man; himself a trifle, and his life a trifle;" p. 406. Can that being be esteemed a trifle who is created for eternity? or that life a trifle on which boundless happiness or misery depends? Is our character, our business, or our departure, trifles? This sentiment is like that ridiculous one on Gay's monument, which only shews the weakness, I had almost said the impiety, of the inscriber:

> Life's a jest, and all things shew it:
> I thought so once, but now I know it.

Departed spirits would speak a different language, and now must find that life is of serious importance, a weighty talent, not to be trifled with. I heartily wish that the conduct and aim of Christians gave less cause for the infidel to conclude that their lives were but trifles.

W. R. M.

P. S. A Constant Reader has been disappointed in not yet seeing a particular character of the pious Mr. Fletcher, of Madeley, in the Gent. Mag.

Extract from an original letter, now before me, of Dr. King, Archbishop of Dublin. "What you observe of Hobbes, "Locke, and might be applied to many "others, is most true: it is a common "observation made on these, that what "is true in them is old, and what is new "is false."

W. R. M.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

THROUGH the channel of your Miscellany I would beg leave to make a few observations, which I hope will not be condemned as trite and commonplace, but on the contrary be received, as they are transmitted, with candour.

Mankind in all ages have examined, with the most scrupulous nicety, the very minutiæ (if I may use the expression) of science, which, while it promoted the end they had in view of improving it, afforded pleasure to the mind. Under the impression of this idea, I would just observe, that some of our churches afford an excellent proof of the improvement made, where every thing is observed

served that may tend to promote a proper frame of mind, and carry our dispositions to our duty by increasing their fervour and ardour in religious worship. During a part of last summer, my vicinity to Lewisham church called me there, and you will indulge me to add, that I never was more highly gratified, both in the reading of the service, the energy of the discourse, and the attentive and truly religious deportment of the auditory: perhaps the Litany never was read with more propriety, or the epistle begun with more judgement, after the collect was read with an ardent petitioning tone of voice—the giving a proper force and emphasis to the words "See then that ye walk circumspectly," had a very pleasing effect. The psalms were well chosen, and the organist deserves praise for his modesty and justness in playing. Now, these last circumstances deserve particular attention, for what effect a well-adapted portion of the psalms may have on the heart is as easily conceived as expressed; and whether a psalm properly chosen is not far preferable to an ill-adapted unsuitable one, is very easy to determine. For I cannot but conceive, that, for instance, the xxivth psalm, New Version, 3, 4, 5, 6th verses, the ciiid psalm, 21, 22, 23d verses, must be preferable to Psalm ii. 1, 2. Old Version, and Psalm lxxxix. part 3, &c. &c. yet I would not with to detract from any merit the Old Version may claim, for it deserves great praise for its originality, and for laying that foundation on which the New has raised such a superstructure; yet I must assert, that psalms suitable to the time and place tend very much to improve the worship of our Christian assemblies; and I must also aver, that the tune ought to be adapted to the psalm, and that the organist ought not to indulge himself too much in flourishing during the singing; but once for all I must observe, that Lewisham church affords an agreeable proof of the great improvement made by a due regard to those things; and it is my sincere wish, that minister and people may be long happy in each other, and

"Proceed from strength to strength,
And still approach more near,
'Till all on Sion's holy mount
Before their God appear."

VIATOR.

MR. URBAN,

MR. Warton, in his Notes on the *smaller Poems* of Milton, has given *no* explanation of the sense of the following lines in Lycidas, which I believe are understood by very few readers, and are perhaps among the most unintelligible parts of that beautiful but obscure pastoral.

But the fair Guerdon when we hope to find,
Comes the blind Fury with th' abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life—"But not the praise,"
Phœbus replied, and touch'd my trembling ears,
"Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil, &c."
O Fountain Arethuse, and thou honour'd Flood,
Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with vocal reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood:
But now my Oat proceeds.

The Context is abrupt, and the Apostrophe too quick and elliptical. While the poet, in the character of a shepherd, is moralising on the uncertainty of human life, Phœbus interposes with a sublime strain, above the tone of pastoral poetry, which Mr. Warton should have exhibited, as I have done, with inverted Commas. Then the poet suddenly recollects himself, and apologizes to his rural Muse, or in other words, to Mincius and Arethusa, the rivers of bucolick song, for having departed so suddenly from pastoral allusions, and the tenour of his subject. "But I could not (he adds) resist the sudden impulse of the God of verse, who interrupted me with a strain of a higher mood, and forced me to quit for a moment my pastoral ideas:—But I now resume my rural oaten pipe, and proceed as I began." I flatter myself, Mr Warton will not think this interpretation beneath his notice, and am

Sir, Yours, SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Truro, Aug.* 17.

AS there are some small innacuracies in the Epitaph printed in your July Mag. page 523, you will, I doubt not, be so obliging as to reprint it, at your leisure, in a corrected state.

H. S. I.
Dorothea et Maria,
Joh's Enys, de Enys, in com. Cornub.
Arm.
Filiæ peramabiles.
Obiit Maria Nov. 1, 1775, *an.* æt. 21;
Dorothea Jan. 30, 1784, *an.* æt. 38.
Hoc inane munus,
Hoc desiderii (exiguum licet) testimonium,
Fraternus Amor
L. M. P.

The

The lady last mentioned, *Dorothy*, was an extraordinary example of every quality that adorns a highly cultivated and benevolent mind. With an understanding equal to the highest pursuits (in her earlier years), she amused herself with the milder arts of poetry: with what success, let the following article (never before made public) shew.

I am, Sir, Yours,

CORNUBIENSIS.

Address to SIMPLICITY.

Nature's first-born, hail to thee,
Rustic Nymph, Simplicity!
Drest in robes of russet gray,
Sprightly as the month of May;
Fairer than the Graces three,
Rural Goddess, hail to thee!
Come, and smiling bring with thee
Mildly blushing Modesty:
Innocence with brow serene;
Rosy Health, the woodland Queen:
Calm Content, with chearful air:
Piety, the heaven-born fair:
Virtuous Love, devoid of guile,
Tripping on with infant smile;
Blessing on the happy plains,
Artless nymphs, and constant swains;
Votaries true to Love and thee,
Rural Queen, Simplicity!
Goddess come; and sit with me
Underneath some aged tree;
Listening to the woodlark's lay,
Sweetly warbling on the spray;
Or the milkmaid in the dale,
Tripping on with brimming pail;
Whilst her swain, with eager feet,
Hastes his much-lov'd fair to meet;
Now he bears her frothing pail,
Jocund homeward thro' the vale;
Now they sit beneath the shade,
Nature kind for love has made;
Breathing fresh, with harmless glee,
Tales of pure Simplicity.
Or we'll join the harvest train
Shouting jovial o'er the plain;
Hear them jest, and sing, and laugh,
While their nutbrown ale they quaff;
When the farmer all the while
Views their mirth with heartfelt smile,
Pleas'd to see the ripen'd year
Rich repay his honest care:
Scenes like these, best suit with thee,
Rural Queen, Simplicity.
Thee my Muse shall still attend;
Thee, the Muses fairest friend;
Lead her to thy sacred Bower,
There thy softest influence shower,
Which inspired the bards of yore,
Rich in Nature's genuine lore;
And of late, with heavenly fire,
Gray and Goldsmith did inspire:
Happy Bards, belov'd of thee,
Queen of Verse, Simplicity.
Goddess, still to thee I sue,
And my earnest prayer renew:
Give me Shenstone's gentle lay,
Or the tuneful lyre of Gay;
Or at least the Doric reed,
Cunningham's inferior meed,
Breathing strains inspired by thee,
His best-belov'd Simplicity.
Let me charm the nymphs and swains,
Pleas'd with Nature's artless strains;
Let me draw the silent tear,
From the shepherd's eye sincere;
Or in strains that softly move
Melt the maid to virtuous love;
Or on country festal days
Tune my reed their mirth to raise:
Thus, unenvied let me sing,
Jocund as the smiling Spring;
Happy, if approv'd by thee,
Rural Queen, Simplicity.

MR. URBAN,

IT is impossible for me to resume the pen (see p. 692.), without expressing the sense I entertain of the honour conferred on what he terms "the revilings of anonymous scribblers," by a gentleman, whose signature induces me to conclude, that he is either possessor of, or presumptive heir to a Caledonian Mitre, in his long answer to my "remarks on the dignities conferred by "Scotch Nonjurors;" and that at a time, when, from the new mart opened there for American bishoprics, we may presume, that the Episcopal chapels at Edinburgh are more thronged with votaries than the forge of Vulcan was in antient days, after he had successively wrought for Achilles and Æneas that celestial armor, which was impenetrable to the weapons of their enemies. The term "Anonymous Scribbler" will to some appear unfortunately chosen by the nameless Coadjutor of a Bishop lurking under the veil of secrecy. To have signed my insignificant name to an attestation of those principles which I have from my earliest youth avowed, would be no surprising effort of courage; but I own, I have no such passion for encountering windmills, as to rush with my face bared amidst a groupe of masqued foes.

The tenderness with which I have hitherto mentioned the Act of 1748, scarcely permitting myself even to hint at its political motives, having drawn down on me the term "Reviler," it is high time to call your attention both to its author and its object; the Statesman, who then presided at the British helm was Mr. Pelham, whose mildness of opposition, accompanied by an uniform re-

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gard for the civil and religious liberties of mankind, have justly endeared his memory to every loyal subject: his evident design was not merely to prohibit their mode of worship, but to impose due restraints on a body of Ecclesiastics who were considered as the trumpeters of Rebellion: should any English reader, unacquainted with that pestilent race, wish to see them delineated in the proper colours, I would recommend him to Cibber's excellent Comedy "The Nonjuror." If the Act have had no other effect than that ascribed to it by your Correspondent, of "driving many per-"sons of consequence" from such an Episcopal Church, it has surely not been without its benefits to that Religion which instructs us to reverence the Powers that be.

In the next paragraph we hear of the "Divine right of Episcopacy." On the contrary, I have always been taught, that no universal mode, either of Civil or Ecclesiastical government, was established by Jesus Christ, or his Apostles: the *former* commanded us to render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's; but expressly avoided entering into details of that nature: the quotations from the latter, whether by the champions of Hierarchy, among whom I have principally an eye to Hooker, on account of his having obtained the epithet "judicious," from kowing exactly how far it was adviseable to go in controverted points, and where to stop; or by his contemporaries the Puritans, who lived under Queen Elizabeth; have always appeared to me quite unsatisfactory; they prove only that St. Peter and St. Paul varied their directions in regard to Church Polity, according to the various circumstances and situations of the converts to whom they addressed their epistles. Thus to interpret Scripture is by no means to explain it away; on the contrary, I look upon its precepts of obedience to the King as supreme, to be as binding on those who live under an Aristocracy, or Democracy, as to the subjects of the most despotic Monarch: nor could the obedience there required to Ecclesiastical Superiors give better claims of homage to the Council of Trent, where so many hundred Bishops met, from those over whom its jurisdiction extended; than it does now to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who are undoubtedly my Antagonist's Ecclesiastical Superiors, though he thinks fit to sneer at them, on account of a harsh resolution passed one hundred and thirty years ago, soon after the heats of the great Civil War, and by no means included in the tenets of the present generation, whose characters and conduct yield not in any instance whatever to the Clergy of those Churches, which hold forth tempting prospects of more elevated stations, accompanied with larger emoluments.

But I am soon after informed, that "the Scotch Convention, which voted "Episcopacy a grievance, might have "voted Christianity a grievance, and "established the religion of Mahomet:" arguments, founded on such premises, immediately destroy themselves. Matters of mere local and arbitrary institution, or at most of expediency alone, as Episcopacy or Presbytery, are liable to be changed by those who are invested with competent authority; but the essential doctrines of faith, which the Christian Religion inculcates, together with the moral duties it injoins, rest, and must for ever rest, on an immoveable basis.

There is one grand point, it seems, in which the Preacher and his Friend cannot accord; the one falls foul on English Bishops in the lump; the other is lavish, if not fulsome, in his encomiums on "that accomplished Prelate, under whose "Primacy the English Church is now so "happy." To decide between them is more than I undertook, or am competent to. All I object to is, the validity of the Consecration; as for the Sermon, I should not have a wish to contradict any man who told me it united the wisdom of Solon and eloquence of Demosthenes. English Bishops may for me plead their own cause, or, if they are too lazy and luxurious, have Chaplains at their beck: I, who am neither their Secretary nor Apparitor, do not feel myself endued with sufficient heroism to turn volunteer in such controversy. All I have to recommend is, that, as enough has been said on "the Extent," a Sermon should immediately be preached in every Chapel from Lambeth to St. Andrew's, "on the "*Bounds* of Episcopal Authority." America being the object in view, the following Text from Jeremiah might not be ill adapted; "if thou hast run with "the footmen, and they have wearied "thee, then how canst thou contend with "horses? and if in the land of peace, "wherein thou trustedst, they wearied "thee, then how wilt thou do in the "swelling of Jordan?"

During the administration of Sir Robert

bert Walpole, the younger, Sherlock, afterwards Bishop of London, than whom no man was better versed in all the wiles and stratagems of his profession, strongly urged the establishment of Episcopacy in our Colonies; his zeal was seconded by that of the *convert* Secker, who had long steered with such adroitness a kind of middle course between the sect he had left, and that to which he joined himself, as to retain the title "*decent*," given him by Pope: but his posthumous works clearly shew, that at a time of life, when other men's eyes, like those of the Patriarch Isaac, wax dim, his, opening wide to the glare of Archiepiscopal splendor, viewed in its clearest light the expediency of that obnoxious measure. Had a prelate gone forth under their auspices, there can be little doubt but that he (if not such at the very outset) would soon have become what we term an *effective* Bishop, supported by a due train of Subaltern Dignitaries, armed with all the terrors of spiritual courts, and competent to the great work of "chastising with Scorpions" the race of those Dissenters, who fled to the howling wilderness from the persecutions of Laud; in a word, his little finger, emulating that of the Jewish Rhehoboam, would have been heavier than Dr. Seabury's loins. About the time when our Second George went down to the grave of his Ancestors full of years and glory, Dr. Apthorp took up the controversial pen, and maintained a long debate in favor of American Episcopacy, "*nec Diis nec viribus æquis*," against Dr. Mayhew, one of the Pastors of Boston. From that time to the present moment there has no one attempt been made, even during the ravages of war, against the religious liberties of that Continent, which I trust have little to apprehend from the "*telum imbelle sine ictu*" now aimed at them.

Tho' it is vulgarly considered as the privilege of some men to be above, while others are beneath, all Law; it is sufficiently obvious, that if any English Prelate had dared to consecrate a Bishop of Connecticut, while that country was part of the British dominions, he would have incurred a *Premunire*. Had he done so now it is totally detached from this Empire, he would so far have reduced himself to the situation of the Scotch Preacher, that he could not have appeared openly in the transaction; and persons of exalted rank, rendering themselves criminal or ridiculous, have, in either case, somewhat to lose.

Having, I trust, obviated the charge against me of being a "Reviler," I come to the equally ill-founded, though by no means equally offensive, supposition, that I am a "Dissenting Teacher." An orthodox, though unworthy, lay-member of the Religion of my country as by Law established, is my real description: as for aught beyond, it is totally foreign to the present controversy, whether my obscure dwelling be situated South or North of the Tweed; there being no Protestant community, at least none I ever heard of, where belief in the indefeasible Divine right of Bishops is inserted in a Layman's Creed, or exacted from him as one of the terms of communion. The oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy I have repeatedly taken, but they give no countenance to the exorbitant proceedings of such Churchmen as "compass sea and land to gain one proselyte," not from Paganism to Christianity, but like the Scribes and Pharisees censured by our Saviour, to the little narrow tenets of their own peculiar sect.

Your Editor shews a desire of closing the debate in favor of my antagonist with his testimony, "*sit anima nostra cum sua.*" This I by no means wonder at, as some of the Editors of your Magazine have distinguished themselves by several ingenious performances in the antiquarian line; and I have frequently observed, that there is hardly a single instance to be found, from Strype, Hearne, and Browne Willis, down to Milton's new Commentator, the present Laureat, of any considerable progress made in the science called *Modern Antiquity*, unless by such as place copes, croziers, and mitres, with all the gorgeous trappings of Episcopacy, among the essentials of the Christian Religion.

Your constant reader, L. L.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Sept.* 16.

I Formerly sent you* a comparative view of Edinburgh in 1763 and 1783: I now send you a view of the nation at the end of the wars in these years. Within that short period, we have seen the most astonishing events and revolutions in Europe, Asia, and America, that the history of mankind can produce in so narrow a space of time. We have also seen the discovery of new countries, new people, and new planets; and the discoveries in science and philosophy are such as the human mind had hitherto no conception of. In

* See vol. LIV. p. 371.

short, the history of politics, commerce, religion, literature, and manners, during this short period, opens a rich field for the genius of the historian and philosopher. The brief chronicles of the day are only suited to record striking facts—I mean, at present, but shortly, to give a few particulars respecting the political state of Britain at the conclusion of the wars 1763 and 1783. To some, this view, perhaps, will be displeasing, because it is not flattering; but, if it is true, it calls for reflection and exertion; and people there always will be, who, like some consumptive patients, are fond of deceiving themselves, and expire in vain hopes.

In 1763—Britain was in her meridian glory—She was crowned with victory—rich with conquest—mistress of the seas—and held the balance of power in Europe.

In 1783—The sun of Britain's glory (to use Lord Chatham's words) is set. She is returned from an unsuccessful war loaded with debt, but after the noblest struggle against the most ungenerous combination of powerful foes which the world ever saw. In this struggle her own children bore a principal part against her; while faction and divided councils hastened her downfal. Her command of the sea is disputed; and the balance of power is wrested from her hand.

In 1763—The British dominions in America extended from the North Pole, or, to narrow the view, from the northern parts of Hudson's Bay to Cape Florida—a stretch of continent of 2500 miles—from the frozen to the torrid zone.

In 1783—The British dominions in America are confined to the northern provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, with *the lesser part* of three great lakes, the proud British nation having been stripped of all the rest by the machinations of an *American Printer and Philosopher*.

In 1763—The British conquests in Asia were also rapid, rich, and extensive. She soon possessed more territory in Asia than the kingdoms of France and Britain put together, and Oriental Monarchs owned her dominion.

In 1783.—The British have been unsuccessful, and were on the point of being stripped of all their rich possessions in the East!

In 1763—The shares of the East India Company stock sold from 360l. to 275l. so flourishing were the British affairs in the East.

In 1785—The East India Company, in the British Parliament, were termed Bankrupts; and the stock, which was 275l. fell to 118l.

In 1763—The national debt of Great Britain amounted to 140,000,000l.

In 1785—The national debt is above 272,000,000l. a sum which the human mind can hardly form an idea of. To give some assistance in forming a notion of it—Were it to be laid down in guineas, in a line, it would extend upwards of 4300 miles in length—Were it to be paid in shillings, it would extend three times and a half round the globe; And, if paid in solid silver, would require 60,400 horses to draw it, at the rate of fifteen hundred weight to each horse, which is no small draught.

In 1763—The three per cent. consols were sold from 93l. to 95l. per cent.

In 1783—The same Government fund was as low as 53l.

In 1763—The annual national interest was 4,688,177l 13s.

In 1783—The annual national interest and expenditure is above 15,000,000l. or 41,000l. daily; for which every article of life and commerce is heavily taxed, and Britain bears the burden.

In 1763—The British empire was great, powerful, and extensive, and harmony reigned through all its branches.

In 1783—The empire is dismembered—America, by successful rebellion, is independent, and inimical to Britain—Ireland, in the hour of distress, took the opportunity of laying the same claim to independence by turbulence—Scotland alone has remained loyal and attached—has supplied the armies and navies—and silently bears her share of debt and misfortune.

When the reader has made this survey, he will probably think that virtue and industry will be necessary to retrieve the affairs of Britain, and to render her happy and respectable, if not proud and triumphing. Let him then cast an eye to the motives that influence political conduct—to the characters of the great—to the manners of the capital—and of the people in general; and let him say if he discovers public and private virtue flourishing—if he perceives humility, œconomy, moderation; or if he discovers selfishness, luxury, supineness, and vicious indulgence of every kind. Does he see the *amor patriæ* glow, with purity and ardour, in the breasts of British

British Senators? Is faction and party lost in united exertions for the good of the whole? Or, are wealth and power the sole objects of ambition? Are our young men in general trained to manly thinking, and manly virtues, with a contempt for low pleasures and vice? Or, are intemperance, sensuality, and dissipation, from an early period, the objects of pursuit?—Look to their conversation and their conduct, and say if ever a nation of abandoned voluptuaries rose to happiness and greatness. Is this the time when it may be said of Britain, that "all her sons are brave, and all her daughters virtuous?"

THEOPHRASTUS.

MR. URBAN,

AT the close of your review of a late publication, entitled, "A Narrative of Facts supposed to throw light on the history of the Bristol stranger, &c." you express a doubt of the *possibility*, that Mad. La Freulen, and the unhappy Louisa, can be one and the same person, grounded on a supposed difference in point of age. I confess that the subject is involved in difficulties and obscurity; while, at the same time, there are some very striking co-incidences, of which, when I am a little better prepared with evidence, the public shall be informed, through the medium of your excellent Magazine. In the mean time, I think it my duty to contend for the possibility above mentioned; and therefore request your insertion of the following account of Mad. La Freulen's age, and the supposed age of Louisa.

At the sight of a portrait of the Emperor Francis, in the Hotel of the Count de Belgioso, at Stockholm, Mad. La Freulen was, or pretended to be, so affected, that an illness, whether real or feigned it matters not, was the consequence. She then *could not be more than sixteen* *. This was in the latter end of 1765, or beginning of 1766, for it was soon after the death of the Emperor, which event took place in autumn 1765. Mad. La Freulen was therefore born in the year 1750, or 1749 at the utmost, and if now living is about five and thirty.

It will not, I am sure, be denied me, that conjectures with respect to the age of a stranger must ever be liable to error. I must avail myself a little, and shall very little, of this postulatum.

I am informed, on the most respectable and undoubted authority, that when Louisa was first discovered, in the year 1776, she *appeared to be about four and twenty*. According to the above statement, Mad. La Freulen's age was then only six and twenty; a very trifling difference, and not to be adduced in evidence against facts, if facts can be obtained on the contrary part.

Your inserting the above will be consonant to the candour with which your useful design is carried on; to the amusement and information of the public. Yours, &c.

The Translator of
"A NARRATIVE, &c."

* P. 46.

MR. URBAN,

HAPPY to have it in my power to contribute (through the channel of your useful publication) to the relief of such sufferers as labour under the loathed disease mentioned by Humanitas in your magazine of last month; I send you inclosed a most efficacious, I had almost said an infallible, receipt for that distemper in its most advanced stages; and though sulphur, both native and prepared from the greatest part of the composition, the mode of application and morning lavations prevent any uncomfortable filth or disagreeable smell, even where poverty renders frequent change of linen impracticable. The merits of this receipt are considerably augmented, by its being easily procured any where; and at the same time that it is the most safe and delicate remedy for the opulent, it is so cheap as to lie within the reach of the most indigent. I am,

Yours, &c. CHARITAS.

For the Itch.

R. 1 Ounce Flowers of Brimstone.
1 Ounce Sulphur Vivum.
1 Ounce of Bay-berries *.

Pound these together in a mortar, and make it into an unguent with a sufficient quantity of new-made butter.

Let the patient take the quantity of an hazle nut, rub it well into the palms of the hands on going to bed, lay in gloves, and waking in the night smell to their hands.

This to be repeated three nights successively, then omit one night, and so continue till cured.

* *N.B.* Care should be taken that the bay-berries are fresh and good.

The

The hands are to be washed in warm water every morning; and, when cured, the patients must both bleed and physic.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

CAREFUL as I believe you to be in discovering and correcting the mistakes of your correspondents, it will sometimes happen that they may escape unnoticed, and occasion you the trouble of correcting in a subsequent month, to the exclusion of matter that would be much more agreeable to your readers, those hasty assertions, which though you cannot always correct, your correspondents might easily suppress. I have often lamented that they are not more careful and cautious than they are. They should, at least in the relation of facts, be certain that their intelligence is founded in truth before they venture to communicate it to a work of such established credit and reputation as yours. To the perishable papers of the day let all those hasty conjectures or opinions that will need retraction or correction be consigned. There no credit will be lost, nor any disappointment be produced; for we know that we must expect such trash. The nature of their daily task precludes the possibility of detecting every imposition, or guarding against the admission of matter that is conjectural or untrue. Besides, they are obliged, to spin out the quantity of matter that is daily to be produced, to have recourse to the art of fabricating materials for the day, which, while they supply the exigencies of the present, will furnish in their contradiction fresh matter for the morrow. Your publication is in all respects very different. It not only is intended to afford us information and amusement now, but to be the repository of authentic and useful intelligence in future; and therefore nothing even trivial and unimportant, much less untrue, should gain admittance. And you are so happy in the number and respectability of your correspondents, that you need no such aids to fill up your allotted space, and present us with our monthly fare.

In matters of a speculative nature the probable conjectures which are sufficient to satisfy the mind of one correspondent will call forth the reasonings and conjectures of another. Opinions will be advanced and controverted. All this is not only to be expected but desired. It leads to the investigation of truth and the advancement of science. But in matters of fact each should only communicate what he really knows, and be fully satisfied of its authenticity before he ventures to assert.

The instance that I shall mention as a proof of the need of such precaution is in itself too immaterial to have been taken notice of, were it not that I think no error, however trivial, should pass uncorrected in a publication so respectable as yours. A correspondent in the Magazine for July, whose observations shew him to be very intelligent in other respects, has in this stept out of the line of his own knowledge, and communicated, doubtless from an authority which he thought authentic, what he only should have advanced upon his own knowledge of the fact. It is respecting the chapel at Stamford-hill, which, he says, "is not permitted to be "used by the vicar of Hackney." Now I can and do assure him, from my own knowledge of the fact, that it is made use of, and has been so for many years; and that Mr. Symons, the minister of it, was appointed to it by the vicar himself. The rectory is, as he observes, a sinecure. It has been held together with the vicarage; but upon the death of Dr. Wright, the last vicar, they were again separated, and the present rector is the rev. Mr. Beauvoir.

Your correspondent, I dare say, will not be displeased to be set right in these respects, nor your other readers offended with the advice which it has furnished the opportunity of suggesting for their benefit as well as for that of J. E. L.

MR. URBAN,

IN the account of the History of the Archiepiscopal Hospitals at and near Canterbury, (see p. 624,) it is mentioned, that the late Mr. Hall, vicar of Harbledown, was preferred by the executors of *Archbishop Herring* to the treasurership of the cathedral church of Wells, one of his Grace's options. This is however a mistake, I should suppose, of your reviewer, as the author must be aware that Mr. Hall had this dignity by a presentation from Dr. Chapman, the sole surviving executor of Archbishop Potter, during whose primacy the see of Wells became vacant by the death of Bishop Wynne in 1743; and it was on the translation of Bishop Willes that this option was made. W. and D.

*** The seal in plate II. fig. 10. is sent for explanation.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 713.

Wednesday, May 18.

AFTER the memorable debate on the preliminary article of the Irish Propositions (see p. 713), the House, being almost worn out with fatigue, adjourned to this day; when they met, and Mr. Newnham gave notice, that he should next day bring forward his corn bill. After much private business, the House broke up without any material debate.

Thursday, May 19

The shop-tax bill was brought up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and read the first time.

Mr. *Sawbridge* objected to it, as unjust and oppressive. He knew, he said, it was not usual to oppose a tax bill in so early a stage; but the gross partiality of this tax was so flagrant, that he wished never to see it entertained by the House.

Mr. *Fox* did not know whether it was a shop-tax only, or a tax upon the whole house.

Mr. *Rose* said, it was intended as a tax on all houses of which a shop made a part.

Mr. *Fox* said, it was then, to all intents and purposes, a house tax, partially applied to such houses of which shops were a part.

Mr. *Pitt* could see no other way of laying the tax.

Mr. *Fox* insisted, that shops might be taxed in proportion to their returns, their situation, and their magnitude. Other discriminations might be made: for instance, silk-mercers and basket-makers ought not to be taxed at the same rate, though their shops might be equally large. Nothing, he said, was more easy than to come at the returns of a shop.

Mr. *Newnham* had many reasons for opposing the tax in every stage; but would reserve what he had to say till the proper time of discussion.

After the bill was read, a motion was made, that the bill be printed, which was afterwards withdrawn, it being unusual for tax bills to be printed; and Lord *North* was not for lightly departing from old established rules.

The order of the day, for going into the corn-bill, being read;

Mr. *Newnham* rose, with leave of the House, to postpone the bill till another session. He gave his reasons. He was, he said, about two years ago, chairman of a committee on the business of corn, when the poor were near being starved by the rigour of the corn laws, which restricted the chief magistrate from opening the port of London, unless the price of corn was, for *thirteen* weeks successively, upon an average, under a stated price. At the time alluded to, for the first part of the thirteen weeks corn was remarkably low; but during the latter part, it rose so high, that the poor must have wanted bread, if some speedy measures had not been taken for their relief. It was to prevent the like danger, Mr. Newnham said, that his bill was framed.

Lord *Surrey* agreed with the worthy Alderman, that some regulation was necessary. His Lordship was for taking off all restrictions whatever, and to allow the importation when dear, and exportation when cheap; that was his idea.

Mr. *Newnham*'s motion was agreed to, and the bill deferred.

The sheriffs of London were anounced to the House as being in waiting. Being called to the bar, Mr. Sheriff Boydell delivered a petition against the shop-tax. The petition, among other allegations, stated, that the inhabitants of London were already grievously oppressed with taxes, and that they paid an 80th proportion of the 513 parts of the land-tax. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord *Penbryn* rose, to remind the House of the Jamaica petition which he had presented a few days before (see p. 707), which he meant, he said, to move to be referred to a committee. The great objects of the petition were, the high duties on rum, and on sugar, which operated greatly to the disadvantage of the planters; but, above all, the intercourse with America, by which the inhabitants in general were greatly affected. A report, he said, had, late in the last session, been presented from the committee of privy council, stating, that the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia were equal to the supply of the West-India islands with flour and other provisions, and with lumber and stores, which statement was wholly unwarrant-

ed; and that the residents of that island were in a calamitous situation, scarcely to be described, for want of the usual intercourse with the American continent. He concluded with moving, "that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the said petition."

Mr. *Jenkinson* rose to oppose the motion. The fact was, he said, that, in order to see what the province of Canada was able to supply, the committee of council had gone into an enquiry as to the produce of Canada some time before the late war, and had found that 300 000 bushels of flour had been produced in one year; they therefore had thought this a good ground to hope, that, if the peace continued, Canada would again produce the like quantity. The matter, he said, was a mere matter of experiment at present; and so he thought it best to remain. He went into some farther consideration on the propriety of allowing the West-India islands to carry on an intercourse with the United States, and thought they could be much better supplied in Great-Britain than from America.

Lord *Penbryn* replied to what Mr. Jenkinson had said, and strongly pressed the necessity of securing to Jamaica a proper supply of provisions, reminding the House of the calamities it had already felt, and of the inhumanity of starving a whole race of people by way of experiment, to try whether a half-cultivated country could in time be brought to supply some future generation with provisions.

Lord *North* coincided with Mr. Jenkinson in the impolicy of sacrificing the Navigation Act in favour of the United States of America. He, however, highly applauded the conduct of the governor, for having permitted American vessels to bring supplies when the island was in danger of famine. The strong necessity of the case justified the means; but the United States, being now no longer British subjects, had no right to expect British privileges.

Lord *Mulgraves* was of the same opinion; and assured the House, that there were British bottoms ready to supply these islands with provisions cheaper than they could be supplied from America.

Alderman *Watson* gave it as his firm opinion, that Canada and Nova Scotia in a year or two more would be able fully to supply the islands with whatever they might want. He trusted that the Commons of England knew their duty better than to make any sacrifices in favour of those who had so ill deserved their benevolence.

The question was put, and negatived without a division.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the Irish propositions, which were strongly combated one by one, and some few alterations admitted.

Lord *North*, indeed, having before declined stating his opinion of the propositions, as not being allowed time to examine them in their altered state, embraced the opportunity of considering them at large. He was very far, he said, from being an enemy to a final adjustment with Ireland. He considered her interests as inseparable from those of Great-Britain; and, if it were possible to form that sort of consolidation between the two countries, which would insure to both an equalisation of benefits and burthens, he should consider it as a connection devoutly to be wished; but when a system, founded on false pretences of reciprocity, was proposed, too much care could not be taken to guard against deception. The committee, therefore, he hoped, would forgive him when he declared, he could not vote for the propositions even in their present amended state. He objected to granting to Ireland the right of importing colonial produce directly into England. He had himself granted them in 1780 the privilege of importing colonial produce; but had confined it to Ireland solely. Much had been said of this grant; but he wished it to be understood, that what was then granted was not by any demand from Ireland by propositions transmitted from their parliament, but by humble request. And the boon was so granted by Great Britain, and accepted of by Ireland with gratitude. He contended, that the present was not an extension of the former grant, but a new principle. His was a safe principle; but that of the Right Hon. Gentleman highly alarming to the commerce of Great-Britain, as it would enable Ireland to smuggle the produce of the French and other foreign West-India islands into this country. He ridiculed the security of custom-house certificates, which had been urged as a bar, and said, they would be used to cover sugars in like manner as permits were formerly used to cover tea. He enlarged on this head of smuggling

sugar

ſugar as a moſt important article of revenue, and he conſidered it as the leading feature that pervaded the whole of the propoſitions. They took away a good ſecurity, and ſubſtituted a worſe.

He next conſidered the degree in which the propoſitions would affect our manufactures. He admitted that the amendments had, in ſeveral inſtances, leſſened the danger, but they had not removed it entirely. The balance of advantage was clearly in favour of Ireland. There was one article, he ſaid, by which the Iriſh might make a prodigious profit, namely, ſalt. The raw material grew in England; the Iriſh manufactured it, and could import it here at 500 *per cent.* profit. Coals was another article; and linen yarn, madder, linſeed, &c. &c. wanted regulation. He added a variety of other neceſſary regulations, which, he ſaid, ought to be conſidered again and again before the propoſitions were paſſed into a law.

Mr. *W. Grenville* roſe, and, alluding to Lord North's wiſh for an indiſſoluble connection with Ireland, aſked, Whether any man would take upon him to ſay, that it was impoſſible for any arrangement to be formed productive of the mutual advantage of both kingdoms? If any, why not the preſent? He remarked it as the leading feature in Lord North's conduct when in power, never to form indiſſoluble connections; his were inconcluſive and temporiſing ſyſtems, ſo that he might have it always in his power either to retract or adopt them as he found occaſion ſo to do.

Other gentlemen ſpoke ably and ſpecifically on the ſeveral articles; and

Mr. *Burke* roſe, to aſk information on the laſt article, for at preſent he could not at all judge of the propriety or impropriety of the tribute to be paid by Ireland as a compenſation for the conceſſions to be made to her; for his part, though he did not feel any great ſatisfaction at the idea of Ireland's paying any tribute at all, yet, ſince ſhe was to pay it, the committee would do well to enquire what that tribute might amount to? whether the collection was to be included in the 656,000l. reſerved to Ireland? and whether the drawbacks and bounties were to be payable from that, or the ſurplus?

Mr. *Pitt* felt himſelf obliged to the Right Hon. Gentleman, he ſaid, for giving him an opportunity of explaining the nature of the compenſation to be given by Ireland, as it was to be very different from the diſgraceful idea on which the Right Hon. Gentleman had been pleaſed to repreſent it: as a tribute he himſelf would have been the firſt to execrate it; but as a juſt return for ſharing in the benefit, reciprocally to bear a part of the general expenditure of the empire, he would inform the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, that in the 656,000l. reſerved for the eſtabliſhment of Ireland, the whole charge of collection was to be included, but that the bounties and drawbacks were to be paid out of the ſurplus.

[Here a compariſon was introduced between the contribution to be ſtipulated with Ireland, and the contribution formerly meant to be extorted from America, which was in fact, Mr. Pitt ſaid, as widely different as any two things could poſſibly be.]

Mr. *Burke* roſe to thank the Right Hon. Gentleman who had treated him as he had treated Ireland, by granting much more than he had aſked. He ſaid, it was a hard taſk for a genuine lover of his country to pronounce between claims equally dear and intereſting. He repreſented it as the extreme of folly to think of giving that to Ireland which ſhe could not receive—a ſtate of independence of which ſhe was utterly incapable. She was formed to be protected. And how and by whom was this to be done? Should even a variance ariſe between the two countries, it was his opinion, that Ireland from that moment would be undone, and perhaps England too. While both remained in the ſituation in which the great Diſpoſer of events had placed them, nothing would hurt them. The part which Ireland had to act was a ſubordinate one; and, if ſhe continued under the foſtering wing of Great-Britain, to act her part with propriety, the ſupremacy ſo much dreaded would be her beſt ſecurity. He ſtated a great variety of caſes to expoſe the abſurdity of preſuming too much where nothing was proved, nor capable of proof, till tried by experiment. He ſpoke of the jealouſy of manufacturers as inſeparable from trade; and went through the hiſtory of the hereditary revenue of Ireland from its firſt eſtabliſhment to the preſent time, proving, by appealing to the proper vouchers, that it was ſo far from growing with the growing proſperity of the country, that it was leſs now than at the time when it was firſt granted.

gainer by it. Had the tax been laid by way of licence, or by any other way less general, the clamour against it would not have been heard; but, bearing the genuine marks of able financering, that of affecting the high and the low, the rich and the poor, in just proportion to their respective consumption, the general voice, he acknowledged, had for the moment been loud against it; but, he was sure, from the lenity of its operation, would soon die away.

Mr. Ald. *Townshend* said, there was something plausible in what the Hon. Gentleman had said, but nothing substantial: If a land-tax of 15s. in the pound were laid upon land, a load of hay would fetch no more than it does now; but lay two shillings a load upon hay, and the land-holder would probably lay three upon the consumer. The Alderman said, he was satisfied there never were taxes laid with a better intention than those laid by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, though in this he probably might be mistaken.

Mr. *Rose* defended the tax. The house-tax, he said, was a general tax, of which the shop-keeper had no right to complain, as it affected the labourer as well as the lord. The shop-tax was of another nature, and he was certain would be paid by the consumer. Hence probably rose the deception.

Mr. *Mainwaring* observed, that if what the Hon. Gentleman had said was the fact, the public would pay double, or perhaps treble, to what the state would receive, which was the certain criterion to judge of a *bad tax*.

Sir *Watkin Lewes* urged, as an instance of the grossest partiality, that the merchant, the banker, and the wholesale dealer, paid nothing to the tax, while the poor retailer was over-pressed by the weight of it.

Lord *North* recommended a removal of the duties on cambricks instead of the prohibitory law, in lieu of the tax.

Mr. *Dempster* followed his Lordship in that idea; the manufacture of cambricks, he said, not having answered in Scotland.

Mr. *Pulteney* said, nor at Winchelsea.

Mr. *Fox* contended strongly against the tax as unpopular, and highly injurious to a numerous body of his constituents.

A tax on lawyers was proposed in lieu of it; a tax on the East-India Company's sales, the Chancery Sales, and those of Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. *Pitt* said, if a more eligible tax could be pointed out, he would gladly adopt it; but it appeared to him that the present tax was as little liable to objection as any of those that had been mentioned, and much more certain.

Mr. *Newnham* said, gentlemen were not aware of the mischief it would create. It would depopulate many houses, and ruin many families. People in large houses would fly to lanes, and great trade would be carried on in little alleys.

The House divided; for the tax 142; against it 51.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the Irish propositions.

Mr. *Pitt* moved the following resolution: "that it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great-Britain and Ireland," &c. and when the chairman of the committee (Mr. M. A. Taylor) came to the words "in force in Ireland in the same manner as in Great-Britain," he added, "by laws to be enacted from time to time by the parliament of that kingdom;" which words, he said, were substituted in lieu of, "and that proper measures should from time to time be taken for effectually carrying the same into execution."

Lord *Beauchamp* made a most spirited speech on this occasion on which

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and made a severe reply; which see, p. 483.

Mr. *Powys* asked, whether in time of war the seamen of Ireland were to be considered as the seamen of Great-Britain?

Mr. *Pitt*, in reply, said, that the spirit or principle of the proposition put the seamen of both countries precisely on the same footing. They were the subjects of one king, the objects of their exertions were the same; and, in the attainment of those objects, they were all equally interested; and thus, by establishing a firm and permanent union, on liberal and sound principles of policy, every man in Ireland, so far as trade and commerce were concerned, would be considered as a subject of the same empire.

Mr. *Eden* expressed some doubts as to the manner of naming Ireland in acts of parliament made in this country.

Lord *Mulgrave* thought there was nothing to fear on that account. He looked forward with triumph when the Irish seas would be the nursery for seamen to man the English navy.

The

The committee divided on Lord Beauchamp's amendment, and the numbers stood as in p. 582. The general proposition was agreed to without one dissenting voice.

Tuesday, May 24.

The propositions were again brought forward, and a long conversation took place on the 4th, in which Mr. Eden and Alderm. Watson bore the greatest share, in order to explain to the committee the nature of the carrying trade, and the fishery; and how much those would be affected, if care was not taken to guard against the United States of America. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Eden for that purpose, which was, after a long debate, agreed to be withdrawn.

Mr. *Pitt* then moved the 7th resolution, by which it was proposed, that goods, the produce of either country, imported from one to the other, should be placed upon an equal footing, by laws to be passed in the parliaments of the two kingdoms. Some amendments were made in this resolution, which may be seen by referring to the article itself.

Mr. *R. Smith* [member for Nottingham], not being present when the petition from the stocking manufacturers of that town was presented by P. D. Coke, Esq. the other member, begged permission of the committee to say a few words on the nature of that manufactory. He stated, that there was a duty on the importation of silk stockings into Ireland, amounting to 15 *per cent.* besides a duty of 4s. in the pound on the raw material *in this country*, which operated in favour of Ireland; yet, with all those advantages, silk stockings of the manufacture of Nottingham found their way into Ireland, and were in general wear in that country, in preference to those of their own manufacture; from whence he argued, that the Irish manufacturer could never undersell the English manufacturer in any other market if he could not in his own; and that the jealousy of the manufacturers of Nottingham on that account could have no just foundation. This resolution was agreed to without a division.

The 8th resolution was then moved, the object of which was, to prevent goods, the growth of the West-India islands, from finding their way into England through Ireland. Some amendments were proposed on this resolution, and adopted.

And the 9th brought forward, but not determined; see p. 482.

Wednesday, May 25.

The committee on the Irish resolutions were again resumed, and several amendments proposed, and some adopted, see p. 482.

Thursday, May 26.

The 19th and 20th resolutions were moved, and some material amendments admitted, see p. 446; after which the resolutions being all agreed to, the chairman left the chair, and the House being resumed to receive the report, ordered the same to be printed.

Extraordinary Case of Mr. FRAINE, *(see p. 747), as communicated by Dr.* Monsey *to Mr.* GOOCH.

From "Medical and Chirurgical Observations, p. 227.

A Gentleman of the law in Serjeant's-Inn, aged about 50, and of a sanguine complexion, was seized about ten years ago with a paralytic affection on his left arm, after which he had severe pain on the second joint of his thumb, from thence it runs up to the middle of the cubit, and so on to the middle of the humerus, gradually increasing to an excruciating degree, and there it stops.

No means has been able to remove it effectually, but a very odd one gives temporary relief, which is tapping him very gently just at the junction of the last vertebra of the neck with the first of the back. This is done almost incessantly night and day, having a succession of servants for this purpose, and by this means he scarce ever sleeps.

I saw him first on Tuesday last; he dismissed the tapper when I went in, and called his wife to do the office, who sat beating him in this manner all the time I was with him, which was more than an hour.

At intervals he was seized with the most violent spasms in the jaws and borborygmi, and once whilst I was with him with the most unaccountable disorder upon the muscles of the larynx, I suppose, for he made such a horrid, sonorous, inarticulate jabbering, as I never heard, and coming on a sudden and unexpected, it affrightened me.

I did but just touch his thumb, and it gave him exquisite pain; says he, "a straw drawn over it is a dagger;" and yet once, upon my touching it pretty hard, it took off the pain; as did more than once scratching his eye-brow hard.

Wheu-

When the spasm affects his throat, and he belches forth wind, he farts with such vehemence and smartness, and with such an acute noise, as I know not how to describe it to you; but it seems to me something like the explosion of a boy's pop-gun.

Were I to enumerate all the oddities I observed at this visit, I should tire you and myself too.

He once, in his agony, sent for a surgeon to cut off his arm*.

He has consulted a great number of physicians and surgeons of the greatest eminence, without finding the least relief from any of them; Doctor Frewin sent him to Bath.

He has lately been under the care of Dominicetti, the Venetian doctor, who is come over to cure every body of all distempers by sweating; but, after three months discipline, and immoderately sweated, with dry and wet fumigations, frictions, &c *nihili omnia*.

Curiosity led me to inquire into these strange and surprising phænomena.

He begged of me to try something; but I had no courage, spirit, or hopes.

He has taken all the nervous tribe of medicines over and over again; however, not to appear inhuman to so wretched a being, after telling him I knew not what would or would not do him good, as soon as I returned home I sent him a bottle of rattle-snake wine, to take a glass of frequently.

Upon my taking my leave of him, he told me he had not closed his eyes for eight nights successively.

Last night, the third since I visited him, as I was sitting by my fireside, in walked my patient to my great surprize; which he observing; "Sir!" says he, "you cannot be so much amazed as I am, nor half so much pleased; I am come to thank you, and, if not criminal, to worship you."

"Well, sir," said I, "but I thought you could not bear a coach nor a chair;" "I cannot," answered he, "I came walking, and have left my friends and neighbours in the greatest astonishment." "Sir! this change surely cannot proceed from my medicine, it seems to me almost impossible. "Sir! it is true for all that," replied he, "and I have not had one tap all this whole day, and am in a manner free from pain." "Sir!" said I, "don't halloo, we are not yet out of the wood." "Indeed, Sir," says he, "I am at present, but God knows how soon I may be in again." "When your surprize is over, and your mind settled, after your walk, I'll feel your pulse." I did so; and from a quick and irregular one, which I observed when I visited him at his own house, I found it regular, even, and strong enough. This began to demolish my infidelity, and to give me some opinion of my rattle-snake wine.

After sitting an hour with me free from pain, and without his man patting him once, I asked him to go home in a chair. "Sir," says he, "a chair murders me, unless the fellows would carry their poles short, and give me no swing or dancing, and that they will not do;" so away he went on foot in great spirits.

I called upon him the day after this dialogue, and he told me he walked from my apartment at Lord Godolphin's home with great ease, where he met an assembly of friends, expecting his return, wondering at what they had heard and then saw.

He told me he believed his night was not quite so good as it might have been, had not his friends kept him up too late to rejoice with him on this happy event; yet this day he said he had found himself stronger than usual, and had been at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, to present a petition to my Lord Chancellor: however, notwithstanding these halcyon-days, this fair sun-shine of comfortable hope, I am afraid clouds and storms will arise, and make this poor gentleman again the most miserable of beings.

What happens farther you shall know; and if you will now tell me where the cause of this disorder lies, *eris mihi magnus Apollo.* M. M.

* In a letter which Mr. G. lately received from Dr. M. he says, "that last summer a surgeon divided the two branches of nerves belonging to the thumb, but without benefit."

Mr. Urban,

THE sentence of Sir Cha. Sedley (see Dr. Johnson's "Life of Dorset"), is reported in the law books by Siderfin, and by Keble and March.

Siderfin, vol. 1. p. 164, says, "in "consideration of his antient family and "incumbered estate, and because the "court sought his reformation, not his "ruin, he was fined 2000 marks "(1333l. 6s. 8d.), imprisoned one week "without bail, and bound to good be-"haviour for three years."

Keble says, "one year." C. N.

127. MEDICAL TRANSACTIONS. *Published by the* COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS *in* LONDON. *Vol. III.* 8vo.

I. *A Letter to Dr.* Heberden, *concerning the* Angina Pectoris; *and Dr.* Heberden's *Account of the Dissection of one who had been troubled with that Disorder.*

This painful and alarming disorder, above named and described by Dr. Heberden in vol. II. of these "Transactions," he there said, "he had seen "it in twenty persons," but now (1772) he says, he has "seen it in fifty." In this "*Letter*," a writer unknown to him, as he describes himself, "in the "52d year of his age, a strong constitution, a short neck, and rather inclining to be fat," has here expressed, "in a sensible and natural "manner," some sensations very similar to the *angina pectoris*, or pain in the sternum, short breathing, &c. which seemed, as he thought, "to indicate a "sudden death," desiring, in that event, a permission for him "to order such "examination of his body as will shew "the cause of it." In less than three weeks after the date of it, he died suddenly; but, with "manly sense and "benevolent spirit," notice being sent to Dr. H. by a paper in his will, the body, as he directed, was opened (by Dr. J. Hunter), that the disorder of that kind might, if possible, be "counteracted and removed." What the cause of it was "did not appear." It will, however, have its use, by informing us "what it was not. For since it "was not owing to any male-conformation, or morbid destruction of parts "necessary to life . . . . . we must not "seek the remedy in bleeding and purging, and lowering the strength, but "rather in the opposite class of medicines which are usually called nervous and cordial, such as relieve and "quiet convulsive motions, and invigorate the languishing principle of "life."

II. *A Letter from Dr.* Wall *to Dr.* Heberden, *on the same Subject.*

This also contains an account of the dissection of a person who died of the same disorder. Dr. Wall is "inclined "to imagine that a preternatural induration of the parts necessary to the "circulation through the heart may be "the pre-disponent, if not the efficient, "cause," such indurations in the valves of the heart having frequently been found.

III. *Cases and Remarks relative to Diseases of the Bones. By Mr.* Walker, *Surgeon in* Virginia.

In these *Cases* of Negroes and others, where several bones had been carious and ragged, the limbs had been saved, without an amputation, by dressings and medicines in the manner here described.

IV. *The Consequences of a Crown-piece swallowed by an Epileptic Man. By Dr.* Coyte, *of* Yarmouth, Norfolk.

A crown-piece having slipt down the throat of this patient, aged 46, (placed in his mouth, during a fit, to prevent his tongue from being bitten.) it was brought up in vomiting, without any pain, after it had lain in his stomach from March 12, 1771, to Nov. 26, 1772. He is now perfectly well, and his fits have since had no return, though he had had them from his infancy.

V. *The Method of preparing the Ginseng-Root in* China. *Communicated by Dr.* Heberden.

This "account was communicated "to John Burrow, Esq. by a Mandarin, who had presided in that part of "Tartary where the ginseng is gathered and cured." In the virtue of this root the Chinese think that the curing differs only from ours. "They suppose it to be a sovereign analeptic."—For the method of curing and preserving it, we refer to the article.

VI. *A Case of the* Angina Pectoris, *with an Attempt to investigate the Cause of the Disease by Dissection, and a Hint suggested concerning the Method of Cure. By Dr.* Haygarth, *of* Chester.

An inflammation of the mediastinum (in a gentleman aged 48, corpulent and short-necked,) appeared to be the cause of this disorder; and by Camphor and Nitre, &c. with Rochelle salts, it was relieved. But, three months after, the patient was suddenly seized in the night, and died, in three hours, of suffocation. On dissection, both the mediastinum and the trachea contained a large quantity of thick white fluid, of a purulent appearance, similar to what he had expectorated. "If future dissections discover "that similar symptoms are occasioned "in the mediastinum, would not," says this practitioner, "a perforation of the "sternum, and a discharge of this fluid, "appear to be very safe, and probably "a very efficacious cure?"

VII. *Of the Use of fermenting Cataplasms in Mortifications. By* John Power, *Surgeon in* Poulsworth.

In a case, where all the toes had perished,

rifhed, and the midft of the foot had mortified, "a cataplafm of wheat flour, "honey, and water, fermented by the "addition of fome yeaft," ftopped the progrefs, healed the fore; and the patient, aged 67, recovered her health and appetite.

VIII. *An Account of the Epidemic Difeafe, called* The Influenza, *of the Year* 1782, *collected from the Obfervations of feveral Phyficians in* London, *and in the Country. By a Committee of the Fellows of the Royal College of Phyficians in* London.

This intelligence was requefted by public advertifement, and thefe facts and obfervations are the refult. The Influenza firft appeared at Newcaftle upon Tyne, in the latter end of April, 1782, and raged there in May and part of June; in London, Norwich, Saint Edmund's Bury, and Hadleigh (Suffolk), Guildford and Kingfton (Surrey), Portfmouth, Oxford, Edinburgh, Chefter, Plymouth, and part of Cornwall, in May; at Glafgow, Muffelburgh, York, and Liverpool, in the beginning of June. No rank or condition, age, fex, or temperament, efcaped. Children were moft affected in London. Very few any where died, fave old, afthmatic, and perfons previoufly ill. It continued not above fix weeks. It feldom held any one above a fortnight, though relapfes, even a third and fourth, were common. It was earlier in towns than in villages, and in villages than in detached houfes. It fometimes went fucceffively through families; at other times they were all feized at once; and to others very few were in each attacked —The Influenza broke out on board the Atlas Eaft Indiaman, in September 1780, in the China feas, raged at Canton, in Bengal, and on the coaft of Coromandel, at the fame time as in London, and alfo in Adm. Kempenfelt's fleet in the Bay of Bifcay, and in Lord Howe's on the coaft of Holland. For farther fymptoms, effects, treatment, and comparative view with that of 1762, we muft refer to the article at large.

IX. *A Hiftory of the fatal Effects of Pickles impregnated with Copper: together with Obfervations on that Mineral Poifon. By* Thomas Percival, *of* Manchefter, *M. D. &c.*

Three or four ounces of pickled famphire, ftrongly impregnated with copper, with about the 5th part of a pint of vinegar, fwallowed, on an empty ftomach, by a young lady, who had not folicited medical aid for two days, occafioned her death in ten days. "An "emetic, in an early ftage, might pro-"bably have" been efficacious. Other fimilar fufferings are mentioned to have been relieved by caftor oil or clyfters. Iron pans, in confequence, Dr. Percival much wifhes to be "fubftituted for "thofe of copper, in his Majefty's "navy, merchant-fhips, hofpitals, work-"houfes, and even private families."— In this falutary wifh we heartily concur.

X. *Two Cafes of a Conftipated Belly, cured by the external Application of cold Water. By* James Spence, *M. D. of* Guildford, *&c.*

In the one cafe, after an obftinate coftivenefs from "above a week before "March 20" to April 17, all remedies, and even a pound of quickfilver, failing, "as a laft refource," cold water (as related by Dr. Stevenfon, in the "Edinburgh Medical Effays,") was thrown, by Dr. Spence's direction, on the lower extremities, April 17, and, on the 19th, higher on the body, from the legs up to the fhoulders, which that night and next morning fucceeded, and on the 4th or 5th day after, 12 ounces of quickfilver were voided, and the patient, aged 54, a fervant to Ld. Grantley, perfectly recovered.

A like application had the fame good effect (as directed by the fame practitioner) in the other cafe *in extremis*, viz. from April 10 to May 8. The town-ferjeant of Guildford, aged 61, was thus recovered.

XI. *An Account of a fingular Difeafe, which prevailed among fome poor Children maintained by the Parifh of* Saint James, *in* Weftminfter. *By Sir* George Baker, *Bart. &c*

A dreadful diforder, convulfions, delirium, &c. feized nine poor girls and a fervant-maid in a parifh-houfe. On enquiry it was found, that, in a room 8 feet high, 20 long, and 16 broad, painted not a month before, and with the chimney ftopped, the door fhut, the window-fhutters clofed, and three candles and a lamp of oil burning ufually at night, 18 girls at leaft, and a female fervant, flept. When the caufe was thus known, the remedy was eafy.—— Many other fatal effects of impure air are annexed.

XII. *Obfervations on the late intermittent Fevers; to which is added, A fhort Hiftory of the* Peruvian *Bark. By the fame.*

Thefe fevers continued in 1780, 1, and

and 2. But having copiously enlarged on the Influenza of the last year in Art. VIII, we shall only mention here, that, in 1781, the bark generally failed, and was spurious, and that about that time the *red bark* (so called) was introduced, being imported in a Spanish prize from South America, and was highly efficacious as a febrifuge. The Peruvian bark was first brought to Spain in 1632, but no trial was made of its virtues till seven years after. "It began to be in "vogue in England," says Sydenham, "about the year 1655;" and "his "opinion," says Sir George, "was long "averse to it."—But we cannot enter farther into this "History of Bark," highly curious as it is, but by recapitulating its contents (in the author's own words), viz. "the manner in which it "was received at its first introduction "into Europe; the prejudices and pas-"sions it had to encounter; the variety "of its fortune in the medical world; "and the difficulty it at length had in "its establishment."

XIII. *A Letter to Sir* George Baker, *Bart. on the successful Use of the Preparations of Lead in some Hæmorrhages. By* Henry Revell Reynolds, *M. D. &c.*

As Sir George Baker, who is justly considered by his correspondent as having "a claim to the lead-mine of phy-"sic, not only from pre-occupancy but "also from successful labour in it," has, in his disquisitions on the properties of lead, published in the Medical Transactions, regretted "that the pre-"parations of that mineral, being pos-"sessed of singular power in restraining "hæmorrhages, cannot be used inter-"nally with safety," Dr. Reynolds here relates that he has, "for several years, "occasionally, and in the course of this "year, frequently used both the *tinc-"tura saturnina*, and *saccharum sa-"turni*, with success and safety, and "without the least colic ensuing." The tincture clearly shewed, in the first instance, that "it contains lead," though "some, deluded by chemistry, have "supported" the contrary. Seven other cases have succeeded, and three in the *saccharum*; but not in solution, or from hæmorrhages in the stomach or intestines.

XIV. *Some Experiments made upon Rum, in order to ascertain the Cause of the Colic frequent among the Soldiers in the Island of* Jamaica, *in the Years* 1781 *and* 1782. *By* John Hunter, *M. D. Physician to the Army.*

"This disorder resembled the pain-"ter's colic." From some experiments on new rum taken from the barracks, Dr. Hunter found "a slight metallic "impregnation," and thinks, that "in "distilling rum, the spirit may act upon "the worm, which is spiral, and of "great length, and made of a composi-"tion of which lead sometimes forms a "part." Three drops of oil, or strong spirit of vitriol, "would do away the "impregnation in two gallons, nor in-"jure the taste, nor quality, of the "spirit."

XV. *An Account of a Case of an uncommon Disease in the* Omentum, *and of a double Kidney, on one Side of the Body, with none on the other. By the same.*

The patient was aged 29, and died in the Marybone Infirmary. The morbid and singular appearances, on dissection, are here described, and a drawing, after the veins, arteries, and *uterus* were injected, annexed. No similar case of a diseased Omentum appears in Morgagni.

XVI. *An Account of the successful Use of* Fox-glove *in some Dropsies, and in the Pulmonary Consumption. By* Erasmus Darwin, *M. D. and F. R. S.* [*of* Derby.]

"The Fox-glove, here treated," is the *digitalis purpurea* of Linnæus, "and "grows plentifully in all sandy but not "clay soils." A decoction was always prepared from the herb of the plant only, 4 ounces to 2 pints of water, with 2 ounces of vinous spirit added; when strained, a large spoonful given early in the morning. The hydropic fluid generally disappeared, or became absorbed, on the next or third day, without any repetition of the medicine. Several cases * are here related of "Dropsies of "the thorax, limbs, and abdomen, pul-"monary consumptions, scrophulous "ulcers, asthma, and melancholia," all of which have been relieved or cured by *digitalis*, which is therefore highly recommended by this practitioner, as "a newly-opened mine, which merits "farther examination."

XVII. *An Appendix to the preceding Paper. By Sir* George Baker.

This is principally the history of the case of Dr. Rich. Saunders, aged about 60, who, being œdematous and in great danger, recovered (as he flattered himself) by fox-glove, first in decoction,

* See many other cases, by this author, "on mucaginous and purulent matter." Cadell, 1780.

but

but chiefly in powder dried, May 14, 1783.—But alas!—see Art. XXVIII.

XVIII. *A Sequel to the Case of Mr.* Thomas Wood, *of* Billericay, *in* Essex, (*See vol. LIII. p.* 454). *By the same.*

The flour-pudding of this abstemious miller is well known. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, in consequence of a cold, on May 23, 1783, aged 63. Several letters to him on his temperance, with his answers, (prepared by him for publication,) are in MS, with "Mr. Wood's Remarks on his "Case, as published by the College of "Physicians."

XIX. *An Account of a singular Cure of a Dropsy. By* George Pearson, *M. D.*

The patient in question, a surgeon, aged 25, recovered by scarifications only; twenty gallons at least having been drained off.

XX. *An Account of a Disease occasioned by transplanting a Tooth. By* William Watson, *M. D. &c.*

The transplanted tooth in a month occasioned pain, ulceration, &c.; and, in short, had "a venereal taint," and such "a putrid corroding sanies," that death was a relief. Yet strange it is, that "a "tooth, drawn from an apparently "healthy young person, and inserted "into the jaw of another healthy young "person, of irreproachable conduct, "should have such baneful effects."—"In whatever manner," adds Dr. Watson, "we search for the cause of this "malady, difficulties, to me, at least, "insurmountable, present themselves." At all events, let a tooth be lost, or even the mouth be spoiled, irretrievably, rather than health or life be destroyed. The unhappy subject was "a "young, unmarried gentlewoman, aged "about 21, of a delicate habit, but in "other respects in perfect health."—Beware, ye young, of dentists!—beware of transplantation!

XXI. *An Account of an extraordinary Conformation of the Heart. By* Richard Pulteney, *M. D. &c.*

"The appearances on opening the "body" can only be well explained by the plate.

XXII. *Observations on the Disease commonly called the Jail or Hospital Fever. By* John Hunter, *M. D. &c.*

In poor families, in small apartments, and during the winter, the air has been frequently so vitiated that a fever has been infectious, and the same with what is called "the jail or hospital "fever." Of this are many instances, and some symptoms, observations, and remedies, are annexed.

XXIII. *Two Cases of obstructed Liver, followed by Dropsy, successfully treated by Mercurial Friction. By* Francis Knight, *Surgeon to the* Coldstream *Regiment of Foot Guards.*

XXIV. *An Account of a Division of the Liver, occasioned by a Fall. By* George Pearson, *M. D.*

The rupture of the liver is well explained by a plate. The patient lived ten hours.

XXV. *An Account of a singular Fact in the Practice of Inoculation of the Small-Pox. By Mr.* John Dawson, *Surgeon at* Sedbergh *in* Yorkshire.

Two children who were inoculated had each an inflammation, whence matter issued, from which 19 persons were regularly inoculated, yet the children themselves never sickened; but, on a second inoculation, they sickened, and had the disorder in a regular way.

XXVI. *Of the Measles. By* William Heberden, *M. D. &c.*

This very experienced physician first gives a history of the measles in a single patient, who had a regular and middling sort; and then relates the varieties which he has noted in a considerable number of other patients. This is the more curious as the distemper is seldom dangerous, and therefore not often attended by a physician.

XXVII. *Additional Observations concerning the Colic of* Poitou. *By Sir* George Baker.

From these observations, and by some cases, Sir George recommends great care and circumspection in the external use of lead, though he is far from intending to reprobate it, that being "one "of the main pillars of surgery."—Dr. Douglas here relates, in his own case, a violent cramp repeatedly occasioned by the extract of saturn. And, in a like saturnine application, a temporary palsy of the *sphincter ani* was produced in another instance, on the information of Dr. Reynolds.

XXVIII. *Postscript to the Appendix to Dr.* Darwin's *Paper on the Fox-glove.*

After returning from the sea-coast, in a little more than a fortnight, we are here informed, that all Dr. Saunders's complaints returned [see Art. XVII.]; neither fox-glove nor hemlock removed them, and on July 24, 1783, "at length "death closed a scene of great distress." Why "the cause was ultimately incur-"able" is uncertain, as the body could not

not be examined. "It appears," says Sir G. Baker, "that the fortune of fox-"glove, in the medical world, has been "various. Boerhaave calls it a poison— "Alston ranks it as a medicine of great "virtue." And, on the whole, its success seems at present problematical. Yet Dr. Withering, of Birmingham, it is added, has lately prescribed it with some good effect. — With this interesting paper the volume concludes.

128. Johnson's *Laurel; or, The Contest of the Poets. A Poem.* 4to.

WHEN Tate, poet-laureat to King George I, died, in 1716, a poetical *Session of Poets* was held by the Duke of Buckingham, all pleading their respective merits, till, at last,

"In rush'd Eusden, and cry'd, 'who
'should have it
'But I, the true Laureat, to whom the
'King gave it?'
Apollo begg'd leave, and admitted his claim,
But vow'd that till then he ne'er heard of his name."

In like manner, of many poets (so called) here introduced as candidates for the laurel, Apollo certainly "never "heard," though, on the contrary, two of them at least may be deemed superior in poetical merit even to the Bard deceased, whose poems were few, and poetry was not his first excellence.—— The candidates named are *Pratt*, *Whitehead* (since deceased), *Mason*, not inferior surely to Johnson, *Cumberland*, *Stratford*, *Topham*, *Tickell*, *Colman*, *Sheridan*, *Pye*, *Seward*, and *Hayley*, who too is by no means *nulli secundus*. And why was neither of the Wartons named? in the choice of the younger of whom, ever before, till in the appointment of Dryden, the court of Parnassus concurred with that of St. James's.—In conclusion, the prize of the two last candidates is thus compromised, *Et visulâ tu dignus et* hæc:

"Take, take the laurel; may'st thou
wear it long,
Apollo cries, "for thou excell'st in song,
But see, no tears bedew fair Seward's
cheek,
From Seward's breast no envious murmurs
break!
Let Hayley then great Johnson's laurel
wear,
Seward, herself a Muse, shall fill Apollo's
chair."

We must add, however, that this writer is not the High Priest of Apollo, nor able to interpret his oracles.

129. *Probationary Odes for the Laureatship, &c. &c.* 8vo.

THESE Odes, which proceed perhaps from the same pen as the criticisms on the Rolliad, have a considerable portion of literary merit; but of the wit, which is purchased by sacrificing that decent respect which is due to religion and royalty, we neither envy its author the praise or possession. We are always sorry to see genius prostituted to the purposes of party, and that one, whose talents might command the applause of all, should stoop to minister to the partial gratification of a few. The Odes are twenty-three in number, and are distributed amongst various characters well known in public life. Though they are certainly well written, they still are not sufficiently discriminated; for one style and manner are visible through most of them. The following Ode, assigned to Mr. Macpherson, the author or editor of Ossian, is, we think, one of the best in the collection:

"Does the wind touch thee, O Harp?
Or is it some passing Ghost?
Is it thy hand,
Spirit of the departed Scrutiny?
Bring me the Harp, pride of Chatham!
Snow is on thy bosom,
Maid of the modest eye!
A song shall rise!
Every soul shall depart at the sound!!!
The wither'd thistle shall crown my head!!!
I behold thee, O King!
I behold thee sitting on mist!!!
Thy form is like a watery cloud,
Singing in the deep like an oyster!!!!
Thy face is like the beams of the setting
moon!
Thy eyes are of two decaying flames!
Thy nose is like the spear of Rollo!!!
Thy ears are like three bossy shields!!!
Strangers shall rejoice at thy chin!
The Ghosts of dead Tories shall hear me
In their airy Hall!
The wither'd thistle shall crown my head!
Bring me the Harp,
Son of Chatham!
But thou, O King, give me the launce!!"

* *

130. *The Measures of Submission to Civil Government: An Essay by* George Berkeley, *D. D. late Lord Bishop of* Cloyne. *With a Dedication, by the Editor, to Dr.* Beattie. 8vo. 1784.

(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

FOR benevolence of heart, brilliancy of imagination, and metaphysical acuteness, the author of this tract was distinguished in a superlative degree. Such, indeed, was his life, that the well-known

known line of Mr. Pope,

"To Berkeley every virtue under
"heaven,"

contains but his due praise; and of the greatness of his intellectual powers, his works philosophical, mathematical, and theological, afford the most conspicuous proof. His reasonings concerning the existence of matter, it is well known, have hitherto received no satisfactory answer, although answers have been attempted by various writers who saw, or who thought they saw, in them danger to the cause of truth and religion. Of those who have signalised themselves in this warfare none has rushed to battle with greater confidence, or perhaps with less skill, than the celebrated author of the "*Essay on the Nature and* "*Immutability of Truth.*" To attempt the subversion of a philosophical system by ridicule, rather than by argument, is never skilful; for ridicule is a weapon which may be employed in any cause, and against any writer; like the dagger of Butler's hero, it will answer a hundred perhaps either of fighting or of drudging.

Of this the Editor of the small volume now before us has, in his dedication, given a striking instance. While he pretends great respect for the learning and ingenuity of his patron, and intreats him to apply the principles of his philosophy to the confutation of this discourse upon government, of which the doctrines are such, "that "there is not," he says, "a fiction in "the Persian Tales which he could not "as easily believe," he exhibits those principles in a light which makes them and their author completely ridiculous. He represents himself as having intended to subjoin, in a postscript to the Essay which he publishes, a short confutation of its doctrines, that the whole controversy might be at once before the reader. "With this view," says he, "I examined the work with the most "critical attention, but could not by "the eye of *Reason* discover in it a "weakness or a fallacy. I recollected, "however, that I possess a sharp-sighted "faculty called *Common Sense*, which "has, by some of the first philosophers "of this country, been proved able to "discover sophistry, when so varnished "ever as to be mistaken by the pur-"blind eye of reason for sound argu-"ment. To the test of this faculty I "determined to bring my author's doc-"trines, and sat down to write my "postscript with full confidence of van-"quishing Berkeley. Though I had "found his *powers of reasoning* greater "than mine, I did not despair to find "his *common sense* less; for you know "that between reason and common "sense there is no necessary connec-"tion, and that we often find men en-"dued with the one who are destitute "of the other."

In this confidence of "vanquishing "Berkeley" he confesses, however, that he was disappointed, and informs the professor of what deep mortification he heard from some learned men, whom he has the honour to call his friends, that "his intended postscript contained "no confutation of his author, and "that the common sense of one nation "respecting a political question differs "widely from the common sense of an-"other." He therefore, with great seeming earnestness, conjures his patron "to consider the reasoning of the work "which he ascribes to him, and to point "out among the different common "senses which have place in different "nations the common sense proper to "expose its political absurdities."——"As you, Sir," he proceeds, "are "thoroughly acquainted with our au-"thor's writings, and have in effect told "us, though with that hesitation which "always accompanies the just claims of "modesty, that you understand his doc-"trines better than he did himself, you "will find it an easy matter to over-"turn his principles, and to confirm "your own. You will then triumph "over the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne "in moral and political science, as you "have already triumphed over him in "the science of metaphysic."—By such ironical praise the Editor of this small Essay burlesques the principles and reasonings of the *Essay on Truth*, for which, if he deserves no applause, he has not, perhaps, incurred much blame. The author of that elegant work has given an example of the use of ridicule, which it was natural for a partizan of Bishop Berkeley to follow. Whatever may be thought of the tendency of the *Principles of Human Knowledge*, and of the *Dialogue between Hylas and Philonous*, it is universally acknowledged that they were written with the best intention; and therefore Dr. Beattie would have detracted nothing from the merit of his book, had he treated with decency and even respect a writer, to whom he is surely not superior either in virtue or in

acuteness;

acuteness; and had he forborne to excite laughter at arguments which his philosophy had not been able to overthrow.

But though our Editor's ironical address may, from this consideration, admit of some apology, we think him less excuseable in attempting to impose upon the publick, by giving a new title to the work which he ushers into the world. Instead of an "Essay," it was originally a "Sermon," and as such was published by its excellent author with the title of *Passive Obedience, or, The Christian Doctrine of Non-resistance proved and vindicated on the Principles of the Law of Nature.* This is indeed the tendency of the discourse. That passive obedience to the supreme power is a duty by the law of nature, is attempted to be proved by a chain of reasoning which will surprise the reader, and which he will not find it easy to break. It is not, however, the passive obedience of Sir Robert Filmer, and his adherents, which the philosophical preacher labours to establish. Those men seem to have considered as sinful usurpations all forms of government, except that of absolute hereditary monarchy, and to have thought passive obedience due only to such kings as govern by a divine right derived to them by lineal succession from the first founders and fathers of the nations.—The Bishop of Cloyne had too clear a head to entertain for a moment such absurd opinions as these. According to him, all forms of government, though they may not be equally good, are equally lawful; and the passive obedience, which he inculcates, he teaches to be due to the legislature wherever placed in any nation, whether in the hands of one man or of many. Upon his principles, resistance to the supreme power is as much a crime in the subjects of a democracy, aristocracy, or a mixed government, as in the subjects of an absolute monarch; and where the legislative and executive powers are separated, non-resistance is due to the latter only while it acts in subordination to the former. Should he or they, to whom the execution of the laws is entrusted, wantonly suspend those laws, or act in opposition to them, the doctrine inculcated in this Essay makes it the duty of the subjects to support the legislature, which *alone* they are bound not to resist.

"In order," as he says, "to lay the "foundation of the duty of passive obe- "dience the deeper, the learned writer "enquires, with a force of intellect pe- "culiar to himself, into the origin, na- "ture, and obligation of moral duties "in general, and the criteria by which "they are known." In whatever estimation the main question concerning non-resistance may be held, this enquiry is worthy of the utmost attention. It is perhaps the most solid, and at the same time the most concise, theory of morality which is to be found in our language, and deserves to be studied by every man who understands abstract and profound reasoning, and who wishes to see virtue placed on its firmest basis. To give an extract from it would be to do it injustice, for it is a chain so closely linked together, that it cannot be divided, and, to give the whole, the limits of our review afford not room.

In a word, without admitting or rejecting passive obedience, we will venture to recommend to our more speculative readers this little Essay as a piece of moral reasoning, from which they may derive both pleasure and improvement. If they admit the doctrine of non-resistance, they will be happy to see it so ably supported; if they reject that doctrine, they will have an opportunity of exercising their talents in confuting the strongest arguments by which it ever was, or, we believe, ever will be, defended.

131. *More Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians, by a distant Relation to the Poet of* Thebes, *and Laureate to the Academy.* 4to.

THIS wicked wit is, we suppose, what Savage styled himself, *A Volunteer Laureate.* He seems more nearly related to Aristophanes than Pindar. The present Odes have the same acrimony, wit, and humour, which have marked his former offerings to the Academicians. No one escapes his ridicule but Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the admission of pictures the inspectors are surely more influenced by good-nature than by judgement; for it cannot be denied but that many wretched daubings are suffered to disgrace the walls of the Exhibition Room. Now, if a little critical acrimony could be transferred from this writer to those who regulate the admission of the pictures, a considerable service would be rendered both to the science and the publick. This would be a more effectual way of purging the classic walls of Somerset House than it

all the satiric poets, from Hipponax to the author of these Odes, were fixed in terrible array, in the centre of the room, to expose in their writings the ignorant dauber to everlasting derision.

We shall give the last Ode, rather than any other, as a specimen, because the satire is not pointed at any individual.

"ODE IX.

"These bitter odes, ye cry, by hatred penn'd;
Stab, 'in their eyeless rage,' both foe and friend;
In truth, your worships very tightly cry——
But why are ye indeed such harmless things?
Learn it from me, because ye have no stings,
Or faith I would not at your mercies lie.

"Mistake my purpose not, nor idly rate,
'Tis not the artist, but his works, I hate;
His sad cold daubings, which so shiver us,
His wretched, shapeless, tame abortions,
His would-be grace, but vile distortions;
From things, like these, "good Lord, "deliver us!"

"My cousin Pindar's strains, as well as mine,
Were heard by those who would not think them fine;
But with obstreperous envy strove to drown:
To chatt'ring jays the bard compar'd their cries,
While he, like Jove's own eagle, pierc'd the skies,
And on their efforts look'd contemptuous down.

"This was a pretty modest simile!
Another ye shall have as good from me,
Whom ye would fain see like the lion sick:
O! had I not this power to hurt,
By heaven I'd stake my only shirt,
There's not an ass among you but would kick!" * *

132. *Landscapes in Verse. Taken in Spring. By the Author of* "Sympathy." 4to.

THESE poetical "Landscapes" were indebted to the drawings of Mr. Lawrence, a young ingenious artist, two of which are here engraved by T. Bonnor, but much hurt, we apprehend, by the darkness of their shadows.—A Consolatory Ode, towards the close of the poem, will give our readers a very pleasing idea of the glowing colours and imagery in which Mr. Pratt has adorned it.

"No more, fond youth, the strains prolong,
Break off, break off the plaintive song;
With mandate high from spheres above,
Our golden harps are strung to Love!
In every flower that nature blows,
Breeze that fans, and wave that flows;
On earth, in ocean, and in air,
Love is the sovereign bliss, the universal prayer.

"'Tis Love sustains the starry choir,
Love is the elemental fire;
Ah! naught in thy mortality,
Nor ev'n in our eternity,
Like Love can charm, like Love can bless,
The sun and soul of happiness;
Love is to every Muse allied,
Touches each tuneful chord, and spreads the chorus wide.

"'Tis ours to waft the Lover's sighs,
Swift to the Nymph for whom they rise;
And gently as we strike the string,
Convey the Nymph's on rosy wing.
Absence, though it wounds, endears,
Soft its sorrows, sweet its tears;
Pains that please, and joys that weep,
Trickle like healing balm, and o'er the bosom creep.

"Love and Sorrow, Twins, were born
On a shining showery morn,
'Twas in prime of April weather,
When it shone and rain'd together;
He who never Sorrow knew,
Never felt Affections true;
Never felt true Passion's power,
Love's sun and dew combine, to nurse the tender flower.'

133. *The Calendar of Nature; designed for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young Persons.* 8vo.

IN a dedication to his amiable sister, Mrs. Barbauld, the author mentions "Mr. Stillingfleet's most elegant *Calendar of Flora* as the source of many "of his best materials;" after confessing that "the plan itself is a borrowed one. You must certainly recollect its model (says he) in one of your own little books, where, in a very entertaining manner, you give a brief description of the several months, formed of some of the most striking circumstances attending each. What you have done for a child three or four years old, I have attempted for young people from ten to fourteen. I have collected more circumstances, entered into some details of natural history, opened some general views of that grand system, the *œconomy of nature*, and have variegated the narration with numerous poetical quotations, in order to inspire a taste for the most delightful products of art,

"art, as well as for the principal beau-
"ties of nature."

As a specimen (being the shortest) we will annex

"FEBRUARY.

'Now shifting gales with milder influence blow,
'Cloud o'er the skies, and melt the falling snow;
'The soften'd earth with fertile moisture teems,
'And, freed from icy bonds, down rush the swelling streams.'

"The earlier part of this month may still be reckoned Winter; though the cold generally begins to abate. The days are now sensibly lengthened; and the sun has power enough gradually to melt away the snow and ice. Sometimes a sudden thaw comes on, with a south wind and rain, which all at once dissolves the snow. Torrents of water then descend from the hills; every little brook and rill is swelled to a large stream; and the ice is swept away with great violence from the rivers.

'Muttering, the winds at eve, with blunted point,
'Blow hollow-blustering from the south. Subdued
'The frost resolves into a trickling thaw.
'Spotted the mountains shine, loose sleet descends,
'And floods the country round. The rivers swell,
'Of bonds impatient. Sudden from the hills,
'O'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,
'A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once;
'And, where they rush, the wide-resounding plain
'Is left one slimy waste.' THOMSON.

"The frost, however, returns for a time; then fresh snow falls, often in great quantities; and thus the weather alternately changes during most part of this month.

"Various signs of returning Spring occur at different times in February. The woodlark, one of the earliest and sweetest songsters, often begins his note at the very entrance of the month. Not long after, rooks begin to pair, and geese to lay. The thrush and chaffinch then add to the early music of the groves. Near the close of the month partridges begin to couple, and repair the ravages committed on this devoted species during the Autumn and Winter.

"Moles go to work in throwing up their hillocks as soon as the earth is softened. Under some of the largest, a little below the surface of the earth, they make their nests of moss, in which four or five young are found at a time. These animals live on worms, insects, and the roots of plants. They do much mischief in gardens, by loosening and devouring flower-roots; but in the fields they seem to do no other damage than rendering the surface of the ground unequal by their hillocks, which obstruct the scythe in mowing. They are said also to pierce the sides of dams and canals, and let out the water.

"Many plants emerge from under ground in February, but few flowers as yet adorn the fields or gardens. Snowdrops generally are fully opened from the beginning of the month, often peeping out from the midst of the snow.

'Already now the snowdrop dares appear,
'The first pale blossom of th' unripen'd year;
'As Flora's breath, by some transforming power,
'Had chang'd an icicle into a flower.
'Its name and hue the scentless plant retains,
'And winter lingers in its icy veins.'
Mrs. BARBAULD.

"The elder-tree discloses its flower-buds. The catkins of the hazel become very conspicuous in the hedges. Young leaves are budding on the gooseberries and currants about the end of the month.

"The farmer is impatient to begin his work in the fields as soon as the ground is sufficiently thawed. He plows up his fallows; sows beans and peas, rye and spring wheat; sets early potatoes; drains his wet land; dresses and repairs hedges; lops trees, and plants those kinds which love a wet soil, as poplars and willows."

P. 57. "The hop is a climbing "plant, sometimes growing wild in "hedges, and cultivated on account of "its use in *making* malt liquors." Hops are not essential in *making*, though they are in *preserving*, beer; and all will not allow that "they improve the taste" of it.

134. *A Familiar, Plain, and Easy Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Law of Executors and Administrators. And also the Rules by which Estates, Freehold and Copyhold, and Personal Estates in general, descend, and are to be distributed, in case no Will is made. With Instructions to every Person to make his own Will; the necessary Forms for that Purpose; and the Expence of obtaining Probates and Letters of Administration. The whole written, as much as possible, without the Use of Law Words or Terms. By a Barrister of the* Inner Temple. 8vo.

SO copious a title supersedes an account of this useful compilation, which in few words might have been named,

in a fashionable phrase, *Every Man his own Will-maker.* In this subject every one who has property is in some measure interested, in the disposal and settlement of it every one is indebted to his family, friends, and dependents, and may materially suffer (as our author expresses it) by "the suddenness "and violence of bodily indispositions, "the distance of legal assistance, and "the frequent mental incapacity of "many persons to act for themselves in "this conjuncture."

"Physicians and apothecaries," says Judge Blackstone, "should be well acquainted with the law of wills." Gentlemen and the parochial clergy, it is here annexed, should also attend to the same subject, the clergyman, it is well known, being of old indispensibly present, and the name of the curate appearing in the old registeries of wills continually a witness. These and other considerations have induced the author to compile this treatise, and he has been particularly cautious in the use of law terms, though the directions (he says) at the same time are taken care to be strictly legal, and the forms depended on. On the whole, as far as we can judge, the first guiding-post "in these "dark and intricate roads" justly deserves an acknowledgment and recommendation. As one of the shortest forms of wills in the Appendix, we will add "N° VII. A Nuncupative "Will;" and the rather, "as the verbal wills (which were formerly more "in use than at present, when the art "of writing is become more universal) "are liable to great impositions, and "may occasion many perjuries, an act "of parliament (29 Cha. II. c. 3, commonly called *The Statute of Frauds,*) "having been for that purpose enacted."

"This is the last will and testament of Richard Roe, late of Fleet-street, London, linen-draper, deceased, declared by him by word of mouth, the 1st day of January, 1784, 'My will is,' &c. [*here put down the very words spoken by the deceased, and then conclude thus*] These words, or to the like effect, the said deceased declared in the presence of us the witnesses whose names are hereunto subscribed, with an intention that the same should stand for and be his last will and testament; and he the said Richard Roe bid us the witnesses, or some of us, bear witness thereunto.

"[*To be signed by three witnesses present at the making of such nuncupative will.*]"

133. *An Essay on the Life and Character of* Petrarch. *To which are added, Seven of his Sonnets, translated from the* Italian. 8vo. 1784.

BY the celebrated *Memoires pour la Vie de Petrarque*, in 3 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1764, by the Abbé de Sade, and Mrs. Dobson's elegant *Life of Petrarch*, [see vol. XLV. p. 186,] compiled from them in 2 vols. 8vo. 1775, all readers of taste are so well acquainted with "the Life and Character" of that illustrious poet, that no new intelligence of them can be obtained. The present picture, necessarily working on the same canvas, is little more than a miniature, not indeed a copy, as all of them are chiefly drawn from the life, the poet's own works. In one instance, however, from those ingenious writers this Essayist totally differs. "It appears," says he, "from the archives "of the house of Sade, of considerable "note at Avignon, that one Hugh de "Sade married, about the year 1325, a "lady of the name of Laura de Noves, "by whom she had several children; "and that this lady died in 1348. "These circumstances led to a conjecture, that the mistress of Petrarch "was no other than Laura de Noves; "and upon the slender basis of this coincidence of names and dates, a late "writer [see above], a descendant of "the house of Sade, has raised a very "elaborate fabric of argument, tending "to prove a fact so honourable for his "family. But he has not been successful. We admire his industry, and "sometimes his critical ingenuity; but "after candidly weighing all that he "has written on the subject, and comparing it with the evidence arising "from the works of the poet (the only "certain source of information), we "cannot hesitate to own our belief that "the Laura of Petrarch was never "married." The examination of the evidence on this question would carry us too far. Suffice it to say, that the critical disquisition is curious, that we in our turn admire also the "critical "ingenuity" of this writer so much, that we "hesitate" on our former opinion, and think, with Sir Roger, that "much "may be said on both sides."——After disproving the suspicion of Laura's being an ideal character, "a reason," he says, "is asked, why a love, which is "said to have been mutual, did not terminate in marriage? At so great a "distance of time, and with so limited "a know-

"a knowledge of circumstances, it "would be presumptuous to pretend to "assign with certainty a reason for "what might depend on a variety of "causes. The most natural reason is "probably to be found in the character "of Laura. From the reserve of her "temper, which is not incompatible "with the most feeling heart, she might "wish to prove, by time, the constancy "of her lover's affection. The term of "probation was indeed severe, but we "may believe that severity was much "alleviated by those distinguishing ex-"pressions of regard, which gave Pe-"trarch a hope, approaching to confi-"dence, that the heart of Laura was "sensible to his passion. We cannot "conceal another reason, although it is "a mortifying one. Petrarch, however "amiable in his character, however "virtuous in the general tenor of his "conduct, was not exempt from the "failings of humanity; and perhaps a "temporary indiscretion, which is a "crime in the eyes of a pure affection, "might have retarded the accomplish-"ment of his wishes, and the reward "of his passion." This "temporary "indiscretion," though not expressly named, must have been Petrarch's having a mistress who behaved to him with less rigour than Laura, and by whom he had a son and a daughter. As to the "term of his probation," as here styled, it lasted twenty-one years—"se-"vere indeed!"—When, therefore, could Laura have been expected to be kind, as they were not ante-diluvians?—Another objection to their union, here omitted, was the superiority of her rank, as appeared from the magnificence of her dress.

The seven Sonnets annexed are elegant and faithful. The following is marked "270:"

"*Zefiro torna, e'l bel tempo ramena*, &c.

"The Spring returns, and all her smiling train;
The wanton Zephyrs breathe along the bowers,
The glitt'ning dew-drops hang on bending flowers,
And tender green light-shadows o'er the plain.

"And thou, sweet Philomel, renew'st thy strain,
Breathing thy wild notes to the midnight grove;
All Nature feels the kindling fire of Love,
The vital force of Spring's returning reign.

"But not to me returns the chearful Spring!
O heart that know'st no period to thy grief,
Nor Nature's smiles to thee impart relief,
Nor change of mind the varying seasons bring:
She, she is gone! all that e'er pleas'd before!
Adieu! ye birds, ye flowers, ye fields, that charm no more!"

In the last stanza Milton has evidently copied the sentiment and the words on his own blindness, in the Hymn to Light:

"But not to me returns," &c.

136. Boethius's *Consolations of Philosophy, translated from the* Latin, *with Notes and Illustrations, by the Rev. Mr.* Philip Ridpath, *Minister of* Hutton, Berwickshire.

IF we are not misinformed, the translator of this classic author has need of all the fortitude and supports exemplified by the noble author of these Consolations. The case is briefly thus, and a very pitiable one it is. Mr. R. undertook not only the education, but the entire care, of some young gentlemen who were consigned to him from abroad, on the usual terms; but by some failure in their remittances was never reimbursed the expences he had incurred. Thus reduced, the sensible author of the "Border-History of England and Scot-"land" throws himself on the liberality of the publick, ever ready to relieve unmerited distress. The translator modestly conceals every hint of the occasion here stated, and represents his translation as suggested only by the merit of the work and the mutability of language, which rendered a new translation necessary, on which he has bestowed much pains and labour. Former translations had been made in our own country by two of our sovereigns, Alfred and Elizabeth; by our prince of poets, Chaucer; by one of our nobility, Lord Preston, in the last, and by Causton in the present, century; not to mention one by Robert Langdon, printed in the abbey of Tavistock, 1483; another by Geo Colville, 1556; an old French one by Jean de Maun, 1483; another by Gervaise, 1715; and four or five in Italian.

Since the pretensions of cheap schools in Yorkshire, to board, educate, and cloath youth for *twelve* guineas a year, are now pretty well exploded by the known alterations in the price of living at that distance from the capital, as well as a variety of other circumstances, they have been succeeded by another

another plan, of committing the ſame truſt to particular clergymen or others, on higher terms; which having alſo failed in ſome ſtriking inſtances, it is to be hoped will be the means of reſtoring to our public ſchools and ſeminaries their original credit and luſtre, as well to thoſe of a higher order as to the more general ones in every pariſh, which particularly ſeem to have been ſo greatly injured by the negligence of the maſters, and by the multiplication of other ſchools againſt them, notwithſtanding the latter are attended with expences from which the former are exempted by their foundation.

137. *Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By* Anne Yearſley, *a Milk-woman of* Briſtol. 4to. *(By Subſcription.)*

AN account of this other Briſtol luminary was announced in vol. LIV. p. 897, and a ſpecimen of her poems was alſo inſerted in this volume, p. 305.—Miſs Hannah More, her ingenious patroneſs, "herſelf a Muſe," has here introduced "a prefatory letter (dated "Oct. 20, 1784,) to Mrs. Montagu," (the great Arch-prieſteſs of the Nine); in which are ſome of the following particulars.

"On my return from Sandleſord, a copy of verſes was ſhewn to me, ſaid to be written by a poor illiterate woman in this neighbourhood, who ſells milk from door to door. The ſtory did not engage my faith, but the verſes excited my attention; for, though incorrect, they breathed the genuine ſpirit of Poetry, and were rendered ſtill more intereſting by a certain natural and ſtrong expreſſion of miſery, which ſeemed to fill the heart and mind of the author. On making diligent enquiry into her hiſtory and character, I found that ſhe had been born and bred in her preſent humble ſtation, and had never received the leaſt education, except that her brother had taught her to write.—Her mother, who was alſo a milk-woman, appears to have had ſenſe and piety, and to have given an early tincture of religion to this poor woman's mind. She is about eight-and-twenty, was married very young, to a man who is ſaid to be honeſt and ſober, but of a turn of mind very different from her own. Repeated loſſes, and a numerous family, for they had ſix children in ſeven years, reduced them very low, and the rigours of the laſt ſevere winter ſunk them to the extremity of diſtreſs. For your ſake, dear Madam, and for my own, I wiſh I could entirely paſs over this part of her ſtory; but ſome of her moſt affecting verſes *would be* unintelligible without it. Her *aged mother*, her ſix little infants, and herſelf (expecting every hour to lie-in), were actually on the point of periſhing, and had given up every hope of human aſſiſtance, when the gentleman, ſo gratefully mentioned in her Poem to STELLA, providentially heard of their diſtreſs, which I am afraid ſhe had too carefully concealed, and haſtened to their relief. The poor woman and her children were preſerved; but—(imagine, dear Madam, a ſcene which will not bear a detail); for the unhappy mother all aſſiſtance came too late; ſhe had the joy to ſee it arrive, but it was a joy ſhe was no longer able to bear, and it was more fatal to her than famine had been. You will find our poteſs frequently alluding to this terrible circumſtance, which has left a ſettled impreſſion of ſorrow on her mind.

"When I went to ſee her, I obſerved a perfect ſimplicity in her manners, without the leaſt affectation or pretenſion of any kind. She neither attempted to raiſe my compaſſion by her diſtreſs, nor my admiration by her parts. But, on a more familiar acquaintance, I have had reaſon to be ſurpriſed at the juſtneſs of her taſte, the faculty I leaſt expected to find in her. In truth, her remarks on the books ſhe has read are ſo accurate, and ſo conſonant to the opinions of the beſt critics, that, from that very circumſtance, they would appear trite and common-place in any one who had been in habits of ſociety; for, without having ever converſed with any body above her own level, ſhe ſeems to poſſeſs the general principles of ſound taſte and juſt thinking.

"I was curious to know what poetry ſhe had read. With the Night Thoughts, and Paradiſe Loſt, I found her well acquainted; but ſhe was aſtoniſhed to learn that Young and Milton had written any thing elſe. Of Pope, ſhe had only ſeen the Eloiſa; and Dryden, Spenſer, Thomſon, and Prior, were quite unknown to her, even by name. She has read a few of Shakſpeare's Plays, and ſpeaks of a tranſlation of the Georgics, which ſhe has ſomewhere ſeen, with the warmeſt poetic rapture."

In conſequence of "bringing to light "a genius buried in obſcurity," this lady, with the aſſiſtance of a numerous ſubſcription, has reſcued from miſery "this meritorious woman;" and, inſtead of converting Æſop's cat into a fine lady, or of raiſing her into a ſuperior and unſuited ſphere, her friends, with great propriety, have confined her to her preſent humble, though now decent and comfortable, ſituation, being "anxious to ſecure to her not fame but "bread." If Duck, another untaught genius, had never aſpired from a barn to a pulpit, his content might probably have not been endangered, and even his life might have been prolonged.

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The best poems are too long for our purpose; but the following, we doubt not, though not one of the most eminent, will give our readers a very favourable opinion of these "wood-notes "wild."

"*On the sudden Death of a* FRIEND.

'Appear, thou sightless Minister of Death,
'Go seek the spot where guiltless joys reside,
'Seize DELIA's frame, suspend at once her 'breath,
'And from its long-lov'd home the wondering 'soul divide.

'Be deaf to all, nor heed the plaintive moan
'Of weeping husband, parent, child, or friend;
'"Tis my high will that she attend my throne,
'Where flow those perfect joys which never 'shall have end.'

"So spake th' Omnipotent. The spirit heard,
With azure pinions veil'd he skims the air,
The heavenly regions quickly disappear'd,
He, unperceiv'd, alights beside the happy pair.

"Amaz'd he view'd this seat of humble love,
Content and joy in every breast elate,
One moment mourn'd his errand from above;
While mid' the chearful group the thoughtless victim sate.

"With eye askance he aims the deadly blow,
Nor dares to look while he directs the dart;
No more her cheeks with purple blushes glow,
But all the spirits rush to guard the fainting heart.

"In vain! in vain! the heart refuses aid,
An iron slumber seals her heavy eyes;
She sinks in death—th' astonish'd soul, dismay'd,
Bursts through the doors of life, and seeks more friendly skies.

"Hail, Spirit, disengag'd from cumbrous clay!
Let not our tears retard thy blissful flight;
The sigh dissolves in faith; pursue thy way,
'Till Heaven's full joys shall open on thy ravish'd sight.

"O THYRSIS! raise thy low declining head,
Nor sink beneath this mighty weight of woe;
Mourn not thy love, nor think thy DELIA dead;
She lives where boundless joys shall ever, ever flow."

Two or three classical allusions (Prometheus, Niobe, &c.) she had taken, we are told, from little ordinary prints in a shop-window.

138. Eleonora. *From* "The Sorrows of "Werter." *A Tale. In Two Volumes sm. 8vo.*

TENDER, interesting, and pathetic, are these Letters; and to the insidious and dangerous poison of the former Tale, the writer has here laudably opposed an antidote, relative to the prevalency of suicide.

139. *Mr.* Pennant's *Tour in* Wales. *(See Vol. LI. p 474.)*

IN addition to the account already given of this work, we will here subjoin the following Miscellaneous Extracts.

"Vron-yw [near Denbigh], the seat of *John Maduck**, Esq. commands a delightful prospect. Its master adds to the many illustrious proofs we have at this period, that our modern Welsh are as eminent in persuasive rhetoric as our Gaulish neighbours were in days of yore."

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"Above the lake of Cym Bychan is the house, so named, embosomed with rocks of magnificent height, of the venerable *Evan Llwbyd*, who, with his ancestors, boast of being lords of these rocks, at least since the year 1100.

"Annexed is the true descent of this gentleman, and my fellow-traveller, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, who, being brother's children, are eighteenth in descent from Blyddyn ap Cynvyn, prince of North Wales and Powys.

"The family lay in their whole store of winter provisions, being inaccessible a great part of the season, by reason of snow. Here they have lived for many generations, without bettering or lessening their income; without noisy fame, but without any of its embittering attendants."....

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"*Margaret Evan*, of Penllyn [in Carnarvonshire], is the last specimen of the strength and spirit of the ancient British fair. This extraordinary female was the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her time. She kept a dozen of dogs, terriers, greyhounds, and spaniels, all excellent in their kinds She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten; rowed stoutly, and was queen of the lake; fiddled excellently, and knew all our old music; did not neglect the mechanic arts, for she was a very good joiner; and few young men dared to try a fall with her. Some years ago she had a maid of congenial qualities; but Death, that mighty hunter, at last earthed this faithful companion of hers. I must not forget, that all the neighbouring bards payed their addresses to Margaret. and celebrated her exploits in pure British verse."...

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"That prodigy of learning, the Rev. *Henry Rowlands*, was vicar of Llanedwen, in Anglesey. His account of the Druidical antiquities of this part of the island, and his comments on them, is a most extraordinary

* One of the king's counsel.

per-

performance, considering that he never enjoyed any other literary advantages than what he found in his native isle. It is said, that he never even travelled farther than Conway; but I believe it is certain that Shrewsbury was the farthest limits of his travels. He died Nov. 21, 1723, aged 68, and was interred under a slab of black Anglesey marble, in the parish of Llanedwen, with an inscription of his own composing. He was descended from Henry Rowlands, who died bishop of Bangor, in 1616, and in 1600 purchased from Robert Gryffyd, of Penrhyn, the estate of Plas Gwyn, in the forementioned parish, which remains to this day in his posterity."....

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"The late Sir *John Pryse*, Bart. of Newtown Hall [in Montgomeryshire], was a gentleman of worth, but of strange singularities. He married three wives; and kept the two first who died, in his room, one on each side of his bed; his third declined the honour of his hand till her defunct rivals were committed to their proper place *."

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"The vast hill of *Plynlimmon*, *Plynlimmonis ardua moles*, is, I was informed, an uninteresting object; the base most extensive, the top boggy, and the view over a dreary and an almost uninhabited country."

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"*Roger Palmer*, Earl of Castlemain, owed his peerage to his wife, a royal mistress, and afterwards Duchess of Cleveland. James II. sent him on an embassy to the Pope, to reconcile the church of these kingdoms to the holy see, after their long lapse to heresy.—The politic Pope saw the folly of the design, and never received the ambassador without being seized with a most seasonable fit of coughing, which always interrupted the subject of his errand. At length, wearied with delay, he was advised to take pet, and threaten to leave Rome. His Holiness, with great *sang froid*, told him, that, since such was his resolution, he affectionately recommended him to *travel early in the morning, and to rest at noon, lest he should endanger his health*; and so ended this ridiculous business."

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"Mr. *William Mytton*, my worthy uncle, to whose labours I am so much indebted, was a younger brother of the house of Halston. He was designed for the church; but, by reason of certain political scruples, declined the pursuit of the profession. He then totally gave himself up to the study of antiquity, chiefly that of his own county; consulted all the records he could get access to; and with vast pains and accuracy formed a manuscript volume, in folio, of *Parochial Antiquities of Shropshire*. But his designs extended to the giving a most complete history of that county; for which purpose he had made immense collections, which he left behind undigested, besides a numerous and elegant collection of drawings of monuments, &c. done by an artist he kept for that purpose. Death prevented the execution of his plans. He died on the 8th of September, 1746, at Habberly, aged 51, an ancient estate of his elder brother's, where he had retired for some years, to enjoy, at leisure, the pursuit of his favourite studies."

Mr. Pennant concludes his IId volume with some admirable but extempore lines on the most brilliant part of the history of Caractacus, in a society of gentlemen annually met to celebrate his name in verse or prose on *Caer Caradoc*, in Salop, a hill "from very remote times traditionally considered as a strong hold of his, but certainly not that which was attacked by Ostorius, and so admirably described by Tacitus." Of these lines the writer, distinguished as much by his modesty as his great ingenuity, was the late Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Sneyd Davies *, of Kingsland, by whom also was an elegant little poem on the sight of Archbishop Williams's monument at Landegai, in vol. VI. of Dodsley's Miscellanies, which Mr. P. mentions, but does not name its author.

"July 17, 1770, in the parish of Cylynin I found and examined into the truth of a most surprising relation of a woman named *Mary Thomas*, who had fasted a most supernatural length of time. She was of the age of 47, of a good countenance, very pale, thin, but not so much emaciated as might be expected from the strangeness of the circumstances I am going to relate; her eyes weak, her voice low, deprived of the use of her lower extremities, and quite bed-ridden; her pulse rather low, her intellects clear and sensible.

"On examining her, she informed me, that at the age of seven she had some eruption like the measles, which grew confluent and universal, and she became so sore that she could not bear the least touch; she received some ease by the application of a sheep's skin, just taken from the animal.—After this, she was seized, at spring and fall, with swellings and inflammations, during which time she was confined to her bed; but in the intervals could walk about; and once went to Holywell, in hopes of cure.

"When she was about 27 years of age, she was attacked with the same complaint;

* A letter from him to Bridget Bostock, of Cheshire, requesting him to restore to life his third and favourite wife, 1748, is annexed, and has already appeared in our Magazine.

* Archdeacon of Derby and prebendary of Lichfield.

and

and during two years and a half remained insensible, and took no manner of nourishment, notwithstanding her friends forced open her mouth with a spoon, to get something down; but the moment the spoon was taken away, her teeth met, and closed with vast snapping and violence; during that time she flung up vast quantities of blood.

"She well remembers the return of her senses, and her knowledge of every body about her. She thought she had slept but a night, and asked her mother whether she had given her any thing the day before, for she found herself very hungry. Meat was brought to her; but, so far from being able to take any thing solid, she could scarcely swallow a spoonfull of thin whey. From this she continued seven years and a half without any food or liquid, excepting sufficient of the latter to moisten her lips. At the end of this period she again fancied herself hungry, and desired an egg, of which she got down the quantity of a nut kernel. About this time she requested to receive the sacrament, which she did by having a crum of bread steeped in the wine. After this, she takes for her daily subsistence a bit of bread, weighing about two pennyweights and 7 grains, and drinks a wine glass of water; sometimes a spoonful of wine; but frequently abstains whole days from food and liquids. She sleeps very indifferently; the ordinary functions of life are very small, and very seldom performed. Her attendant told me, that her disposition of mind was mild; her temper even; that she was very religious, and very fervent in prayer; the natural effect of the state of her body, long unembarrassed with the grossness of food, and a constant alienation of thought from all worldly affairs *."

Of the influence of disease (for such only can it be called?) strange as it is, Mr. P. mentions three other instances: 1. of a lady at Chelmsford, a patient of the late Dr. Gower; 2. the extraordinary case of Katherine Macleod, in 1769, of Rossshire †; and 3. that of Martha Taylor, of Derbyshire, in 1669 ‡.

"*Castle Aber Llienawg* [in Anglesey] was founded by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh the Red Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098, when they made an invasion, and committed more savage barbarities on the poor natives than ever stained the annals of any country. Providence sent Magnus, King of Norway, to revenge the cruelties. His coming was to all appearance casual. He offered to land, but was opposed by the Earls. Magnus stood in the prow of his ship, and, calling to him a most expert bowman, they at once directed their arrows at the Earl of Shrewsbury, who stood all armed on the shore. An arrow pierced his brain through one of his eyes, the only defenceless part. The victor, seeing him spring up in the agonies of death, insultingly cried out, in his own language, *Leit loupe—Let him dance.*" [A similar sarcasm on "diving" occurs in Homer.]

140. The Lousiad: *An Heroi-Comic Poem. Canto I. By* Peter Pindar, *Esq.* 4to.

PETER PINDAR's talents for the burlesque are well known. The Royal Academicians have found in him a *majstix*, but whether he may not *here* incur the imputation of *speaking*, if not *evil*, too freely and familiarly *of dignities*, let him consider. And in some instances he flagrantly errs in *bien-seance*. But to the subject. "His M——y actually "discovered, some time ago, as he sat "at table, a LOUSE on his plate.— "The emotion occasioned by the unex- "pected appearance of such a guest can "be better imagined than expressed.

"An edict was, in consequence, pas- "sed for shaving the cooks and scul- "lions, and the unfortunate Louse con- "demned to die.

"Such is the foundation of the "LOUSIAD!"——

As a specimen of his style and manner, another royal, though a foreign, anecdote, shall be introduced.

¶ Not more Asturias' princess* look'd affright,
At breakfast, when her spouse, the unpolite,
Hurl'd, madly heedless both of time and place,
A cup of boiling coffee in her face;
Because the fair-one eat a butter'd roll,
On which the selfish prince had set his soul:
Not more astonish'd look'd that prince to find
His royal father to his face unkind;
Who, to the cause of injur'd beauty won,
Seiz'd on the proud proboscis of his son,
And led him, till that son its durance freed
By asking pardon for the brutal deed;
Led him thrice round the room (the story goes)
Who follow'd with great gravity his nose,
Resolv'd at first (for Spaniards are stiff stuff)
To ask no pardon, though the snout came off.
Nor Doctor Johnson more, to hear the tale
Of vile Piozzi's marrying Mrs. Thrale;
Nor Doctor Wilson, child of amorous folly,
When young Mac Glyster bore off Kit Macaulay," &c. &c.

* "She was living in 1780, and in the same state."

† See *Tour in Scotland of* 1769.

‡ "*Harleian* Miscell. IV. 41. 55.

* "This quarrel between the prince of Asturias and his princess, with the interference of the Spanish monarch, as described here, is not a poetic fiction, but an absolute fact, that happened not many months ago."

*** Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides—The Comparative View of Ancient Monuments of India—The Observer, &c. *shall be properly noticed* in our next Month's Review.

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*Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy, 5s *Dilly*
Aurelian's Vade Mecum, 1s *White*
Upton's Miscellanies, 2s *Egerton*

DRAMATIC.

Intrigue in a Cloyster, 1s *Turpin*
The Lawyer's Panic, 1s *Bladon*

SCHOOL BOOK.

Owen's Select Phrases of Horace, 1s 3d *Lowndes*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

Sept. 17. Othello—The Quaker.
20. School for Scandal—The Critic.
22. Douglas—The Humourist.
24. Mourning Bride—All the World's a Stage.
27. The Jealous Wife—The Caldron.
29. E. of Warwick—High Life below Stairs
Oct. 1. Macbeth—The Humourist.
4. The Natural Son—The Critic.
6. Tancred and Sigismunda—Bon Ton.
8. Venice Preserv'd—The Humourist.
10. Othello—The Critic.
11. The Maid of the Mill—The Caldron.
13. The Carmelite—Too Civil by Half.
15. Grecian Daughter—The Deserter.
17. The Tempest—All the World's a Stage.
18. The Country Girl—The Caldron.
20. Braganza—The Flitch of Bacon.
22. Measure for Measure—The Quaker.
24. The Country Girl—The Caldron.
25. Clandestine Marriage—The Humourist.
26. All in the Wrong—Arthur & Emmeline
27. The Carmelite—The Waterman.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Sept. 19. The Duenna—St. Patrick's Day.
21. Richard the Third—Rosina.
23. Hamlet—Comus.
26. Henry IV. Part I.—Barataria.
28. The Constant Couple—The Rehearsal.
30. Beggar's Opera—The Lying Valet.
Oct. 3. She Stoops to Conquer—The Rehearsal
5. The West Indian—Ditto.
7. Fontainbleau—Barnaby Brittle.
10. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
12. New Way to pay Old Debts—Rosina.
13. The West Indian—The Magic Cavern.
14. Cast. of Andalusia—Devil upon Two Sticks
17. The Roman Father—Cather. & Petruchio
19. Way to keep Him—Three Weeks after Marriage.
20. The Roman Father—Poor Soldier.
21. Robin Hood—The Magic Cavern.
22. Hen. IV. P. I.—*Appearance is against Them*
24. The Roman Father—Ditto.
26. The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
27. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.

E TO BARINE*.

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE VIII.

ANNA SEWARD.

NE, to thy always-broken vows
e slightest punishment ordain'd,
'st thou less charming been
ey hair upon thy polish'd brows;
n single tooth were stain'd,
nil discolour'd seen,
ght I nurse the hope, that, faithful grown,
re might, at length, the guilty past atone.

no sooner on that perjur'd head,
omp, the votive wreaths are bound,
ockery of truth,
relier grace thy faithless beauties shed;
com'st, with new-born conquests crown'd,
care of all our youth,
blic care—and murmur'd praises rise
r the beams are shot of those resistless eyes.

ther's buried dust—the midnight train
nt stars—the rolling spheres,
Gods, that listening bend,
e it prospers, false one! to profane;
, and each light Nymph of hers,
ghs as thy vows ascend;
oid whets afresh his burning darts
stone moist with blood that dropt from wounded hearts.

the rising youth to manhood grow,
n'd thy powerful chains to wear;
r do thy former slaves
e gay roof of their false mistress go,
sworn no more to linger there;
umphant Beauty braves
resolve, and, ere they reach the door,
e faltering step to thy magnetic floor.

sage matron fears, intent to warn
triplings—*thee* the miser dreads;
d, of thy power aware,
rom the fane with anxious sighs return,
he bright nets thy beauty spreads
eir plighted lords ensnare,
ch'd the marriage torch—nay, even now,
ndispers'd the breath that form'd the nuptial vow.

anslations, scrupulously faithful, are
be stiff, vapid, and frequently ob-
rom the often irreconcilably different
of ancient and modern languages;
cal customs, and allusion to circum-
over which time has drawn a veil.
in her attempt to put a few of the
n odes into English verse, (of which

Mr. URBAN,

IF you think the following deserving a place in your Miscellany, it is much at your service. As it was written but a short time ago by a gentleman of distinguished merit, I believe it has not yet been printed in any work.

INSCRIBED TO MISS ———.

O nostra vita, ch' è si bella in vista!
Com' perde agevolmente in un' mattina
Quel che 'n molt' anni a gran pena s'acquista.

PETRARCH, Sonnet, 230.

GO, gentle Muse, and tell the saddest tale,
That e'er was heard in leafy bower or dale;
Thy plaintive sounds her listening ear shall fill:
Blow soft, ye zephyrs; and, ye winds, be still!

Go, plaintive Muse, to lovely ——'s ear,
"Heave the warm sigh, and shed the tender tear:"
There, to the lovely Nymph, in softest strain,
Go, gently whisper all thy master's pain!
In choicest words, which streams of sweetness fill,
Call heaven to witness how I love her still!
(Oh! had some power endu'd thy falt'ring tongue,
With pleasing accents, soft persuasion hung;
Then might I hope to win the lovely maid,
And softly call her to the rural shade!)

Tell her, for me, in vain the wanton gales
Shed scented odours o'er the blooming vales;
From tree to tree the vocal warblers play,
Bewail their little loves in tuneful lay;
To hear sweet Philomel in song complain,
And trembling Echo warble back the strain:
Ah! these no more my troubled soul delight,
But each gay scene is wrapp'd in gloomy night;
For ever, now, I'm bath'd in falling tears;
No joy enlivens, and no pleasure cheers.

Hope flatter'd once—alas! 'tis now consum'd,
Like flowers that wither ere they well have bloom'd.
Thus, oft emerging from the shades of night,
Laughs rosy morn, and spreads a glittering light,
When darken'd clouds soon shade the flattering scene,
And tempests rush along th' enamell'd green.

Ah, fatal day! ah, day of short delight,
When first her charms entranc'd my ravish'd sight!

the above is a specimen) takes only the poet's general idea, often drawing it out into fuller expansion, to make the sense more clear, to bring the imagery more distinctly to the eye, and in the hope of transfusing into her version from this celebrated poet somewhat of the spirit of original composition.

Back

Such charms mine eyes had ne'er beheld before,
Which maids may envy, but mankind adore!
Say, gentle Muse, what beauty did unfold
That lovely form, by language yet untold!
Those piercing eyes, which sweetly oft you've sung;
Those rosy lips, and that enchanting tongue;
Those lovely tresses, and that dimpled smile;
Those syren looks, that might the heavens beguile,
That robb'd my heart of ease, my eyes of sleep,
First taught me how to love, but now—to weep.

No trees o'ershade the lily-bosom'd vale,
No roses wanton to the breathing gale,
No flow'rets open to the morning rays,
No bubbling fountain through the valley plays;
But knows the torments of my troubled breast,
What cares consume me, and what pains infest!

Oft, when I sleep, and in the darksome night,
Her beauteous image glides before my sight—
Why flow those tears? (the lovely phantom cries;) Why break soft soothing rest with endless sighs?
Complaint is vain—thy hopeless wish confine;
The much-lov'd * * never must be thine!—
Ah, stay, sweet shade!—I wake, and fondly cry—
Once more regale my sight before I die:
Thy presence only can my griefs dispel,
Or snatch my spirit from its mortal cell—
It comes no more. But now I wake to grieve;
Fresh flow my tears, and sighs my bosom heave.

Ye violet banks, that oft my limbs have borne;
Ye winding streams, that learnt of me to mourn;
Ye cooing doves, that tune your plaintive lay;
Ye leafy shades, where love has made me stray——
For her bloom fair; melodious be your strains;
Whilst I'm condemn'd to never-ceasing pains.

Let guardian angels all their sweetness shed,
And shower their influence o'er her favour'd head:
May they protect her with peculiar care;
She, all that's lovely, innocent, and fair!

Now, plaintive Muse, go tell the mournful tale;
Alone to her thy master's name reveal;
Her tender heart will listen to thy strains,
Nor laugh at love, nor mock the lover's pains:
But, when the Nymph these artless lines shall see,
She 'll spare one sigh, one tear, to love and me.

If at thy tale the tear of pity flows,
Or tender sighs a cheering ray disclose;
If groundless fears have robb'd my soul of rest,
And needless sadness fill'd my simple breast;
With eager haste my present woes destroy,
Dispel my fears with radiant streams of joy.

Sussex. B. J. B.

VERSES
ADDRESSED TO MY RULING GENIUS.

OH thou, who o'er my infant mind
The mingled seeds of good and ill
Dist plenteous cast, perversely kind,
And quaintly mold my pliant will,

Thee, Nymph of ever-changing mien,
With open arms I fondly greet;
Thy faithless form in ev'ry scene
My partial spirit joys to meet;

Whether on fickly Fancy's wing
I strive with idle aim to rise,
Or faintly touch the tuneless string,
And think to gain the Muse's prize;

Still, born of thee, where'er I roam
The same wild motives rule my breast;
Scarce check'd in Learning's holy dome
Awhile the lawless inmates rest.

Late o'er the flow'ry lawns of Ease,
With Pleasure's gay and thoughtless train,
I flew, where Hope led on, to seize
The phantom charms which crowd her reign.

But these (like visions of the night
Which fear the first approach of morn)
Shrunk from my touch, delusions light
Which laugh the baffled wish to scorn.—

Turn thee, Enchantress, turn to Truth,
That Truth my heedless heart has left.
Ah, what avail the joys of youth,
Of reason's better bliss bereft?

Quick, fly me, Syren, nor diffuse
Thy potions o'er my feeble mind;
In vain what reason bids I choose,
My choice if wicked witchcrafts bind.

Yet rather leave me not, but change
The workings of thy wayward will;
Forbear through Folly's maze to range,
With painted Vice to lure me still.

With Prudence, alter'd power, unite,
Attend to Wisdom's voice severe,
From her receive Religion's light,
And if thou canst, oh fix it here.

Bath, Oct. 10. G. J. LESLIE.

AUGUST: A PASTORAL.

"Fair Plenty now begins her golden reign,
The yellow fields thick wave with ripen'd grain,
Joyous the swains renew their sultry toils,
And bear in triumph home the harvest's wealthy spoils."

STREWS Nature her blessings around,
The labour of harvest my theme;

Autumnus

Autumnus redundantly crown'd,
Pours Plenty's unlimited ſtream.
To Summer in ſilver attir'd
The Muſe bids reluctant farewell,
Her beauties ſo nearly expir'd
Laments from the ſhades of her cell.

Right chearful of heart the rude train
From Induſtry's villages pour,
Thick-people the gold-garniſh'd plain,
Demanding of Ceres her ſtore.
To Leo bright Phœbus inclin'd,
Plump Autumn is ripen'd to birth,
To ſplendid Aquarius conſign'd,
Proceeds on her journey the Earth.

From realms of retirement the hare
Quick, conſcious of jeopardy, ſprings;
The partridge the voice of rough Care
Avoids on vociferous wings.
Ah me! hapleſs bird, o'er thy head
Fate hovers deſtruction to ſend,
In vain for your ſafety I ſhed
The plaints which my feelings commend.

Behold, o'er the widen'd champaign,
Rich ſheaves of the full-ripen'd corn,
High rais'd on the ſlow-moving wain,
The ricks to replete and adorn.
In ridges the barley reclin'd,
Dazzles white to the fugitive eye,
Each ſcene repreſents to the mind
A providence rich from the ſky.

How pleaſing 's the proſpect around!
How fair to the eye and the heart!
Benevolence ſmiles at the ſound
Which ſentiments grateful impart;
She points to the ſheaf-furniſh'd fields,
Brings forward each portrait of woe,
To Wealth that beneficence yields,
That firſt of all joys—to beſtow!

Succeeds harveſt-home, and good chear
The peaſant rewards for his toil;
Now jovial his mirth and ſincere,
Whoſe induſtry ends with a ſmile.
The heart that is gladden'd to give
Feſtivity's cup to the poor,
Shall heart-felt emotions receive
And ſelf-approbation inſure.

Though, Flora, curtail'd is thy power,
No more on thy carpet we tread,
The common 's one rich purple flower,
Survey'd from the hatch of the ſhed.
The ſwallow long-wing'd diſappears,
Nor ſkims o'er the paint of the ling,
Migrating her paſſage ſhe ſteers
To climes re-enliven'd by Spring.

Digreſſive ſhall critics excuſe
The Bard for a moment to ſtray?
Shall critics? at peace be the Muſe,
Too mean for their mark is thy lay.
—'Twas now, when with equipois'd ſcales
Fair Libra directed the hour,
From wings of the hot ſunny gales
Sooth'd Labour's exertions of power:

'Twas now, when Amanda the fair,
The roſe-bud of innocent truth,
Sole pride of an antiquate pair,
Who labour'd and lov'd from their youth,
To Ceres a tribute preferr'd,
Two turtles juſt warm from their neſt,
A ribbon of blue from each bird
Hung ſlauntingly over its breaſt.

From the cottage that 's lapp'd in the dale,
Where Silence on pillow of down
Bids ruſtic Contentment regale
On comforts unknown to a crown;
Amanda ſlow ſaunter'd along.
With boſom unknown to a care,
Her way ſhe beguil'd with a ſong,
Though ſimple, of elegant air.

Leander the ſubtil and gay,
From revels of harveſt return'd,
By chance croſs'd the Nymph on her way,
Her errand ingenuouſly learn'd.
Suffice that, ſeductive of art,
The preſent to Ceres denied,
Obtain'd by the force of his dart,
Cupid bore to his mother with pride.

Forbid the dark hint to expoſe,
Forbid it, compaſſionate Care;
Yet ſtill that ſhe rivals the roſe,
With ſorrow we ceaſe to declare.
Miſguided Amanda, how loſt!
Diſcretion permitted to ſleep—
O'er bloſſoms of Beauty thy froſt,
Contempt will unwelcomely creep.

Learn hence, ye ſoft Queens of Deſire,
That Virtue ſhould Beauty protect:
From Modeſty ſcorn to retire,
She clads you with laſting reſpect.
Be art with attractions combin'd,
The whiſpers of Prudence approve,
Left like poor Amanda you find,
That *Autumn* 's the *Winter* of Love.

Malling, Oct. 11.

INSCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT

IN FATHAM CHURCH, MIDDLESEX,

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF
DR. EDM. GIBSON, BISHOP OF LONDON.

TO the memory
Of that excellent prelate
Doctor EDMUND GIBSON,
Lord Biſhop of London,
Dean of his Majeſty's chapels royal
And one of the Lords
Of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council:
In him
This *Church* and *Nation*
Loſt an able and real friend;
And *Chriſtianity*
A wiſe, ſtrenuous, and ſincere advocate.
His Lordſhip's peculiar care and concern
For the conſtitution and diſcipline
Of the Church of England,
Were eminently diſtinguiſhed,
Not only by his invaluable collection
Of her Laws,

But by his prudent and steady opposition
To every attack made upon them.
His affection for the *State*,
And *Loyalty* to his *Prince*,
Were founded upon the best principles,
And therefore were upon all occasions
Fixed and uniform;
And his zeal to establish the truth,
And spread the influence,
Of the *Christian Religion*,
Display'd in that most instructive defence of it
His *Pastoral Letters*,
Will ever remain as the strongest testimony
Of the conviction of his own mind,
And of his affectionate attention
To the most important interests of mankind.
Thus lived and died
This good Bishop—
A great and splendid churchman,
A dutiful and loyal subject,
An orthodox and exemplary Christian.
Obiit Sep. 6, 1748—ætat. 79 *.

P. S. One very remarkable instance of the liberality of this good Bishop, sufficient of itself to perpetuate his name, and endear him to posterity, we have in his generous and wise disposal of three thousand pounds and upwards, a legacy absolutely bequeathed to him by the will of the rev. Dr. Crowe, late rector of Bishopsgate, to the nearest and most deserving relations of the testator.

Ille quidem plenus annis abiit, plenus honoribus;
Illis etiam, quos recusarit.

FAINT SKETCH *of a* CHARACTER,
Attempted on the Loss *of a* MUCH RESPECTED FRIEND.

IF industry and knowledge of mankind,
Could prove that Fortune is not always blind;
If wealth acquir'd could prompt a gen'rous heart,
To feel new joys its blessings to impart;
Lament with me such worth should be withdrawn,
And all who knew his worth must weep for STRAHAN!

In bus'ness, which became his pleasure, keen,
Tho' not enough the tradesman to be *mean*:
Social and frank, a zealous friendly guide,
With sage advice, and ready purse beside,
And far above the *lustiness of pride*:
Pride that, exacting homage, meets, in place
Of true respect, contempt beneath disgrace.

A breast thus warm could not with coolness bear
Those base returns the good must sometimes share;
Sincere himself, his feelings stood excus'd,
Never by one man to be twice abus'd:
For natures alter not; the leopard's skin
Is stain'd without as hearts are stain'd within.

Numbers, whose private sorrows he reliev'd,
Have felt a loss, alas! but ill conceiv'd;
He 's gone! and those who miss him never will
Find equal excellence his place to fill.
Thy darts, O Death, that fly so thick around,
In *such a victim* many others wound.

Bernard's Inn. J. N——x.

INSCRIPTION
FOR A BATH-HOUSE †.

LOV'D by the Muse, ah! dearly lov'd, each scene
Where simple Nature reigns! whether sublime
She lifts the cloud-capt mountain frowning o'er
The vasty ocean, or presents serene
Fair landscape, shadowy dell, or haunted stream.

HERE, though no cloud-capt mountain frown sublime
O'er the wide wasty ocean—here the dell
Deep-shadow'd, here the Genii-haunted stream,
And landscape fair, at distance glittering, crown
The richly-favour'd scene.—Stranger, that own'st
Or fancy, taste, or feeling,—hither come
With silent, lonely step: the kindred powers
Will foster smile, and bless with peace thy breast.

AMBULATOR.

PROLOGUE to the ORPHAN of CHINA.
Written by Mr. PRATT.
And Spoken by Mr. FECTOR,
At his Private Theatre in Dover.

FROM Herschell gazing on his Georgian star,
To daring Jeff'ries balancing in air,
The law supreme that governs human kind,
Pleasure to give and take we still shall find,

---

* Dr. Gibson was Bishop of London twenty-five years; translated to that see from Lincoln (of which diocese he was made Bishop in 1715 16) 1723.

For further particulars of Bishop Gibson, see "Some Account of the Right Reverend "Dr. Edmund Gibson, late Lord Bishop of "London," 4to, 1749, said to be written by Bishop Smalbroke,—and, "The Rev. Dr. "Allen's Charge to the Clergy of the Arch-"deaconry of Middlesex," 4to. 1749, from whence the remarkable instance of his liberality.

† Belonging to Mr. Garland, at a village about four miles from Norwich. The situation is sequestered and romantic, at the foot of a hill, the summit of which commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

Social

Social the source whence all our passions flow,
Mutual is every joy and every woe:
Never to *self* we stint the liberal flame,
Which gilds the path of glory or of fame.
Hence, Sirs, each glowing purpose of the soul, [*whole*:
And parts, as sung the bard, but *serve the*
Hence issues forth "indebted and discharged,"
The generous feeling and the thought enlarged. [sail,
Hence young ambition spreads her proudest
Power climbs the mountain, and peace trades the vale: [warm,
Hence sculpture bids the soften'd marble
And painting emulates life's vivid form:
Music her voice, and Poesy her lyre,
With equal incense feed the social fire,
Love breathes his vow, Compassion drops her tear, [here;
Pleasure and Pain, both pay their homage
The *world's* great drama this fair truth can tell,
Not for *themselves alone*, would men excel.
To-night, not less obedient to the power
Of social pleasure, *we* devote the hour,
To cheer the gale that chills the coming spring, [wing;
To melt the snow, yet lodg'd on Winter's
Like lovers, we by moon-light woo the heart,
And try the powers that grace the scenic art!
Friendship for this calls Candour to our stage,
Who brings no catcall, bids no party rage;
The shining rows that grace this little round,
Will fright our heroes with no fearful sound;
Arm'd with no terrors do *our* critics sit,
To rowl the thunders of a London pit.
No awful phalanx, sedulous to blame,
Blasts the fair rose-buds of our *private* fame;
The full-grown flowers, which on her summit grow,
Conscious we quit, to crop the shrubs below.
All *our kind Gods* too are from malice free,
Here Members ne'er *divide*, but all *agree*;
And tho' both sexes on our edicts wait,
In a *full house* we dread no harsh debate;
A zeal to please ye *animates us all*;
And should we fail, your smiles will break our fall;
Yet if we please not, our best hopes we maim,
"Self-love and social," *we* shall feel "*the same*."

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr. PRATT.

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR.

WELL, Dames and Sirs, we've had rare doings here,
Princes in van, conspirators in rear!
To-night you've seen what patriots were of yore. [roar;
Tyrants you've heard declaim, and tartars
Nor dare ye now deny *they* were indeed,
A race of mortals *wond'rous apt to bleed*:
The dames of China were so fond of death,
Maids, on their wedding night, gave up their breath,
And husbands (Ladies how unlike your own)
Stole off, before the honey-moon was down.
Your Eastern bridegrooms offer'd up their wives, [lives;
Whene'er the general welfare claim'd their
Each beauteous victim, at her Lord's command,
Took the dire instrument of fate in hand,
Amidst the red-hot pile undaunted stood,
Burnt, hung, or drowned, for the *public good*.
"Do die, my dear," the tender husband said,
"This for thy country!"—then struck off her head.
Untimely deaths were then indeed so common,
Woman for sport kill'd man, and man kill'd woman.
A bowl of poison was the *virgin's* end,
She *drank it off*,—and call'd it Virtue's friend,
Bent her white bosom to the *poniard* blow,
And saw the streams of life unheeded flow.
Then whisper'd her kind Lord—but not to save her. [favour.
Gave *him* the blade:—he thank'd her for the
"Take it my dearest—soft—you know the rest." [breast;
The good man seiz'd and plung'd it in his
Then side by side, still man and wife they lye,
Kiss and expire *without one dastard sigh*.
To Britons turn we from such tribes as these, [please;
Britons, who please to live, and live to
Our English dames *such* killing customs hate,
And born to conquer, ne'er submit to fate.
Should some deep ruin on their country press,
Too generous they—*to leave her in distress*.
Instead of *dying*—they like patriots stout,
Boldly *live on*— and *tire the mischief out*.
Or if some off'ring the stern fates require,
They nobly spare—their *husbands* to the fire.
"Yes, ye lov'd Lords—We give ye up," they cry,
"'Tis for the general good ye all should die;
"Alas, sad widows, sure our hearts will "break!
"But we will bear it *for our country's sake*.
"Yet, oh dear martyrs, what we still must "dread,
"Is lest the state again should bid us—wed."
Ye pride of Albion yours the graceful art,
To point with nicer skill the potent dart;
Yours the soft privilege, whose ranks to kill,
And make Death lovely, tho' no blood ye spill; [coast,
Ye, like the chalky cliffs that guard our
Assert your skies, and are yourselves an host;
Tho' of young roses are *your* fetters made,
In vain would lion *man* their force evade;
Tho' your triumphant car is drawn by doves,
And to the wheels your captives tied by loves;
Not vex'd Ixion e'er was bound so fast,
And while ye frown, the punishment must last. [ing eyes;
Fame, life, and death, are in your conquer-
And of each polish'd art your *smiles* the prize:
Oh, for *our* toils, in every beauteous face,
Those fair rewards of pleasing may we trace.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE new Grand Vifier, of whom the foreign prints fpoke with little refpect (fee p. 562), has had the addrefs to conciliate the minds of the people, and to excite the admiration of the foreign Miniffers, by the facility with which he difpatches bufinefs. The eftablifhment of peace appears to be his object, though the preparations for war are not yet laid afide. Some late letters from Conftantinople, however, affure, that the Divan have redemanded the Crimea; that the Ruffian trading veffels in the port of Conftantinople have been feized, and that war is on the point of being declared between Ruffia and the Porte.

The Pruffian Miniffer at the Court of Peterfburg has communicated to her Imperial Majefty the Empref of Ruffia, the conclufion of a Treaty of Confederation between the King his mafter and the Electors of Saxony and Hanover, for maintaining the Germanic Conftitution. He received an anfwer a few days after in the moft unequivocal terms.—It is faid the Elector of Cologn, the Emperor's brother, will figu this Confederation.

The Empref's anfwer was, to this effect, that fhe did not fee the Germanic Conftitution in any danger, and could not perfuade herfelf that the league in queftion was likely to contribute to the maintenance of the Conftitution and Liberty of the Germanic States.

The Emperor has for fome weeks held an uninterupted correfpondence with the Elector of Saxony; and it is given out at Vienna, that his Electoral Highnefs only entered into the Pruffian Confederation from political motives; but, in fact, is much inclined to embrace the firft opportunity of renewing his old connections with Auftria.

On the 20th of September, a Preliminary Convention was figned at Paris between the Imperial Ambaffador and the Ambaffadors of the Republic of Holland, of which the following are the Articles:

Authentic copy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between their High Mightinefles the States General, and the Emperor of Germany; concluded under the mediation of France, and by the care, as the Amfterdam Gazette expreffes it, of the Count de Vergennes, who, without flattery, may be called the Miniffer Pacificator of Europe.

I. It is agreed, that the States General fhall pay 9,500,000 florins, current money of Holland, for the indemnity of Maeftricht and its territory, the Ban of St. Servais included, as alfo the county Vrohenoven; and 500,000 florins, fame currency, for a compenfation of the damage caufed by the inundations. Three months after the ratification of the treaty, the States General fhall pay, into the Imperial chefl of Bruffels, the fum of 1,250,000 florins of Holland; fix months after, a fimilar fum; and thus, every fix months, until the total extinction of the faid two fums, making together that of ten millions of florins, current mony of Holland.

II. Their High Mightinefles fhall cede to his Imperial Majefty the Ban of Aulne, fituated in Dutch Dahlem, and its dependencies, and the Lordfhip or chief Ban of Bligny-le-Trembleur, with St. André, the Ban and Lordfhip of Bombay, the city and the caftle of Dahlem with its appurtenances, except Oofl and Cadier; under a referve, that a compenfation fhall be made for them in the exchanges of refpective convenieney to be made in the country of Outre-Meufe.

III. The limits of Flanders fhall remain on the terms of the convention of 1664; and if, through the lapfe of time, there fhould have been, or be now, any of them obfcured, Commiffioners fhall be appointed on one fide and the other to re-eftablifh them.

IV. Their High Mightinefles fhall regulate, in the moft convenient manner, to the fatisfaction of the Emperor, the draining of the waters from his Majefty's country in Flanders, and on the fide of the Meufe, in order to prevent, as much as poffible, the inundations, by confenting, for that end, that ufe fhall be made on a reafonable footing, of the land neceffary, even under the dominion of their High Mightinefles. The fluices that fhall be conftructed for that purpofe on the territory of the States General, fhall remain under their Sovereignty; and none fhall be made in any place that might obftruct the the defence of their Frontiers. Commiffioners fhall refpectively be appointed, who fhall be charged to determine the moft convenient fcite for the faid fluices.—They fhall agree together about thofe that are to be fubjected to a common rule.

V. Their High Mightinefles having declared, by one of their Refolutions, that their intention was to indemnify thofe of his Imperial Majefty's fubjects, who have fuffered by inundations, they appropriate to that object the 500,000 florins of Holland, mentioned in Article I.

VI. Their High Mightinefles acknowledge the full right of abfolute and independent Sovereignity of his Imperial Majefty, over all the part of the Efcaut, from Antwerp to the end of the country of Saftingen, conformably to the Line of 1664, which it is agreed fhall be cut, as the yellow line S. T. indicates, which falls back in T. on the limit of 1664, on the fide of Brabant; as is indicated by the Chart figned by the refpective Ambaffadors. The States General renounce, in confequence, the receiving and levying of any Toll and Impoft in that part of the Efcaut, on any title, or under any form, whatfoever; as alfo the obftructing, in any manner, the navigation and trade of his

Imperial

Imperial Majesty's subjects; nor shall the latter be permitted to extend it further than it is granted by the treaty of Munster of the 30th of January 1648, which shall, in that respect, remain in full force and vigour.

VII. Their High Mightinesses shall evacuate and demolish the forts of Kruis-Schand, and of Frederick Henry, and cede the soil to his Imperial Majesty.

VIII. Their High Mightinesses, willing to give to his Majesty, the Emperor, a fresh proof of the desire to re-establish the most perfect harmony between the two States, consent to evacuate, and give up to the disposal of his Imperial Majesty, the forts of Lillo and Leikenshoek, with their fortifications, in the state they are now in; the States General reserving to themselves, to withdraw from them the artillery, and the ammunition of every kind.

IX. That execution of the two articles abovementioned shall take place six weeks after the exchange of the Ratifications.

X. The States General having yielded to the desire which the Emperor had intimated to them, of having the forts of Lillo and Liekenshoek in their present state; their High Mightinesses expect, from the friendship of his Imperial Majesty, that he will be pleased to cede and give up to them all the rights he may have formed on the villages, called of *Redemption*, other than those of which he may have already disposed by exchanges, with the Principality of Liege. The Count de Mercy, not being sufficiently instructed, was pleased, at the request and prayer of the Mediator, to take this proposal *ad referendum*.

XI. His Majesty renounces the pretensions he had formed on the Ban and Villages of Bladel and Reussel.

XII. The Count de Mercy demands, that the Village of Postel, which, he says, is already subject to the dominion of the Emperor, be ceded to his Imperial Majesty by the States General, who, to that effect, shall renounce all pretensions; be it understood, that the effects of the Abbey of Postel, secularized by the States General, shall not be claimed. The Ambassadors of Holland have been pleased, on the prayer of the Mediator, to take this article *ad referendum*.

XIII. It is agreed, that the pecuniary pretensions from Sovereign to Sovereign are compensated and abolished; and as to those which individuals may claim on one part and the other, Commissioners shall be appointed to liquidate them.

XIV. Commissioners shall be nominated, to reconnoitre the limits of Brabant, and to agree in a friendly manner about such exchanges as might be of mutual conveniency.

XV. The Treaty of Munster of the 30th of January, 1648, shall be the basis of the future definitive Treaty, which is to be concluded in the space of six weeks; and all the stipulations of the said Treaty of Munster shall be retained so far as nothing has derogated from them. The Ambassadors of the States General demand the repeal of the Treaty of 1731, and namely of the article V. the Count de Mercy has not thought proper to yield thereto.

"The above articles have been digested in the presence of the Count de Vergennes, nominated by his Most Christian Majesty to fill the function of Mediator, and have been subscribed by the Ambassadors, under the approbation of the Emperor and of the States General."

Done at Paris, the 20th of September, 1785.

Besides the above Articles, there are four private Articles which have not yet met the public eye. And those which have been published, are far from being generally approved. Some of the provinces have already protested against them; and, by the last advices from Holland, the assent of the whole body of the Republic seems to depend on the conditions that follow.

Hague, Oct. 12. Their Noble and Great Mightinesses the Lords States of Holland and West Friesland continued their deliberations this day. In their last session it was unanimously resolved to ratify the preliminaries of the peace; and this resolution being resumed the day before yesterday was confirmed, but under the express condition and *sine qua non*, "That the Emperor shall acknowledge the sovereignty of the Republic over the Scheldt from Saftengen to the sea, in virtue and in confirmation of the treaty of Munster; that also the entrances of the Sai and the Swin are to remain shut, with an injunction, *that the Ministers of the Republic at Paris must not conclude the definitive treaty without the express stipulation of those conditions.*

The consent of all the Provinces is secure only on the above terms, and no other.

Though the Prince Stadtholder is suffered only to exercise some of the functions of government, he is yet far from being reinstated in the powers of the Stadtholdership, which, they say, he held only by delegation. He has, however, appointed the Baron W. T. T. Vander Does to be Lieutenant Grand Master of the waters and forests of Holland and West Friesland, vacant by the death of General Van der Duin. The government of Breda, vacant by the same cause, is conferred upon the General Comte de Maillebois, on the nomination of his Serene Highness. But the States of Holland and West Friesland have authorised the Council Committee to cause new colours to be made for the regiment of guards of that state, bearing on one side the arms of the province, and on the other, an arm with a drawn sword, with the device *Pugno pro Patria*. The new colours are to be presented to the said regiment on

in the name of the States: the Council Committee are alſo charged to take care that the gorgets worn by the officers of the ſaid regiment have the arms of the province engraved upon them, and no other.

The King of Pruſſia looks upon this proceeding with an indignant eye; and, beſides two letters which he has cauſed to be delivered to the States by his Miniſter at the Hague, of a conciliating nature, he has cauſed a Memorial to be preſented to their High Mightineſſes, that as they had ſettled the limits of Brabant and Flanders between the Emperor and them, he wiſhed they would condeſcend to do the ſame with him in Eaſt Frieſland and Guelderland, in order to ſettle thoſe differences which had many years ſince ſubſiſted between his Pruſſian Majeſty and them on that account, and to pay that attention to his claims and demands, which the juſtneſs of his cauſe required.

The ſtory of the Diſgrace and Commitment of the Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner of France, *briefly recapitulate.*

A ſwindling affair has lately happened in France, which has furniſhed a ſubject of converſation for all Europe, and has been attended with very ſerious conſequences. The fact, as reported with ſome colour of truth, is briefly as follows: M. Bohmer, a rich jeweller in Paris, had ſome time ago ſhewn the queen a moſt ſuperb diamond necklace, which he valued at a million and a half of French money. The ſuperlative beauty of the necklace ſtruck every lady about the court; but the price was ſuch as did not ſuit with their finances; and her majeſty at once declined the purchaſe. However, in a few days after, the Compteſſe de la Motte, a lady of high rank, called upon M. Boehmer as from the queen, acquainting him, that her majeſty would take the necklace at a ſomewhat leſs price, provided he would agree to receive the money by inſtalments; and that Cardinal de Rohan, her majeſty's confeſſor, was authorized to cloſe the bargain; which, in brief, was accordingly concluded, and ſecrecy enjoined. The necklace was then delivered to the Compteſſe de la Motte; and not a word of the tranſaction tranſpired till after the firſt payment of 400,000 livres were due, and M. Bohmer had frequently applied in vain for payment. At length he found means to gain acceſs to her majeſty in perſon, who appeared aſtoniſhed at his relation, and promiſed inſtantly to cauſe enquiry to be made into the affair; aſſuring him, that if his complaints were juſt, ſhe would herſelf lay the affair before the king. This ſhe did. The Cardinal was the firſt apprehended, and, after examination, committed to the Baſtille; the next was the Compteſſe de la Motte; and ſince ſeveral others of leſs note have ſhared in the *diſgrace. The reports on this occaſion would fill a volume.* All we ſhall add, at preſent, is, that the Cardinal ſeems much dejected, is frequently in tears; and that Madame de la Motte is, or pretends to be, out of her ſenſes. So ſay the foreign prints.—Certain it is, that a proceſs is inſtituted in parliament againſt them at the inſtance of the king, for which the following is the authority:

"Louis, by the grace of God, &c. greeting.

"The Sieur Boehmer, Jeweller, having preſented himſelf before the Queen, our beloved conſort, to demand payment for a diamond necklace, by him ſold to Cardinal de Rohan, on terms made and ſubſcribed in the Queen's name;—full of indignation at the abuſe made of a name ſo dear to us, we ordered the ſaid Cardinal into our preſence, when he declared unto us, that the ſaid terms or propoſals had been tendered to him by the Lady de La Motte, alias de Valois; wherefore, thinking it is our duty to clear up the fact, and not ſuffer ſuch an attempt to go unpuniſhed, we have cauſed the body of the Cardinal to be apprehended, and the ſaid Lady De La Motte; and we judge it convenient to ſend them before you according to the laws of the realm, referring to you all right and juriſdiction therein."

In conſequence of the above *attribution*, the Attorney General filed his information; and, about the beginning of the laſt month, Boehmer and the Treaſurer were ſubpœnaed to appear.

The affair of the Cardinal is ſaid to have taken a new turn in his favour. He has ſince (Oct. 2.) obtained the liberty of ſeeing any of his family. One of his Secretaries is ſaid to be now in London, to make enquiries relative to the diamond necklace, which is known to have been ſold in parts to the jewellers in England.

American Intelligence.

The petition, which the principal merchants and traders of Boſton preſented to Congreſs in April laſt, is worded juſt as one might expect in knowing ſomething of the character of the people. It is full of oppoſite qualities, reſentment and ſupplication, confidence and miſtruſt, inſolence and humility. It is clamorous for redreſs of grievances, and urges the Congreſs to give them protection; yet it not only miſtruſts their influence, but flatly tells them they have not power ſufficient to yield them the ſuccour they aſk. They attribute this want of power in Congreſs to the defection of ſome of the neighbouring States. It then proceeds to particulars: It complains that Britiſh ſhips and their cargoes are received in American ports with the ſame advantages as thoſe of the States; while American exports are fettered and reſtricted by the moſt rigorous exactions by Great Britain, and they inſtance the enormous duties laid on rice, oil, and tobacco, as proofs—that the great increaſe of Britiſh factors in America threatens a mono-

poly of their trade, and the alarming decrease of the circulating medium, which is the stamina of commerce; that their carrying trade is almost annihilated by the English navigation act, which does not permit American vessels to enter the English West-India Islands, but forbids even her own manufactures being carried away by American ships for American consumption, unless burthened with a heavy extracharge; that their vessels are not allowed to carry the produce of their own country to Quebec or Newfoundland, the sale of American merchandize being restricted, in every part of the British dominions, by confiscation of property in some instances, and by such heavy duties in others as amount to a prohibition; while the subjects of his Britannic Majesty are allowed to send their vessels to any part of the Continent, for bread, flour, tobacco, rice, &c. and ship them from American ports on the same advantages as the States do. They finish the petition with begging Congress to consider of some method whereby they may be put on the same footing as Great Britain; or else, it assures them, the wealth, power, commerce, and even the union itself, must fall victims to the artifice of a nation whose arms have been in vain exerted to accomplish *the ruin of America.*

Hancock, who was chairman of this meeting, was ordered by the Boston Committee to send circular letters to all the merchants and traders of the other American ports; but *the style* in which these letters are written is much *lowered*;—it *conjures* them to an union of sentiment on this subject, and *laments* that no commercial treaty subsists between Britain and the United States; and recommends it to them to give directions to tell their representatives, at the next general court, to solicit the delegates to Congress to move for a treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain, by which means their trade and commerce can alone hope for preservation from the ruin and destruction that threatens them.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

About the beginning of the present year the Company's ship Hinchinbrook, Capt. Maxwell, burthen 528 tons, was unfortunately lost off the Long Sand, in the Bengal river. She had proceeded as far as the mouth of the river, when she met with a violent storm, by which she was much damaged; and afterwards, in returning to Kedjuree to refit, she met with the above unhappy accident. Three of the crew were drowned. She had goods on board to the amount of 6 or 7 lacks, no part of which were saved.

By letters lately received over land, Tippoo Saib, the Mysore Chief, is preparing again for war; the French spirting up the restless disposition of that Prince to make a disturbance, while they themselves are cultivating the arts of peace, to prevent notice being taken of the movements they are employed in. As to the flourishing state of affairs, it has been hinted, that, unless very large draughts from England are remitted, the consignments from China will fall very short of employing the shipping at Canton, &c.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

By letters from Basseterre, in the Island of St. Kitts, advice is just received, that on the 24th of August came on one of the most severe gales of wind (or rather hurricane) that have been experienced there since the fatal one of 1772. The weather for some days before had been extremely sultry: the apparent proximity of the neighbouring islands, together with the luminous appearance of the sky on the evening before, were but too certain signs of an approaching gale: about half after eleven at night it began to blow from the North-east, and continued increasing till half after four, when it suddenly shifted to the south-east; and from five till seven blew with redoubled fury. The damage they have sustained in town is but trifling, only a few old houses being tumbled down, and most of the fences blown away; the country, from what we are informed, has suffered considerably, but we have not been able to collect the particulars. At the time the gale commenced, there were only six sail of vessels in the road, who all put to sea.

We have just been informed from Deep Bay, that five vessels are run on shore and lost there, three of which are the property of Mrs. Woods and Captain Richard Basden, one of Mr. Patrick Burke's, and the other of Mr. Forbes; and that the houses and estates in that parish have suffered considerably.

IRELAND.

On Tuesday the 11th of October came on the trial, in the K. B. Dublin, of James Ennis, for the unnatural crime of parricide, having murdered his own mother. The Court on his appearance seemed struck with horror. Several witnesses were called to prove his guilt, and he was convicted on the clearest evidence. He received his sentence without emotion; and the only thing he had to say in his defence was, that he was drunk and out of his senses when the murder was committed; which the judge, on passing sentence, said was an aggravation of his crimes. He had before attempted the life of his father.

On the 12th instant the Delegates of the Royal Exchange unanimously elected, by ballot, the Earl of Charlemont, their Commander in Chief; and William Thomas Smyth, Esq. their Adjutant General.

In the neighbourhood of Kilkenny and Lough Allan, veins of the very best coal have been discovered: and in the course of the grand canal, iron and ore of a quality equal to the very best in Sweden.

A letter

A letter was posted up in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Dublin, for the information of those concerned, that on the 25th past, the Fame, a Liverpool trader, Norman Shaw, master, was wrecked on the Redwaise sands, and every soul on board perished. She was supposed to have been first laden with linen from Ireland, had delivered her cargo at Liverpool, and was returning with a fresh cargo of sugar, rum, and other goods. Six puncheons of rum, and a quantity of deer skins, have been saved, but not so much as a plank belonging to the ship.

SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday the 4th inst. came on the election of Magistrates for the City of Edinburgh, when the Rt Hon. James Hunter Blair, Lord Provost, was continued; James Dixon, James Gordon, Tho. Saunderson, and Geo. Shaw, Esqrs. were elected Bailies; William Galloway, Dean of Guild, and James Hane, Esq. Treasurer.

On Monday the 3d inst. the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Glasgow, when Tho. Vernon and Rd. Davies, late soldiers in the 28th regiment of foot, were tried and found guilty of robbing James Maxwell (carrier) on the highway. The Jury recommended Davies to mercy. Vernon was ordered for execution. Wm. Modie, and Mary Langlands his spouse, were tried for housebreaking: his wife was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, the husband banished for life. Catherine Veer was tried for stealing shawls from a bleaching ground, and sentenced to be banished for fourteen years.

BALLOON NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

Manse of Ceres, Oct. 6.

"Yesterday afternoon, the sky being clear, and a gentle breeze blowing from S. S. W. whilst I was overlooking the stacking of some corn in my barn-yard, a boy, who was standing by me, took notice of what he thought to be a hawk, soaring at a very great and uncommon height. After looking attentively at the object, which appeared due south from me, and evidently higher than some thin clouds which were floating near it, I was convinced it was no bird. At this time, which was about five minutes before four o'clock, it had the appearance of a globe or ball of six inches diameter, and seemed suspended without motion: this was owing to its surprizing and almost incredible degree of elevation, and to its moving directly towards me. As I knew Mr. Lunardi was to ascend at Edinburgh on Wednesday the 1st instant, and as the wind blew directly from Edinburgh towards Ceres, I was persuaded that the object which presented itself to view was Mr. Lunardi's balloon. I then called upon my neighbours and acquaintances, to come and see the aerial traveller: they thought me in joke; but upon my assuring them that I was serious, they came out and saw the object, which I pointed out to them, but could not bring themselves to believe it was Mr. Lunardi. Whilst we gazed, the intervening clouds two or three times intercepted our view; and, as the balloon came out from behind the clouds, the rays of the sun reflected from the west side of it gave it the appearance of the moon seen by day-light, five or six days after the change.

"About ten minutes after four the balloon began to descend, and got below the clouds; it now assumed an oblong figure, and appeared much larger. The basket and flag also became visible. Multitudes now got sight of it, and the whole country was alarmed. As it drew near the earth, and sailed along with a kind of awful grandeur and majesty, the sight gave much pleasure to such as knew what it was, but terribly alarmed such as were unacquainted with the nature of this celestial vehicle, if I may use the phrase.

"About 20 minutes after four, Mr. Lunardi cast out his anchor, and the balloon rested near the coal town of Callinge, on the estate of the Hon. John Hope, Esq; a mile East from Ceres, and between two and three miles south-east of Cupar in Fife. Mr. Robert Christie, feuar of Callinge, happened to be near the place, and he immediately came up to him, enquired after his safety, and assisted him in getting out of the basket, and in securing the balloon. A vast multitude from every quarter soon assembled, and gazed with astonishment at the daring adventurer.

"Ten minutes after he had reached the ground, I came to the place, and gave directions to the people who were present to assist him in getting the balloon emptied, and getting it, with the netting, basket, and other apparatus, safely packed up, and put into a cart: every one gave his assistance chearfully, and the whole machinery was conveyed away in safety.

"A great number of gentlemen from different places in the neighbourhood came quickly together, and seemed to vie with one another in the marks of attention and civility which they shewed Mr. Lunardi. They in a body attended him to Ceres, where he was received with the acclamations of a prodigious multitude, his flag being carried in procession before him, and the church bells ringing in honour of such a visitant. After drinking a few glasses of wine at the Manse, and receiving there, as also in the house of Mr. Melvill, the compliments of a great number of ladies and gentlemen, he set out for Cupar, about seven o'clock, in consequence of an invitation from the Provost and Magistrates of that town, where he was received with the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of thousands.

"Mr. Lunardi gives the following account of his voyage.

"He

"He ascended at Edinburgh a little before three o'clock in the afternoon; the balloon, after rising, took a north-east direction, and near to the island of Inchkeith came down almost to the sea: he then threw out some ballast, and the balloon rose higher than before; a current of wind from the west carried him east near to North Berwick—a different current then changed his course, and brought him over between Leven and Lago—after this a south south-west breeze brought him to the place where he descended.

"When the balloon was at its highest elevation, the barometer stood at 18 inches 3-10ths. Mr. Lunardi at this time found no difficulty in respiration. He passed through several clouds of snow, and lost sight at times both of sea and land. The thermometer was below the freezing point, and he found himself very cold from the chilly air which surrounded him. His excursion took up about an hour and an half; and it would appear he passed over upwards of 40 miles of sea and about 10 of land. This aerial voyage, the first that has been made in Scotland, is much talked of, and will be long remembered in this place: it is proposed to distinguish, by some lasting monument, the place on which Mr. Lunardi alighted.

"This day Mr. Lunardi, with several gentlemen who attended him on the night of his arrival, was elegantly entertained at dinner by the Provost and Magistrates of Cupar, and afterwards presented with the freedom of the burgh. In the evening he set out for Melville-house, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven; and tomorrow he intends to visit the ancient city of St. Andrew's. I am, &c.

ROBERT ARNOT."

The Circuit Court of Justiciary at Inverness was opened on the 28th inst. when only one person, a soldier, was tried on the crown side, for the murder of a comrade, by killing him in a boxing match. The man was acquitted.

COUNTRY INTELLIGENCE.

Account of the Royal Visit at Oxford.

See the Account of Q. Elizabeth's *Visit to* Oxford, Vol. XLII. *and to* Cambridge, Vol. XLIII.

On the 12th instant, the King and Queen, with the Princes Ernest, Augustus, and Adolphus, their Majesties 5th, 6th, and 7th sons; the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, attended by the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Royal; Gen. Harcourt and Col. Manners, Aids-de-Camp to his Majesty, and Mr. Hayes, Governor to the young Princes; paid a visit to Lord and Lady Harcourt, at their seat at Nuneham, purposing to return to Windsor the same evening; but the weather proving favourable, his Majesty and Royal Consort resolved to take this opportunity of privately visiting Oxford, and therefore slept that night at Nuneham.

On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past ten o'clock, their Majesties and Royal offspring, with the Earl and Countess of Harcourt added to their suite, arrived at Oxford in five carriages, and, passing thro' the fields behind Merton college, alighted at Christ Church, and, entering the Cathedral at prayer time took their seats during divine service, after which, having viewed the windows, &c. they were conducted to the Hall, the Dean's apartment, and the Library, and from thence to Corpus Christi College. Here the Rev. Dr. Dennis, President of St. John's College, as Vice Chancellor, preceded by the Beadles with their staves inverted, did himself the honour of paying his respects to their Majesties, and attending them from thence to Merton College, and to the Radclivian Library.

Their Majesties from hence entered the public schools at the eastern gates, and passing through the Divinity School were ushered into the Theatre, where the Heads of Houses, Doctors in the different Faculties, &c. were assembled. In the area of this magnificent room, chairs being placed for that purpose, their Majesties and the Royal Family were seated for some time; and the Vice Chancellor with the Heads of Houses, the Hon. Mr. Matthew of Corpus Christi, and the Proctors, had the honour of kissing their Majesties hands. At their entrance, and during this ceremony, Dr. Hayes, Professor of Music, entertained their Majesties with several overtures on the organ: whilst the ladies, and other company, with which the galleries were crowded, had the happiness of being spectators.

The Bodleian library was next visited, where the librarian had the honour of kissing hands. From thence their Majesties were conducted to the picture-gallery; and afterwards saw the Pomfret and Arundelian marbles; and in the music-school the professor had likewise the honour of kissing hands.

Leaving the public edifices, their Majesties visited the chapel and library at New College; and from New College passed through the gardens of St. John's, where having seen the library, chapel, and hall, they were conducted to the observatory.

From this place his Majesty and the Royal Family proceeded to the Council-chamber, where John Treacher, Esq; the present Mayor of Oxford, with the Aldermen, and assistants, &c. attended in their formalities, to receive the Royal visitors; and, his Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Mayor, himself, with the rest of the Aldermen, Assistants, Bailiffs, Town-clerk, and Solicitor, had the honour of kissing hands.

Their Majesties from hence visited All-souls, Queen's, and Magdalen Colleges, where having seen the chapels, libraries, and whatever was most worth observation, they quitted Oxford on their return to Lord Harcourt's

Harcourt's a little past five o'clock, where an elegant cold collation waited their arrival; and we learn that they set out for Windsor about seven the same evening.

At New College, as well as in the Theatre, the Professor of Music saluted their Majesties with a voluntary upon the organ, and, changing the stops in order to produce variety, continued playing the whole time spent there in contemplating the painted glass, the choir, and the crosier.

The affability and great condescension of their Majesties during this visit afforded divers opportunities to the inhabitants of gratifying their earnest wishes of seeing so many branches of the Royal Family. In regard we have the happiness to find, that the decency of the populace, and great attention of other classes of the inhabitants, were highly pleasing, which the dignity and grandeur of such a display of superb structures had no effect.

His Majesty and the young Princes were in a blue and gold uniform: the Queen in a plain lilac silk; the Princess Royal and Princess Elizabeth in pale blue; and Princess Augusta in light green.

Bells were incessantly ringing from the arrival of the Royal Family to their departure. At night the city was grandly illuminated, and a general joy appeared in every countenance.

Their Majesties, on their departure from Nuneham, were graciously pleased to order one hundred pounds to be left with the Earl of Harcourt's house steward, to be divided among his Lordship's servants.

The band belonging to the Oxfordshire militia reached Nuneham in time to perform several pieces of martial music during dinner, and, at the departure of their Majesties, struck up,

"God save the King."

The inundations in the middle counties of this island have, the last and this month, been very destructive.

On the 23d and 24th of September the river Clyde inundated the city and neighbourhood of Glasgow; the lower floors were filled with water, and the inhabitants suffered incredible loss.

About the same time, the waters on the river Almond rose to an uncommon height, and inundated the low grounds in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Some farm-houses were carried away by the stream, and much hurt done to the corn that remained uncut and uncarried.

The river Cart rose suddenly on the people who were employed at the harvest, and it was with difficulty they saved their lives.

The river Ellot rose so suddenly, that the boy, who carried the mail from Dundee to Montrose was carried away by it; the horse was saved, but the mail was driven out to sea.

The Keven swelled to such a degree, that it broke down the embankment that had been thrown up to confine its waters.

At Ashburn in Derbyshire, the rains that fell on the 23d inundated the low grounds in that neighbourhood to a greater extent than was ever known: the river rose between seven and eight feet in four hours, and fell again in little more than the same time. The mud and filth which the waters left behind were not wholly cleared away on the 25th instant.

At Lowe the cotton-mills, lately erected by Mr Nightingale, were much damaged, and the head of water filled with rubbish to a considerable depth.

On the 12th instant a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail and pieces of ice, alarmed the town of Weymouth and its neighbourhood, and in a few minutes inundated the lower parts of the town, and rendered the furniture and bedding of the poor, by the mud and dirt, utterly unfit for use. In Lowlwater lane flakes of ice fell, the like never seen before by the oldest man living. Some of the same kind were picked up at Portsmouth.

At Stratford-upon-Avon the same storm was, if possible, still more dreadful. Two sheep were killed by the lightning in a field near the town.

At Worcester the Severn came rolling down on the following day, but did not swell so high as after a storm about 10 years ago, when it rose 17 feet in perpendicular height.

On Wednesday night, the 12th inst. a fire broke out at the Red Lion Inn at Faversham, by which a child was so much burnt that it died on the Friday following. It broke out in the room where the child lay, as supposed by the spark of a candle falling on the bed. Being soon discovered, and many people in the house, it was extinguished without any other material damage.

Extract of a Letter from Canterbury, Oct. 18.

On Saturday night last, as George Morgan, a journeyman tanner, in company with a fellow workman and Anne Horton, at whose house he lodged, were returning home, they were met on the causeway, leading from the Postern-gate to North lane, by three drummers belonging to the recruiting parties in this city; and, on their proceeding to take indecent liberties with the woman, Morgan pushed one of them into the ditch. This he repeated a second time; when the other two came up to their comrade's assistance, with their swords drawn, who, by their means, gained the causeway, which he had no sooner effected than he also drew his sword, and stabbed Morgan in the belly, on which he lingered till Monday morning, and then expired. Thomas Bax, the offender, has been committed to St Dunstan's gaol, to be tried at the next assizes at Maidstone; and the Coroner's Inquest, after sitting on the body, has brought in their verdict Wilful

Murder

Murder against Bax. He is only 15 years of age, and belongs to the 64th regiment of foot, now in Dover Castle. It is much to be wished, that the military should not be allowed to wear their side-arms, except when on duty; particularly recruiting parties, who, from the nature of their employment, are continually in liquor, consequently very improper persons to be in possession of such dangerous weapons.

Canterbury Journal.

PORT NEWS.

"Agreeable to the orders of the Admiralty Board, his Majesty's ship the St. George, of 90 guns, was launched at this port; his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and many of the nobility, were present upon the occasion. By nine in the morning the yard was crowded with spectators from the different parts of the country, and at half after eleven she was put into the water amidst the acclamations of the multitude, the ceremony of christening her being first performed by the young Prince. After the launch was over, his Royal Highness, the nobility, and the officers of different ranks of the navy and marines, attended a public breakfast given by the Commissioners. The Prince afterwards dined on board the Queen with Admiral Montague, and was saluted with 21 guns."

This day, Oct. 17, Gen. Campbell set sail from this port in the Earl Talbot Indiaman, for his government at Madrass.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ON the 12th of September a young girl was devoured by a wolf at the entrance of the *Wood of St. Didier*, about four leagues from Paris. Next day a party of the King's hunters scoured the wood, and wounded a the wolf, which was afterwards killed by the dogs. To appearance it was the same that had devoured the child.

A dreadful fire has lately reduced to ashes the village of *Brienon*, in the archbishopric of Champagne. Between 1000 and 1000 farmers and labouring people have been ruined by this calamity.

On the 5th of August a dreadful storm arose in *Western Prussia*, accompanied with hail, which laid waste 131 villages and farms. The inhabitants must have perished for want, had not his Prussian Majesty ordered them an immediate supply.

On the 20th of last month [Sept.] Messr. Alban and Valet went to *St. Cloud* with their balloon, and had the honour of entertaining their Majesties with their new improvements. They ascended and descended with great ease, and seemed to have their machine in perfect subjection.

The Ramazan at *Constantinople* ended on the 6th of August, and the Beirem (the Carnival of the Turks) commenced. The Grand Signior received the congratulations of the court on the birth of a son. All is jollity at Constantinople, notwithstanding the plague which still rages in that city.

The Queen of France had contracted a debt, previous to her late lying-in, to the amount of a million and a half French money. She wrote to M. Necker, who then presided in the department of finances, for that sum, and to charge it to the public accounts. He returned for answer, that her Majesty should be supplied, but not in the way she desired. He accordingly sent her the money out of his own private purse.

The continual rains in *Podolia*, *Walkinia*, and *Ukraine*, which fell for ten days incessantly, about the beginning of August, has laid those provinces almost under water: but, what has astonished and affrighted the neighbouring inhabitants, the forest of *Larmaliniac* has disappeared without any emotion of the earth. It sunk down at once, and nothing is to be seen but the tops of some of the trees.

The inundations at *Lille* have been of late prodigiously increased by the continual and heavy rains that fell on the 24th and 25th of September last, which lasted for 30 hours. They are now draining off the waters, as that district is given up to the Emperor's claims.

By an edict of the Emperor lately issued, vassalage is totally abolished in Hungary, and the very name of it ordered to be no longer used. Every man has liberty to marry, to learn any art, to work for himself, to sell, mortgage, exchange, and alienate his property, only sending to his Lord the accustomed fees; in short, every vassal in Hungary is restored to the full and perfect enjoyment of personal freedom without the least restriction whatever. In the Edict issued on this occasion, his Imperial Majesty has this liberal sentiment: "I not only, says he, would unshackle the mind from a base superstition which enervates it; but I wish to direct its active powers to national services. Let the gloomy Priest be driven from his cloister, to benefit society with his talents: and let the most unenlightened Religious, who were fettered by bigotry, look abroad upon the face of day. Artists, manufacturers, and farmers, benefit a State, while a multitude of religious drones encumber and oppress it."

By another Edict, his Imperial Majesty abolishes the separate jurisdiction formerly granted to the Jews in Galicia, who are for the future to be amenable to the ordinary courts of justice.

In his Austrian dominions the Jews are subjected to rather rigorous laws. If they marry, they are to pay a certain sum on the birth of every child, which is to be increased in proportion to the number of births; and if they grow rich, they are to pay to the support of government in proportion to their wealth.

By an ordinance of the 22d of August, his Majesty abolished the right heretofore claimed by the Lords, of compelling their vassals to maintain their dogs.

An arret has lately been issued by the French King, expressly forbidding persons, not regularly bred to the profession of physic or surgery, from vending any sort of medicines for the cure of diseases.

Our Embassador at the Hague presented a memorial to the States so long ago as the 21st of January, grounded on a proposal of the Count L'Adhemar to the English Minister, for reducing the British and French forces in India, provided their H. M. M. would form the same resolution. To this memorial an answer was returned on the 12th of September last, importing, that the States were ready to enter upon the business, provided Sir James Harris would name the *naval force* meant to be kept by each power for their own defence.

The Tribunal of the Inquisition is now entirely suppressed and abolished for ever thro'out the States of Modena. The supreme decree that annihilates that monument of barbarity, cruelty, and superstition of our forefathers, entrusts the functions, prerogatives, and authority of that tribunal to the bishops, the proper guardians of every thing that concerns the interests of religion.

The Algerines still continue their piracies in the Mediterranean, and pay little regard to their late treaty with the Spaniards. They even extend their captures to the Atlantic Ocean, and have struck the American traders with terror. The Spaniards hold them in supreme contempt, yet are forced to humble to them. They are a scourge to the Portuguese; of whose vessels they daily make captures.

The directors of the Imperial East India Company at Trieft have received very unfavourable accounts from Bombay of their only ship, the Count Cobensel, which was ordered to depart from that settlement without breaking bulk; she took her departure for China in very unfavourable circumstances.

Their Sicilian Majesties, who have been on a tour to Italy, where they had an interview with the Emperor, arrived at Naples on the 7th of Sept. being escorted from Leghorn by the Neapolitan squadron, three English and three Dutch frigates, and the Maltese gallies.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 29.

BEING Michaelmas day, was held a common-hall for the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when Mr. Alderman Wright, being next in rotation, was chosen without opposition; and, being invested with the city regalia, he addressed the Livery nearly to the following purport: "Gentlemen and fellow-citizens, please to accept of my hearty and sincere thanks for the honour you have this day conferred upon me, in electing me chief magistrate of this great and commercial city. Be assured, it shall be my constant endeavour to discharge the duties of the important office with honour and integrity, ever watching over the rights and liberties of my fellow-citizens."

A wheel-wright at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, completed his 100th year; on which occasion Lord Salisbury, by whose family the old man has been employed from his youth, ordered the neighbouring inhabitants to be invited into his park, where a very numerous company were sumptuously entertained with roast beef and London porter. The family of this industrious old man consists of himself, a daughter 79, another of 76, and a son of 75 years of age. The common earning of the father is 3s. 6d. per day.

Sept. 30.

By the KING. A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Houses of Parliament are adjourned to the 27th day of October next; we judging it not requisite that they should sit at that time, have, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby declaring and publishing our will and pleasure, that our Parliament shall, on the said 27th day of October next, be prorogued unto Thursday the first day of December following. And we do hereby further declare, That due notice shall be given by proclamation of the time when our Parliament shall meet and sit for the dispatch of business, to the end that the members of both Houses may order their affairs accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 30th day of September, 1785, in the 25th year of our reign.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, attended by the city officers, accompanied by the new Sheriffs, went from Guildhall, in the city-barge, to Westminster, where they gave bond before the Curfitor Baron of the Exchequer, and passed through the other ceremonies usual on the occasion.

About eighty gentlemen, commissioners of land and shop-tax, met in the new council-chamber, Guildhall, pursuant to their adjournment on the 8th of July (see p. 556). The subject was the shop-tax.

Mr. *Merry* opened the business by reprobating the shop-tax and the conduct of the persons who had qualified.

Mr. *Alderman Skinner* was no less severe. He brought, however, the Recorder's opinion on some late proceedings, *viz.* Whether the few who had qualified had acted legally? and whether they had a right to meet in Guildhall? To the first, he was clearly of opinion, that those who had qualified had acted legally;

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as to those who had adjourned from the 8th to the 30th, they had put it out of their own power to qualify, unless under those who had already qualified. As to the place of meeting, he was equally clear that the corporation of London were masters of Guildhall, and most undoubtedly had a right, whenever they thought proper, to prevent any persons assembling therein. Mr. Ald. Skinner observed, that perhaps some gentlemen might be induced to qualify, from a persuasion that they might render their fellow-citizens some service, by checking the proceedings of those who had been so forward in qualifying clandestinely.

Mr. *Robinson* was for every man present qualifying himself immediately, and attending at the next meeting and out-voting them; but this did not seem to meet the sense of the majority. The meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

Orders were issued from the Ld. Chamberlains, for the Court's going into mourning for the Infant Don Lewis, brother to his Catholic Majesty.

Seaton's prize at Cambridge, the subject of which was the Exodus, is this year adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Hayes, of Trinity College, Usher of Westminster School.

Monday, October 3.

His Majesty having determined that the little p rk should no longer continue as a pasturage for the deer, but that a part of it should be converted into agriculture, it was found an enterprize of no small difficulty to remove the deer from the little to the great park. On this occasion his Majesty himself, attended by the keepers with about fifty other persons, were employed in catching them in nets. In this dangerous undertaking, his Majesty's horse fell, and he was thrown, but providentially received no damage.

Tuesday 4.

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor communicated a letter of resignation from Bamber Gascoigne, Esq. of the place of Steward of the Manor of the Borough of Southwark.

Wednesday 5.

This day Count de Haslang, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Elector Palatine, Duke of Bavaria, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials, and next day he was introduced to the Queen.

Baron Lynden, the Dutch Ambassador, notified to his Majesty, in official form, the beginning of the preliminaries at Paris, for a final settlement of the differences between the Republic of the States General and the Emperor of Germany, and afterwards had a private conference with the King.

Thursday 6.

Came on the trial, before the Recorder at Guildhall, of one Hervey a Constable, for perjury, at the Old Bailey, in the case of Peter Newbury and Wm. Iverson, for a highway robbery, of which they were convicted (see p. 400); and Harvey shared with the prosecutor 80l. the reward for their conviction. Hervey was convicted, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in Newgate, and to stand twice in the pillory in the Old Bailey yard.

Friday 7.

Was held, at the College of Physicians, the annual election of officers for the year ensuing, when Sir George Baker was elected President; Dr. Donald Monro, Dr. Burges, Dr. Watson, and Dr. David Pitcairn, were elected Censors; Dr. Tomlinson, Treasurer; Dr. Harvey, Register; and Sir George Baker, Dr. Cadogan, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Caulet, and Dr. Watson, were chosen Commissioners for licensing houses for the reception of lunaticks. At the same time Dr. Fraser, Dr. William Robertson, Dr. Potter, and Dr. Ferris, were admitted Licentiates.

This day Sir Frederic Haldimand took his final leave of the King, previous to his going to Canada, of which he is appointed governor.

Orders were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, for the Court's going into mourning for the late Queen of Sardinia.

Sunday 9.

As a coach from Laytonstone was standing at the Vine Inn, in care of a boy, a man coming by, said to him, with some vehemence, "You rascal, don't you hear your master call you?" Upon which the boy ran into the inn, and the man carried off a trunk of considerable value.

Chiswick church was broken open, and robbed of the communion plate, the gold fringe from the communion-table, and from the pulpit-cloth; the value of the whole between two and three hundred pounds.

Monday 10.

The meeting of the independent electors of Westminster, at the Shakspeare Tavern, to celebrate the Anniversary of Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster, was most numerously attended, and the day was most jovially spent and concluded.

At four in the afternoon the Rambler cutter overset in a squall of wind at the mouth of the river Medway; and ten of the crew, with three women, were unfortunately drowned.

Saturday 15.

The Sheriffs of London waited on Ld. Sidney, in obedience to his Lordship's appointment, when they delivered to him the return of the prisoners in Newgate. As the numbers are double to what have been usual, the Government are employed in concerting measures to suppress that growing evil.

Sunday 16.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland

berland arrived at Cumberland-House, Pall-Mall, from the south of France; and, on the following day, waited on their Majesties at Kew.

Thursday 20.

At a full court of common council, this day, at Guildhall, Joseph Buthnan, esq. (late assistant comptroller) was elected comptroller of the chamber of London, with such distinguished marks of esteem from every member of the court as infinitely enhanced the value of the gift. The city solicitor (Philip Wyatt Crowther, esq.) had afterwards the honour of entertaining the whole corporation, in a style of great elegance, at the London Tavern; a mark of respect which Mr. Buthnan had the happiness of repeating on Tuesday the 25th.

At the above court Mr. Powel made a motion, of which he had formerly given notice, "That the Town Clerk do return to this court, at their next meeting after Plough-Monday in every year, an account of such members who shall not have qualified by taking the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace." Mr. Powel introduced his motion, by taking notice, that some members had not, in pursuance of the different Acts of Parliament, taken the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, or the Oaths of Supremacy, Allegiance, and Abjuration. Mr. Dornford got up, and, in reply, said, he understood it was a personal attack upon him. Mr. Alderman Sanderson spoke in favour of the motion, as did Mr. Merry. A great number of members went away, by which the motion was lost.

This day his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland visited their Majesties at Kew.

The proceedings of the Middlesex Sessions on this day, respecting the application for licences for three new places of public entertainment, having engaged the attention of the public, and been differently represented, the following is said to be an authentic account:

After the usual licences were granted, petitions were presented from Mr. Bullock, for a licence for a Music Room, on the plan of Ranelagh and the Pantheon, in the new road from Paddington to Islington; a petition from a Mr. Jones, for a licence for a Riding-House near Whitechapel Church, on the plan of Astley's and Hughes's;—and a petition from Mr. Astley himself, for a licence for a Riding-house near Shoreditch.

Mr. Bullock's petition was first brought forward, and spoke to with great energy and spirit by Mr. Fielding, as council for Mr. Bullock.

After he had finished, Mr. Montague, Master in Chancery, called for the Act of 25 Geo. II. which was read. He contended, that this was not a place within the meaning of, or intended to be restrained by, that act; and endeavoured to shew, that this place would rather tend to soften and polish the manners of the people, than be an injury to the public: and concluded with moving for the licence.

Mr. Barnsfather objected to the licence; gave several instances, from his own experience as a magistrate, of the great mischief which had arisen from those places of public entertainment.

Sir Samoson Wright likewise argued strongly against it, and insisted this was a place directly within the meaning of the Act; and that, if the increase of these sort of places was encouraged, it was in vain for the Magistrates to attempt the protection of the public.

Mr. Mainwaring, the Chairman, then delivered his opinion; which, as it not only does much honour to that Gentleman, but also contains an excellent lesson for the Justices upon future occasions, is here given at large. He began by saying,

"That, after what had fallen from the respectable Magistrate who countenanced the petition, and had moved for a licence upon it, if he could be disposed to compliment any one with his conscience, or to resign that judgment, which he was satisfied was well founded; he should be contented perhaps to do it at this time, from the high opinion he entertained of the Gentleman who made the motion; but he did not feel himself at liberty so to do.

"We are, said he, sitting here under an Act of Parliament, which intrusts us with a very important regulation of the police; and I cannot help wondering, that at this time, when the Magistrates are making the strongest professions of their resolution to enforce the laws, and to do their utmost endeavours to check the excess of dissipation all ranks of people are fallen into, when the depravity of the times, and the relaxation of the laws, are a subject of universal complaint; that the Magistrates should at such a time be called upon to authorise new temptation to idleness, vice, and immorality, it to me somewhat extraordinary.

"I cannot, said he, lay my hand upon my heart, and say, I think this plan will not be productive of much mischief—that it will not be an additional temptation to idleness, and afford new opportunities for thieves to associate. Walk round the playhouses, and observe the shocking scenes of wickedness going forward every night. Look in the Haymarket, at the Opera-house. Go to Ranelagh; observe the scenes of riot and drunkenness among the large body of servants who are there collected together. The same observation applies to all other public places. Without looking within them, the mischief going forward without, is amply sufficient to shew the evil tendency. What reason is there to expect this place will not produce the same effects as other public places

places do? Some opportunities of amusement the public must have; and they already have more than enough.

"It is said the inhabitants of that neighbourhood have no objection. If the neighbourhood could establish a nursery of thieves, to injure themselves only, and they were foolish enough to do it, they might, without interruption, and take the consequence; but thieves in one quarter are a nuisance to the whole metropolis. The inhabitants of St. Giles's are not the only persons injured by the unfortunate wretches harboured in that quarter of the town. We are warned too, by the learned Counsel, to be cautious how we restrain the liberty of the subject. —The legislature has thought it for the benefit of the whole, that such a restraint should be imposed, with a liberty to the magistrates, in particular cases, to grant indulgences. Upon the whole consideration of this matter, being perfectly satisfied this place, if allowed, will be productive of much mischief to the publick, I must refuse my consent to a licence being granted.

"Mr. Mainwaring then proceeded:—I shall now say a word respecting myself, and inform Mr. Bullock, that his behaviour upon this occasion has been very improper. Mr. Bullock, or those who are his advisers, and interested in the success of this application, apprehending I might not, as a Magistrate, be persuaded to give my assent to a licence being granted him, thought proper to attack me in another way, as a Member of Parliament, and one of the Representatives of the County; and a letter has been written and transmitted to me, to which the signature of a great number of very respectable Freeholders has been obtained. I know, said he, I am under the highest obligations to the Freeholders of this county, I will not forget the duty I owe them; but I cannot suffer myself to think of those obligations in *this* place. The letter to me, after describing the amusements intended, and what the place is to be claled, goes on "We earnestly, therefore, request our "worthy Representative to support the application with his vote and interest."—Mr. Bullock, said he, forgets he is coming to a Court of Justice.—A Judge sitting in Judgement support the application with his vote and interest!—What sort of a Judge must that be?—What sort of a Court of Justice must it be, that is composed of such Judges? The duty of a Judge is but according to the dictates of his own conscience and best judgment, unbiassed by favour or affection to any one. That is the substance of the oath we take before we sit here: that is the substance of the oath every Judge takes in every Court of Justice; and that is the line of conduct I will follow here, whoever may be the parties, whatever may be the occasion, or whatever may be the consequence."

The question was then put, on Mr. Montague's motion for the licence; which was negatived without a dissenting voice. The other petitions shared the same fate.

Mr. Mainwaring's conduct on this occasion will do him lasting honour. His sentiments were worthy the mouth of a Roman Senator, and might have been delivered with applause by a Cassius or a Brutus. The man who can act so nobly as a Magistrate will ever deserve the confidence of the people.

Saturday 22.

The house of Lady Cave, in Newman-street, was broken open, and robbed of plate and other things to the amount of 230l.

Sunday 23.

His Majesty came from Kew to St. James's to the levee. Gov. Hastings had an audience of his Majesty.

Thursday 27.

This day the Speaker of the House of Commons, with a few Treasury members, and the Clerks, met; when a message from the Lords was received by Mr. Quarme, to require their attendance in the House of Peers, where the commission was read for proroguing the House to the 1st of Dec. next.

Saturday 29.

Jamaica has been again visited by a hurricane equally violent, of much longer duration, and it is feared much more general, than that of the last year. It commenced about six o'clock in the evening of Saturday the 27th ult. and continued, with very little intermission, during the greatest part of the night. The damage sustained by the inhabitants has been immense, and must be the more severely felt by them, as they had not recovered the heavy losses occasioned by the last. The island was formerly full of provisions, which were selling at a low price; and to prevent the exportation of them, an embargo has been laid upon the shipping for six weeks. *Lond. Gaz.*

Monday 31.

An account is now taking by order of government of the poor's rates collected in the several parishes of England yearly at this time, with the increase or decrease since the year 1776, in order, it is imagined, to propose some plan to parliament the ensuing session. The sum reported to have been collected in this way last year is said to exceed four millions three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

A great number of new counterfeit half-guineas are now in circulation. The head is awkwardly done, the reverse faint; the date 1784; and the weight less than an old sixpence.

An Indian Rajah, from the territories of the Nabob of Arcot, arrived in London within these few days. He is a handsome young man, dressed in the Asiatic habit, and makes a very splendid appearance. So say the Papers.

Mr. URBAN,

THE account in your last Obituary of the late Lord Ducie being erroneous with respect to his name, and otherwise short, please to add the following. VERAX.

The right hon. Thomas Reynolds * Morton, Baron Ducie of Tortworth, who died at his seat at Woodchester park, in Gloucestershire, September 11, 1785, entered early into the army, in the 10th regiment of dragoons, afterwards was captain of a troop in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, and lastly colonel of a company in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, from which he retired on his accession to the peerage. He served five campaigns during the war in Germany, and was aid de camp to the late Gen. Mostyn. In every of these stations he acquitted himself with the utmost military reputation. In domestic life he was humane, benevolent, and charitable; of the most inviolable truth and integrity; of such pleasant and enlivening manners, as to diffuse a chearfulness to all around him. While apparently in robust health, he was attacked by an inveterate fever, which, after a conflict of a fortnight, deprived the world of one of its most worthy characters.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 24. DUCHESS of Grafton, a son.

Oct. 1. Lady of Sir G. T. Page, a son and heir.

Lady of Sir T. H. Page, a daughter.

18. At Dublin, Countess Dowager of Granard, a son.

23. The lady of W. Adam, esq; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Shrewsbury, the hon. Geo. Petre, 2d son of Lord Petre, to Miss Howard, daughter of Philip H. esq. of Corbycastle, Cumberland.

Sept. 28. John Deane, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss S. Stratton, niece to Mrs S. of Hackney.

29. Mr. Hodgkinson, of Blackheath, to Miss Holmes.

30. By special licence, hon. George Aug. North, eldest son to Lord N. and M.P. for Wootton Basset, to Miss Hobart.

Oct. .. By special licence, the hon. Garrat Mulvy, of Tipperary, to Miss Eliz. Dempsey.

At Bangor, Mr. Nickson, of Malpas, to the youngest daughter of —— Probert, esq. of Bedwill, co. Denbigh.

Dr. De Butts, physician of Grantham, to Miss Mary Welby.

1. John Julius Angerstein, esq. of Woodlands, Kent, to Mrs. Lucas, relict of the late Thomas L. esq. of Leigh.

2. At St. Mary la bonne, the rev. Richard Chandler, LL.D. to Miss Benigna Dorrien.

At Edmerton, Mr. Benjamin Butcher, of the New Fire Office, to Miss Mary Foster.

At Islington, Mr. Wm. Gibbons, to Miss Maria Theodosia Wenman, of High Wycombe.

4. Rev. R. Milles, vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and youngest son of the late Dean of Exeter, to Miss Hernden, dau. of the rev. Mr. H. of the same county.

6. Mr. W. Barnham, surgeon, at Uxbridge, to Mrs. Catherine Berry Clarke.

At Guildford, Sir R. Sparkes, to Miss Price, of Bromley.

6. Thomas Velley, esq. of Burlington-str. to Miss Hammond.

Mr. James Elphingstone, to Miss Falconer, dau. of the late rev. James F. M.A. brother to the late Bp. F. a Nonjuring Scotch bishop.

7. At Dolgelly, Richard Richards, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Humphreys.

8. At Kellington c ap. Northumberland, John Morland, esq; of Copplethwayte-hall; to Miss Upton, dau. of the late John U. esq; of Inquire hall, co. York.

Mr. Timothy Stevens, bookseller at Cirencester, to Miss Hanley, of the same place.

9. By special licence, —— Howard, esq. to Miss Holliday.

By special licence, Mr. Vandover, of Paddington, to Miss Sebright, of Pancras.

10. Mr. Skerry, of Dean-str. Soho, to Miss Sus. Bamfill.

11. Mr. Croughton, of Friday-str. to Miss Curteis.

12. Richard Hammond, esq. of Golden-sq. to Miss Bryant.

At Wakefield, the rev. Michael Bacon, D.D. vicar of that place, and rector of Ryther, to Miss Scott, sister of the late Francis S. esq. a naval captain in the East India Company's service.

13. Thomas Cowper, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Raikes.

Rev. John Randolph, D.D. regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christ church, to Miss Lambard.

16. At Edmonton, Henry Smith, esq; merchant, to Miss Hester Carter, youngest dau. of the late —— C. esq; banker, and sister to the Spanish traveller of that name.

18. Mr. George Sturr, organist of St. Paul's, Manchester, to Miss Camidge, of York.

At Maiden Newtown, Wilts, Mr. Js. Nutt, surgeon in the navy, to Miss Jey.

19. By the Bishop of Landaff, at Bendishhouse, near Cambridge, the rev. Thomas Edwards, M.A. to Miss Lushington.

20. Lieut. F. H. Montgomery, to Miss Morrison.

At Andover, rev. Mr. Ford, R. of West Charlton, co. Som. and chaplain to the 25th reg. of foot, to Miss Mundy.

21. Lieut. Charles Wilkinson, of the Northamptonshire militia, to Miss Hubbard, of Upton.

25. At Stocks, Essex, —— Addington, esq; second son of Dr. A. of Reading, to Miss Mary Unwin.

* This name he took by act of parliament.

26. Capt. John Hamilton Dempster, in the service of the E. I. Company, to Miss Ferguson, of Red Lion-sq.

Mr. Miller, of James-str. Westminster, to Mrs. Wallis.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Sneinton, near Nottingham, aged 102, Mrs. Mary Brown.

At Leghorn, Theodore Luders, esq; late in the dragoons.

At Canterbury, John Whitfield, esq; of that city.

Charles Kingsley, aged 71, nephew to the late Gen. K.

June 9. Aged 65, Mr. William Hall, shopkeeper at Settle, co. York.

Sept.... At Wotton, Surrey, Miss Evelyn, sister to Sir Frederic E. bart.

At Somerton, the rev. Mr. Martin, vicar of Inglishcombe, near Bath.

Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. H. silversmith, on Clerkenwell Green.

At Fordingham, near Dorchester, James Brooke, esq.

At Cockney, near Worksop, the rev. Edw. Otter, vicar of that parish, as also of Upper-Langwith, Sarcliffe, and Bolsover, in Derbysh.

At Appleshaw, Somersetsh. the rev. William Ford, B.D. rector of that parish above 30 years.

Suddenly, at Richmond, Mrs. Fortescue, wife of Capt. F. and dau. of Mr. Frain, of whom see pp. 747. 789.

At East Shene, at his brother-in-law's, Mr. Bowles, aged 38, Bradshaw Gaillard, esq; only son of Piers G. esq; of Edmonton.

12. J. Lowther, esq. of Durham, aged 75.

19. MARIA ANTONIETTA Queen of Sardinia, and eldest sister of the present Emperor of Germany, in her 56th year. She was born in 1739, married in 1750 to the present King, then Prince of Piedmont and Duke of Savoy, (see vol. XX. p. 236,) and has left issue 4 daughters, of whom, 1. Maria Josepha Louisa was married 1771 to the Comte de Provence, brother to the King of France; 2. Maria Theresa, married in 1773 to the Comte d'Artois, another brother of the King of France; 3. Mary Charlotte, married to the brother and heir to the Elector of Saxony; and six sons, the eldest of whom, Charles Emanuel, Prince of Piedmont, born 1751 married in 1775 Adelaide sister of the King of France.

30. At Ankerwyke, near Staines, aged 75, John Harcourt, esq. first cousin to the late Earl H. and nearest relation to the present Earl and Gen. H. He was grandson of Sir Philip H. by his 2d wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Lee, esq. of Ankerwyke.

At Barwell, co. Leic. in her 72d year, Mrs. Anne Power, a wealthy maiden lady, whose three brothers (see vol. L. p. 395) all died, in 1780, in the same house within the space of 6 months. Mrs. P. having died intestate, a considerable real estate devolves to her first cousin Mr. Power of Enfield; and no inconsiderable property will be equally divided between him and three other first cousins. Agreeably to the custom of the county on the interment of spinsters, the corpse was welcomed to the church with a merry peal, and an elegant entertainment distributed to a numerous circle of friends and neighbouring dependants. The funeral service was performed with much solemnity by the rev. Mr. Glover; and an anthem chaunted by the Barwell choir.

Oct... At Ilford, Samuel Crose Baker, esq. one of the purveyors of the pantry to his late majesty.

At Harding, near St. Alban's, aged 106, Margaret Stone.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Anne Cobbe, relict of R. Chaloner Cobbe, LL.D.

Mrs. Hickson, many years housekeeper to the House of Peers.

At Thetford, Robert Batley, aged 65, well known among the gentlemen of Newmarket and the neighbourhood as a great walker, having frequently gone from Thetford to London in one day (81 miles), and returned the next.

At Carlisle, Joseph Gill, esq. many years an officer in the 51st reg. of foot.

In a very advanced age, at Upton-Pierpont, Northamptonsh. John Beaseley, esq. formerly a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, to which society he hath left 1000l. towards completing their library.

At Newington, near Sittingbourne, Mrs. Morgan, a widow woman, who for many years past received a weekly support from the parish; but, on examining her effects, it was found that she had laid up money, in different places of her apartment, to the amount of 600l. yet would scarcely allow herself the necessaries of life.

At Llwyngdod, co. Radnor, in his 101st year, occasioned by a fall down some garden steps, Mr. Lewis Morgan. He was in perfect possession of his faculties. He had lived chiefly on vegetable diet, and drank frequently of the famous rock-water of Llandridod.

At Gloucester, the rev. Mr. Shellard, rector of Redcombe, and vicar of Tytherington, co. Glouc. one of the proctors in convocation of that diocese, and rural dean of Cirencester.

At Tamworth, Warwickshire, aged 118, William Tasker.

At Aberdeen, aged 101, William Auld, huckster.

1. At Cambridge, Charles Colligan, M. D. thirty-two years professor of anatomy in that university.

At Charlton, Kent, Mrs. Anne M'Culloh, wife of Robert M'C. of that place, and dau. of George Roupell, esq. of Charles-town, S. Carolina.

At Great Nelson, Cheshire, the rev. Abel Ward, M.A. archdeacon of Chester, and 40 years rector of St. Anne's, Manchester.

2. At Fenny Stratford, Bucks, Martha Osborne,

Osborne, a single woman, aged 46. For the last 20 years she was closely confined to her bed, owing to the misfortune of slipping down at the age of 26, and hurting her ankle and leg, for which she could have no remedy but amputation, to which she would not agree. In this miserable state she suffered the most excruciating pain during the above period; but nevertheless, being a very ingenious and complete seamstress, supported herself during her confinement by her own industry.

At Naples, James Graham, esq; merchant.

3. Mr. Saunders, apothecary, at Kentish-town.

Mr. Lancaster, jun. attorney at law, of Lincoln's-inn.

At Lancaster, aged 88, Myles Birket, esq; one of the people called Quakers.

4. *Suddenly*, on Ham common, John Grene, esq; one of the deputy registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

5. William Maynard, esq. of Nevis.

6. Mr. Briscoe, Virginia merchant, in L. Thames-str.

At Hampstead, John Foster, esq. coach-maker, of Long Acre.

At Bath, Perry Player, esq. comptroller of cloth and petty customs, and deputy comptroller of great customs.

Fenton Ikin, esq. collector of the customs at Chester.

In Bartholomew-close, Rowland Berkeley, esq.

Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Mr. M. gunmaker, Fleetstreet.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. C. laceman in Lombard-street.

7. At Lewisham, aged 98, John Jolly, esq. upwards of 40 years one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

Matthew Green, esq. of Villar's-str.

At his seat at Grove Park, co. Warwick, the right hon. John Lord Dormer, baron of Wenge, co. Bucks. He retained his faculties to the last moment, although at the advanced age of 93. Possessed of sound judgement, real goodness of heart, a benevolent and charitable disposition, united with an affable and easy deportment, he justly acquired the veneration and esteem of all who knew him. The poor in his neighbourhood in him lost a father; and his many amiable qualities endeared him to, and placed him so high in the opinion of his friends, and those who had the honour of his acquaintance, that they will long sincerely revere his memory and lament his death. His lordship is succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest son, the right hon. Charles Lord Dormer, who married Lady Mary, the sister of the right hon. George Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he has one son, the hon. Mr. Charles Dormer.

Mr. Vernon, of the navy-office.

8. At his apartments near Pancras, in his 61st year, George Clunie, esq.

9. At Hardwicke-house, near Bury, the rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. in his 52d year, being born in 1733, descended from a family of that name seated in Suffolk as early as the 15th century. He married Peggy the only daughter of Daniel Bisson, esq; of West Ham, by whom he had no issue. In April, 1762, he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, by his father, who died in 1774, and his mother in 1781; in March, 1774, he became F.S.A.; in Dec. that year he was instituted to the living of Great Thurlow, in the same county, on the presentation of the late Henry Vernon, esq.; and in March 1775 he was elected F.R.S. His admirable History of the Parish of Hawsted, of which he was lord and patron, and Hardwicke-house, (a perfect model for every work of the same nature) published in the XXIIId number of the Bibl. Brit. Top. was reviewed in our last volume, p. 678. What collections he possessed of his own and T. Martin's for the county of Suffolk, may be seen in the Brit. Top. vol. II. pp. 242, 247, besides a variety of notes taken in his tours about England. He communicated to this Magazine, Observations on Cedars, vol. XLIX. p. 138, and (qu.) on Yew-trees in Church-yards, ib. 509; to the Phil. Trans. vol. LXXIV. an account of an extraordinary frost; and to the Antiquarian Repertory, No. XXXII. an Account of St. Mary's Church at Bury, and revised the second edition, 1771, of the description of that town. His next brother (now Sir Thomas Gery Cullum) succeeds to the title.

At Chester, Miss Charlotte Waller, dau. of Col. W.

At Windsor, Mrs. Delavaux, wife of Mr. D. coal-merchant to the King.

At Plumstead, co. Southampton, Richard Thompson, D.D. who had been more than 49 years rector of that parish.

11. Mrs. Chatfield, house-keeper to Pr. Edward.

12. Aged 91, Gen. Cuthbert Ellison, the second general officer on the establishment; Lord John Murray being the oldest.

Mr. Thomas Coombe, sen. of Arundel-str.

Rev. George Wakefield, rector of East Keal, co. Lincoln, and vicar of Hintham, co. Nott. which he has held upwards of 41 years.

Aged 97, Mr. John Marshall, sheriff-substitute of Lanrekshire.

13. At Edinburgh, Duncan Graham, esq.

14. Mr. Robert Richardson, of the Middle Temple, and late of Chester.

At Bath, Dr. Woodward, a physician of eminence, and brother to the bishop of Cloyne.

At her house at the Hermitage, Margaret Barbara Countess Dowager of Caithness. Her Ladyship was left a dowager in Nov. 1779.

Mr. Lee, one of his majesty's senior marshalmen.

Mr. Walter Young, of the office of ordnance.

15. In his 19th year, at his father's seat in Cornwall, the hon. Wm. Legge, 2d son to the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Greenwich, aged 98, Capt. W. Grant, many

many years in the Russia trade.

At Hackney, Mr. Turner, one of the yeomen of his majesty's body guards, formerly a coal-dealer in that place.

Mr. Edward Mountenéy, of the S. Sea-house.

In Ber-str. Norwich, aged 28, Mrs. Kelly, the noted Irish fairy, who was only 34 inches high. She had been that morning delivered of a child 22 inches long, which lived about two hours.

17. Mr. Gray, attorney, of Leicester-fields.

At Hendon, Middlesex, Walter Shropshire, esq. formerly a bookseller in New Bond-street. He was buried in the family vault at Hendon, Oct. 20.

At Grange, near Darlington, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Allan, a maiden lady. Severe must be the blow to society in general, and to the poor in particular, by the loss of so distinguished a character. Her household, always at union in itself, not so much from the command of the mistress as from the influence of a persuasive example, exhibited an instructive lesson of piety and virtue. Possessed of an ample fortune, she dispensed blessings to all around her. Pope's Man of Ross built a church or an alms-house: Mrs. Allan's charities were more extensive; many of them public and open, more secret and silent; nor were they confined to sect or party, or to her own neighbourhood.—Whenever she heard of misery and distress, though at some hundred miles distance, her heart and hand were opened to alleviate them; and in such numberless instances, that it may be truly said of her, that she fed the hungry, cloathed the naked, and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

18. At Bridgewater, aged 77, Mr. Robert Street, many years a manufacturer in that town.

19. The rev. Mr. Popham, curate and lecturer of St. Clement Danes.

In Clerkenwell, Mr. James Berry, formerly a contractor to the victualling office.

At Great Ealing, Tho. Gurnell, esq.

At Etwall, Derbysh. the rev. W. Burslem, many years vicar of that place.

At Calais, of a violent fever, Randolph Greenway, esq; senior captain in the Oxford militia; and on the 23d his remains were brought to Canterbury for interment.

20. In Bury-str. Abraham Hort, esq.

At Huntingdon, rev. Dr. Smith.

21. Hon Robert Trevor, receiver general of the General Post office; brother to Visc. Hampden.

At Bridlington-key, aged 81, John Rickaby, esq.

Mr. Wm. Mundae, formerly of the Bank.

In his 75th year, the rev. Dr. Dodwell, archdeacon of Berks, canon of Salisbury, vicar of Bucklesbury and of White Waltham.

24. At Gloucester, the rev. Rowland Bradstock, rector of Popleton, and 50 years curate of the parish of Breeding, co. Worc.

At St. Catherine's, Hermitage, aged 18, Miss Frances Thicknesse.

Mr. Stephen Bond, of Exeter-str. Strand.

22. At Enfield, of a violent and painful cancer, occasioned by the fall of a roll of linen on her breast four years ago, for the last four months of which she was confined to her chamber, Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. Robert G. shop-keeper and collector of the King's taxes.

In his 88th year, Mr. Davis, originally bred a seal engraver, in which art he made a considerable proficiency. He afterwards was placed in the box-office at the theatre in Covent Garden, where he acquitted himself with civility, industry, and integrity for near 50 years.

23. The right hon. Robert Henley Ongley, Lord Ongley; to which title he was advanced in 1776. He represented the county of Bedford in the four last parliaments; but at the general election in 1784 he lost his election, notwithstanding he expended an immense sum. He has left several children, and some of them very young. His eldest son was born in September, 1764.

26. At Enfield, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Thorn, aged 61, many years an eminent watch-maker and silversmith in Wood-street, and brother to Mr. John T. who died May 2.

28. At his apartments in the Spa Fields, aged 60, Mr. Francis Green, coal-merchant, and many years a clerk in the checque office at the Bank.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Edwards, B.A. St. Lawrence, Appleby, *vice* Archdeacon Pacey, resig.

Rev. Thomas Lumley, LL.B. Darby R. co. York.

Rev. Benj. Grisdale, M.A. Chedworth, co. Glouc.

Rev. E. B. Benson, M.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Tankerville.

Rev. —— Jefferson, King's Langley V. Herts.

Rev. John Fletcher, M.A. Bointon Peveral, R. co. Dorset, 130l. per ann.

Thomas Cliefold, M.A. of Wadham coll. R. of Newton Bagpath, with Owlpeth chap. and Woselworth R. co. Glos.

Rev. George Meadows, M.A. Dudleigh V. co. Salop.

Rev. Edward Kynaston, Madeley V. co. Salop.

Rev. James Coyle, St. Nicholas, Ipswich, perp. cur.

Rev. John Davies, B.A. Newport, Isle of Wight, lect.

Rev. Thomas Stanley, Long Leadenham, Linc. value 400l. per ann.

Rev. Maurice Johnson, M.A. a prebend of Lincoln.

Rev. Sam. Foster, M.A. master of Norwich free school.

Rev. James Preedy, Hasleton R. with Eye-

worth chap. co. Glouc.

Rev. Roger Hall, Ellingham R. co. Norf.

Rev. Thomas Reeve, Brockley R. co. Suff.

Rev. William Hepworth perp. cur. co. Norfolk.

Rev. William Cleaver, D.D. elected principal of Brazen-nose college, *vice* Thomas Barker, D.D. dec.

Rev. Henry White, librarian of the cathedral at Lichfield, installed sacrist of that church; and instituted to Chebsey V. co. Stafford.

Hon. and rev. Edward Venables Vernon, M.A. canon of Christ church, Oxf. *Gaz.*

George Pretyman, D.D. Sudburn R. with Orford chap. Suff. *Gaz.*

William Langford, D.D. Canon of Worcester. *Gaz.*

Rev. George Stafford, LL.B. Fullerton R. co. York.

Rev. Richard Hammond, M.A. Nurton Bleau V. with Chardstock chap. co. Wilts.

Rev. George Fowler, B.A. Chickerel V. with Loder chap. Wilts.

Rev. Joseph Richards, LL.B. Selford R. and Cuckfield consolidated V. co. Berks.

Rev. Thomas Gaylard, M.A. Blackbrook R. co. Worcester.

Rev. Edward Walker, B.D. Bassinbourn R. co. Essex.

Rev. John Holloway, M.A. Leffington R. co. Lanc.

Rev. Thomas Blacklersby, LL.B. Holme Pierpoint V. co. Wilts.

Rev. Josiah Disturnell, M.A. chaplain to the present Lord Mayor, appointed chaplain to the Lord Mayor elect.

Rev. Joseph Johnson, M.A. Washingley R. co. Hunt.

Rev. John Smithson, minister of Leeds, to Irkheaton, R. Lanc. 400l. per ann.

Rev. Geo. Davison, M.A. Bewley V. with Oxley chap. co. York.

Rev. Henry Taylerson, Kilham V. York.

Rev. Edward Edmund Graves, Upton Aylesward V. Lanc.

Rev. Robert Brocklesby, Cunningham R. Leic.

Rev. John Mortimer, M.A. Nethertoft R. Lanc.

Rev. Peter Kinghorne, Pitmerdon V. Suff.

Rev. —— Whiston, B.A. Musberry R. Hants.

Rev. Jos. Stoodart, M.A. Button Brodstock V. Som.

Rev. Francis Rowden, B.D. a prebendary of Sarum.

Rev. Jon. Williams, M.A. 2d mediety of Melville R. with Petherton chap. Norf.

Rev. Robert Ford, B.D. Wootton Fitzpain R. Bucks.

Rev. George Rackstraw, M.A. Blewfield V. with Oxted chap. Cumb.

Rev. Tho. Hay, N. Walsham V. Norf.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Henry Eyre, M.A. Buckworth R. co. Hunt. with Morborn R. co. Linc.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

LORD Viscount Dalrymple, Envoy extraordinary to Berlin.

Randal William, Earl of Antrim, K.B. created Viscount Dunluce, co. Antrim, and Earl of Antrim, with remainder to his daughters.

Elizabeth Dowager, Baroness of Longford, created Countess of Longford, and the dignity of Earl of Longford to her heirs male.

John Viscount Carlow, created Earl of Port-Arlington, in Queen's County.

Barry Viscount Farnham, created Earl of Farnham, co. Cavan.

Simon Viscount Carhampton, created Earl of Carhampton.

John Viscount Mayo, created Earl of the county of Mayo.

Thomas Lord Dartrey, created Viscount Cremore, co. Monaghan.

Archibald Lord Gosford, created Viscount Gosford, of Market-hill, co. Armagh.

Ralph Lord Clonmore, created Viscount Wicklow, of the county of Wicklow.

Sentleger Lord Doneraile, created Viscount Doneraile, co. Cork.

Charles Bowen, esq. Gentleman Usher Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Josh Bates, esq. commissioner of customs.

George Cherry, esq. commissioner for victualling the navy, *vice* Josh Bates, esq.

Henry Tucker, jun. esq. secretary and provost marshal general of the Bermuda Islands, *vice* W. O'Brien, esq. resig.

Hon. Edward James Eliot, remembrancer in the court of exchequer, *vice* F. L. Hervey, esq. dec.

Rev. Robert Blair, M.D. professor of astronomy in Edinburgh university.

Joseph Ewart, esq. secretary of legation at Berlin.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOHN STANTON, esq. comptroller of the bye and cross-road letter office, *vice* Philip Allen, esq. dec.

William Burleton, esq. LL.D. and recorder of Leicester, unanimously elected recorder of Shaftesbury, *vice* George Rous, esq.

Col. Egerton, son of the bishop of Durham, and M.P. for Brackley, master of Greatham hosp. value 600l. per annum.

William Richardson, esq. accomptant general, and Mr. Charles Cartwright, deputy accomptant, to the E. I. company.

James Baldwin, esq. consul general at Grand Cairo.

Col. Pringle, first engineer at Gibraltar.

Benjamin Harrison, esq. treasurer of Guy's hospital.

Mr. Alavoine, steward to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Stephen Dodwell, esq. principal register of the Arches Court of Canterbury, *vice* John Grene, esq. dec.

James Townley, esq. one of the deputy registers in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,

ury, viz. John Grene, esq. dec.
Edw. Coke, esq; fellow of King's college, Camb. chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester.

B—NKR—PTS.

Miles Seales, Lambrigg, Westmoreland, draper.
Ja. Eppeicorbe, West ham, Essex, factor.
Rob. Jollins, Norwich, timber-merchant.
Thomas Brown, Hoxton, broker.
Wm. Paytoe Gowles, Kinton, Herefordsh. dealer.
Peter Beeckman, Bristol, lemon and orange-merchant.
W. Knowles, Leeds, clothier
David Temple, Portsmouth-common, shop-keeper
Jos. Wilks, Threadneedle-street, merchant
Matthew Taylor, Lamb's-conduit-str. dealer
Joseph Watson, Butcher-row, grocer
John Smith, Frodsham, Chester, inn-keeper
John Charley, Barnstaple-tallow-chandler
George and Samuel Daniell, Kilgerran, Pembrokeshire, iron-masters
Ezra Eagles, Cropedy, Oxfordsh. carrier
Archibald Smith, Monkwearmouth-shore, bread-maker
John Dibb, Leeds, malster
William Brown, Oxford, shop-keeper
Anne Joseph de Serres de la Tour, Pall-Mall, merchant
T. Watson, Low Lights, Tynemouth, brewer
W. Randle, Brentwood, Essex, money-scrive.
Joseph and Sam. Harris, Dowgate-hill, merch
H. Radley, South Shields, Middx. mariner
T. Parke, Lancaster, merchant
C. Chapman, Leadenhall-st. shoe-maker
George Walker, King's-arms passage, Cornhill, wine-merchant
T. Bradock, Mumford's-co. Milk-st. button-seller
John Freeman, Falmouth, merchant
John Davis, Whitchurch, Oxfordsh. dealer
Benj. Oakley, Swansea, grocer
Chas. Stedman, Lawrence-lane, warehouseman
Robert Stennett, Bath, watch-maker
W. Brailsford, Doncaster, upholder
John Mackenzie, Adam's-co. Old Broad-st. carpenter
Jos. Smith, North Shields, Northumberland, linen-draper
John Lloyd, Wells, grocer
Philip Chandler, Great Bookham, Surrey, victuall..r
John Chamberlin, Lambeth, timber-merchant
Jos. Oakley, Liverpool, merchant
T. Mitchell and John Cleeter, Coventry, ribbon-weavers
W. Greaves, Spital-square, silk-broker
James Hooker, Ipswich, linen-draper
G. T. Stubbs, Newport-st. print-seller
John Baker, Rotherhithe, shipwright
W. Astley, St. Pancras, Middx. victualler
H. Morgan, Tenby, Pembroke, linen-draper
John Merrington, Dean-st. Surrey, merchant
Abr. Thornton, New Malton, York, mercer
W. Parke, Lancaster, merchant
Sam. Sandford, Halifax, merchant
John Lawes, Upham, Southampton, dealer
W. Howarth, Liverpool, cheesemonger
Joshua Brown, George-st. Portman-square, carpenter
Elisabeth Thwaite, High Holborn, haberdash.
H. Bowers, Old Bond st. apothecary
T. Holland, Birmingham, plater
C. Kloprogge, Hertford-st. money-scrivener
Joseph and W. Oliver, Sudbury, Suffolk, upholders
W. Horne, Wandsworth, Surrey, vintner
T. Dixon, Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, ship-builder
T. Chapman, Faversham, Kent, toyman
W. Brumby, Chapel Milton, Derbysh. toyman
John Watson, Thetford, Norfolk, grocer
Francis Wilkins, Salisbury, haberdasher
Peter M'Taggart, Sherborne-lane, insurance-broker
Joshua Cox, of Bath-str. Clerkenwell, baker
W. Lodge, Leeds, inn-keeper
Robert Cooke, Pensax, in Lindridge, Worcestersh. tallow-chandler
James Lawson, Liverpool, grocer
James M'Douall, Paddington, merchant
T. Jones, High-Str. Wapping, dealer in wines
James Johnstone, Snaith, Yorksh. linen-drap.
Robert Kingston, Towcester, dealer
Richard Gardner, Fore-street, grocer
David Clay, Friday-street, gauze-weaver
John Cowper, Queen-str. Bloomsbury, cheesemonger
Richard Atkinson, Leeds, haberdasher
G. Tucker, Reading, ironmonger
F. A. Newman, Ealing, Middx. dealer
John Salmon, Sunderland near the Sea, coal-fitter
T. Hyatt, Pershore, Worcestersh. apothecary
W. Greatrex, Bisham, Berks, timber-merchr.
John Robsahm, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, rafter-merchant
J. D. F. Ruete, Liverpool, merchant
T. Shittlewood, Newark upon Trent, wharfinger
T. Wright, Field Burcot, Northamptonshire, money-scrivener
James Evans, Cleobury Mortimer, builder
T. Shayle, Much Marcle, Herefordsh. dealer
Edward Young, Bristol, corn-factor

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 23, to Oct. 25, 1785.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 1569	3097	Males 1636	3349
Females 1528		Females 1713	

Whereof have died under two years old 1330

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.

Between	2 and 5	327	50 and 60	246
	5 and 10	170	60 and 70	197
	10 and 20	122	70 and 80	145
	20 and 30	240	80 and 90	62
	30 and 40	284	90 and 100	13
	40 and 50	315		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1785.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Exchequ Bills.	Lottery Tickets
29																					
30	shut	shut	59 5/8 a 3/4		shut	95 3/4	18 3/4		12 3/4		shut	19s. pr.					3 7/8				13 18
1			59 5/8 a			96 1/8	18 1/8					13					4				13 18
2	Sunday																				
3			60			96 1/8			12 3/4			14									13 18
4			60 1/8 a 3/4			96 5/8	18 1/4		12 7/8			15					4 1/8				13 18
5			60 5/8 a 61 1/8			97 1/8	18 3/4		12 7/8			15					3 5/8				13 18
6			61 1/4 a 7/8			98 1/4	19		13			14					3 1/8				13 18
7			61 1/8 a 1/2			97 7/8	18 7/8		13			12								5 pre.	13 18
8			61 1/8 a 1/2			97 7/8	18 7/8					15									13 18
9	Sunday																				
10			61 7/8 a 62			98 3/8	18 7/8		13			18									13 18
11			62 1/8 a 7/8			99 1/2	19 1/8		13 1/8			19									14 1
12			62 1/8 a 3/4			99	19 1/8		13 1/8			16									14 2
13			62 1/2 a 63			99 1/4	19 1/8		13 1/8	147 1/2		18					3 1/2			7	14 2
14			63 1/8 a 1/4		80 5/8	100 1/8	19 1/2		13 1/4								3 5/8				14 2
15		62 3/8	63 3/8		80 1/2	100	19 1/2										3 4				7
16	Sunday																				
17		62 3/8	63 1/8 a 1/4		80 1/2	99 7/8	19 3/8		12 3/4			23									14 0
18			63 3/8		80 1/2	100 1/4						25					3			12	14 10
19		62 1/2	63 1/2 a 64 1/8		81 5/8	101 1/8	19 7/8		13 1/8			25								13	14 11
20		65	65 a 66 1/2		83 1/8	103 1/2	20 1/8		13 1/8			26									14 12
21		64 1/2	65 3/8 a 64 3/4		83 1/8	103 1/2	20		13 1/2			26									14 12
22		64 1/2	65 1/2 a 3/8		83 3/8	102 3/4	20					25									14 11
23	Sunday																				
24		64 1/2	65 1/2 a 3/8		82 7/8	103 1/4	20		13 1/2			25		65 1/2							14 13
25																					
26																					
27	129 3/4	64	65 1/8 a 64 1/2		82 3/8	102 1/2	19 7/8		13 1/2			27									14 14
28																					

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For NOVEMBER, 1785.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Decem. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29	14	40	NW	.50	froſt, ice, and rain.
2	29	17	36	NW		hard froſt, ſun.
3	29	6	39	SW	.21	rain.
4	29	3	42	SW		overcaſt.
5	28	13	41	S		rain.
6	28	5	42	S	.105	rain, gloomy, and very dark.[2]
7	28	10	38		.30	rain, ſnow.
8	28	12	37	NW	.100	ſnow, ſtormy.[2]
9	29	5	24	W		bright and ſtill, extreme froſt.[3]
10	29	6	01	NE		bright and ſtill.[4]
11	29	6	10	E		overcaſt, ſun.
12	29	6	26	N		ſharp froſt, ſharp wind, ſun.
13	29	5	28	NW		froſt, ſun.
14	29	6	25	NW		grey and ſtill, thin ſnow.
15	29	12	31	N		grey and ſtill.
16	29	13	32	N		thin ſlights of ſnow.
17	29	13	25	E		rime.
18	29	8	31	N		r me.
19	29	10	32	N		overcaſt and ſtill.
20	29	14	25	N		bright, and ſtill.
21	29	10	24	NW		fog, ſun, ſtill.
22	29	9	26	N		fair, wind.
23	29	13	24	N		rime, ſun.
24	29	17	17	N		freezing, fog.
25	29	18	10	N		rime, ſun.
26	29	17	27	NE		ſun, fog.
27	29	14	28	E		dark and ſtill.
28	29	10	27	E		overcaſt, ſharp wind.
29	29	8	24	NE		ſun.
30	29	3	31	E		thick fog, ſtill.
31	29		31	NE		fog.

OBSERVATIONS.

[1] No wind with this very low glaſs.—[2] Therm. abroad after this day.—[3] Therm. 4 abroad at 11 at night.—[4] Therm. 1 degree below zero; i. e. 33 degrees below the freezing point.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 14, to Nov. 19, 1785.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	4	7	3	0	3	1	2	5	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	4	6	0	0	3	6		4	4	0
Surry	4	7	4	0	3	7		7	4	8
Hertford	4	8		6	3	5	2	5	4	6
Bedford	4	10		1	3	3	2	3	3	7
Cambridge	4	7	2	8	3	2	2	1	3	9
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	3		2	0	3	11
Northampton	4	11	3	1	3		2	4	4	1
Rutland	4	10	0	0	3	5	2	4	3	7
Leiceſter	5	3	3	6	3	7	2	4	4	3
Nottingham	4	10		3	3	6	2	3	3	6
Derby	6	3	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	6
Stafford	5	7	4	6	4	3		5	4	9
Salop	5	7	3	10	4	2	2	7	5	3
Hereford	5	5	0	0	4	4	2	4	5	4
Worceſter	5	3	2	6	4	3	2	10	5	2
Warwick	4	10	0	0	4	1	2	5	4	0
Glouceſter	5	5	0	0	4	1	2	7	4	6
Wilts	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	7	5	0
Berks	4	9	0	0	3	3	2	6	4	5
Oxford	5	0	0	0	3	10	2	7	4	2
Bucks	4	9	0	0	3	5	2	6	4	0
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	3	11	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	6
Suffolk	4	4	2	9	2	10	2	6	3	0
Norfolk	4	8	2	6	2	9	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	4	10	2	9	2	10	2	0	3	2
York	5	5	3	7	3	7	2	0	4	2
Durham	5	5	3	9	3	3	2	0	4	0
Northumberld.	5	0	3	5	2	10	1	11	3	7
Cumberland	5	9	3	7	3	2	2	0	4	0
Weſtmorland	6	4	3	10	3	4	1	11	4	8
Lancaſhire	6	0	0	0	3	10	2	2	4	10
Cheſhire	5	7	3	7	4	1	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	4	6	2	2	5	3
Somerſet	5	9	5	0	4	4	2	11	5	3
Devon	6	0	0	0	3	8	2	5	0	6
Cornwall	5	4	0	0	3	4	2	3	0	0
Dorſet	5	6	0	0	4	0	3	0	5	3
Hampſhire	4	11	0	0	3	9	2	6	5	0
Suſſex	4	6	0	0	3	4	2	4	3	4
Kent	4	7	3	0	3	4	2	4	3	3
WALES, Nov. 7, to Nov. 12, 1785.										
North Wales	5	4	4	3	3	6	1	9	4	10
South Wales	5	5	4	10	3	6	1	11	3	7

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1785.

BEING THE ELEVENTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART II.

MR. URBAN,

IF you can find room in your entertaining miscellany for the sentiments of an old traveller, who in September last reviewed a part of this Island which he had passed over forty years ago, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

In the Eastern parts of the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland, and the low-lands in Scotland, I saw some hundred thousands of acres added to the national stock. These lands, forty years ago, consisted of boggy peat-moss, or heath soil, which, at that time, were not worth more than from six pence to three shillings per acre (now let at twenty shillings per acre), yielding only a scanty pittance for a few half-starved sheep, colts, and young cattle, with here and there a bush, shrub, or dwarf-tree; without a hedge, a few stone-walls, low-mould fences, or shallow ditches, to mark the boundaries; travelling miles without seeing a human face, or the habitation of one, which when you did was the dwelling of a miserable farmer, scarce able to exist. Sometimes, indeed, the eye was a little cheered by seeing a stone-house of the owner of some land, guarded by stone-walls, with a small garden and improved land, ornamented with a few sycamores and alder trees.

I am now, in September 1785, happy to give you a different landscape; the boggy and peat-land drained, producing oats or potatoes; the barren heath converted into grass, meadow-land, or corn-fields, smiling with plenty of golden wheat or barley, ornamented here and there with pine clumps, sometimes mixed with ash, beech, and young oaks; the lands divided by luxuriant white-thorn hedges, which here thrive amazingly well, and those near the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats are kept in excellent order: indeed there is one, in particular, Mr. Brandling, one of the present members for Newcastle, seems sensible of the white-thorn as a timber-tree, which sometimes grows to a large size, and is the most beautiful wood for cabinet-makers use, being much superior in texture, colour, and veins, where the knots are, to any other wood now in use. I observed in this gentleman's hedges, at the distance of every ten or twenty yards, one of these being straiter and taller than the rest, singled out, growing two or three feet above the rest of the hedges. This mode I also observed was followed by two or three gentlemen in Ayreshire. I dwell the longer on this wood because very few know its value, and to what size it will grow. I have seen one of these trees in the county of Middlesex, where they do not thrive so well as in the North, grow straight from the root to its branches twelve feet high, and, at five feet from the ground, measure in the girth five feet and a half; but the tree was then decaying, and I saw from one of its branches planks of seven inches width cut from it; and of this one branch two large elbow chairs, one good sized table, two tea-trays, and two tea-canisters, were made, the most beautiful I ever saw. The Duke of Argyle has several of these trees tolerably

straiter

strait, of a good height, which measure near four feet in the girth

These landscapes are much ornamented by noblemens and gentlemens houses, repaired or new built, some in an elegant style.

The reader will now be pleased by travelling with me into Scotland, where, in the low lands, they tread very close on the heels of the English, both in respect to the improvement in their farms as well as their buildings. But here my pleasure was much abated, when, asking my postilions, Whose seat is that? whom does that fine house belong to? &c. I was generally or frequently answered, To Colonel such a one, Major such a one, or Captain such a one, *lately come from the East Indies.*

On my arrival at Edinburgh, I was surprized and delighted at the sight of the New Town. The contrast astonishes you: but what increased my surprize was, the being told, that the foundation of another wing to that city, opposite to it, was going to be laid; and that another levelling-bridge of communication was to be erected opposite that leading to the New Town; for which purpose, it appeared to me not less than the dwellings of 100 families must come down, to make room for the avenue only. The expence of this undertaking seems so immense, that there must be other mines than those of stone found for its completion.

Glasgow I saw less extended, but greatly improved. I had seen it a handsome regular well-built city before; but now more elegant, by some noble buildings and new streets, composed of houses for single families. Most of the old buildings resemble Edinburgh too much in high houses, though nothing like so inconvenient as the old city of Edinburgh.

Before I quit Scotland, I must observe, that the greatest improvements in farming, and in laying out the lands, are in Ayreshire; though the land does not appear to be better, if so good, as in other parts: all which, I hear, is owing to the encouragement given to the tenants by the gentlemen of that shire.

After all these delightful improvements, which I have already mentioned, in England and Scotland, I must claim the reader's company to the estate of the late Dr. Graham, of Netherby in Cumberland, which far outstrips them all.

When this gentleman came into possession of this estate, I believe about 25 years ago, on the death of his aunt the Lady Widrington, the rent-roll was said to be near 2000l per annum; and how it could produce that, I can hardly conceive; for of all the lands I had then been over, those appeared the most unpromising, and the least capable of improvement. But let us see what a good understanding, common sense, attentive observation, and the love of his family and country, will do.

In 16 years after his residence at Netherby, the nett produce of this estate was 10,000l. per annum; and before his death, I have been informed, was advanced to 13,000l. per annum; and that if his son, Sir James Graham, the present possessor, treads in the steps of his father, it will, in the course of a very few years, amount to 20,000l. per annum clear of all deductions. And how has this immense increase of fortune been obtained? Not by rack-renting his tenants, for that would have reduced his 2 to 1000l. per annum!

Not by mines, for I never heard that he had any in his estate; nor by raising their rents; no; nor by fines, for that would have disenabled them to labour for the advantage of their landlord, and have operated like the taxes laid on the Americans.

It was simply thus: by draining, manuring, and planting. His method was, to drain and manure 1000 acres fit for tillage, grass, or meadow land; then build villages, consisting of eight or ten houses, with the necessary out-buildings, allotting to each so many acres, and then letting them to the most industrious among his married neighbours, frequently rent-free, for one or two years, or until they were able to pay rent.

At the same time that he was thus improving and peopling his lands, he was reviving or building towns, erecting churches, building inns, and furnishing the industrious with the means of accommodating the traveller, the gentleman, and the nobleman, with carriages and post-horses. In short, this worthy member of society so improved this part of the country, from a cold moist clay, heath, and peat-land, that it is now the garden of that part of the country, and wears the appearance of the most improved soil about the metropolis. He has raised a princely estate for his family; added so many thousand acres

acres to the national stock; and at the same time been a singular blessing to his tenants, and to all around him, as well as to many gentlemen in that county, who trod in his steps; and one gentleman * in particular, I am informed, for I have not seen it, has not only followed his mode of draining his lands, but has so much improved upon it as to reduce the expence per acre to one-third, without oppressing the poor labourer.

And here let me add, that Dr. Graham, amidst so much attention to the improvement of his estate, was not neglectful of the comforts and elegancies of life; he having built himself a very handsome house, with every convenience in and about it, fit for a gentleman of fortune, with doors of hospitality to it.

Go, ye nobles and gentlemen of landed estates!—go and do likewise! Here I mean not to address the Dukes of Argyle, Athol, and Northumberland, nor the Earl of Bredalbane, and some other of the Northern gentry, they having made great imptovements, and at the same time been a blessing to their country.

How greatly to their credit, advantage, and satisfaction, would the rest of the nobility and gentry in this island tread in the steps of the worthy Dr. Graham, instead of employing their time and fortunes in corrupting the electors of a county, town, or paltry borough, to make *dependant* members of parliament, to the destruction of that constitution they are bound by every tie of conscience, duty, and interest to preserve and defend. E. B.

MR. URBAN, *November* 14.

IN making the tank near St. Peter's church, Cornhill, not less than three different strata of foundations were dug through before the workmen came to solid earth. Each of these strata was supposed to have been raised by successive fires: the lowermost, and most ancient, was composed of wood-ashes, whence it was not without reason inferred, that the city of London, in its earliest period, was built of wood. The workmen dug below the foundation of the present church of St. Peter; and sinking still lower, came to foundations of a church of an earlier date. Alarmed at this discovery, and fearing lest the church might fall in upon them, they were on a sudden so disheartened, that they actually refused to proceed, unless Mr. Blackburn, the architect and contriver of the whole undertaking, would share with them the danger of the earth, &c. falling in upon them. Having recovered their spirits, they ventured to proceed, and fell upon a human skeleton, at a still greater depth. By this time some of the earth giving way from the top, alarmed both the architect and his men, so as to make them all spring out of the pit. They at length atchieved the enterprise, which, at the expence of 700 l. subscribed by the adjoining parishes and fire-offices, has effected a reservoir of water, which, by its communication with the Thames water-works, secures to the largest engine a supply of water sufficient to answer its demands, in case of accident, till a further can be procured in the usual way by fire-plugs, &c.

The bricks used for the walls of this reservoir were made on purpose, and of such a form as by dove tails or mortises to fit each other exactly, and wedged together in cement by strokes of a hammer.

Mr. Blackburn tried his skill first on a small reservoir, for Mr. Polhill.

If I am guilty of any unintentional misrepresentations in this account, I shall think myself happy in furnishing an occasion to this most ingenious artist of clearing them up, by laying before the public, through your means, or by any other, an exact detail of his operations and discoveries.

I am well assured, that had it not been for this reservoir, the calamity of the fire of 1749 would have been renewed in the late accident which happened the 29th of last month.

A. E.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

IN digging for the new sewer, now making to carry off the water, which, on a sudden fall of rain or snow, used to stagnate before the Mansion-house, the workmen found, at the end of Lombard-street, at the depth of ten or fifteen feet, several considerable masses of coarse tesselated pavement, made of large pieces of red brick, of irregular figure, from one to two inches square, bedded in coarse mortar, nearly opposite to the church of St. Edmund the King. They also found a small brass seal, with a heater shield, so corroded that no

* Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. one of the members of the county.

arms could be distinguished on it, and round it SIGILLVM ..... ICI. Proceeding further, almost opposite the Post-office, they came to two flues, as of chimnies, one semi-circular, the other half square, each about a foot diameter, and about that distance asunder in the north wall of a building, and reaching from the ground nearly to the surface of the street: also a circular brick, of about nine or ten inches in diameter, broken in half, and having a hole in the center, terminated in a kind of boss on the under side, which, as well as the upper, had been bedded in mortar. Q. was this the first brick of a pillar of hypocaust? They also took up a Nuremberg token or two. Continuing their researches to the present time, they have found more of the tessellated pavement.

PALÆOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine, for 1783, pp. 627 and 803, you gave some account of the life of the late Mr. Kynaston, fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford. I was personally acquainted with him, and may perhaps hereafter correct some errors in your account, and supply two or three other particulars. The following Jeu d'Esprit I accidentally met with in the preface to a book I believe but little known, entitled, "Kals Grammatica Hebræo-harmonica, *Amst.* 1758," and which appears to me little deserving to be known, from the clumsy and defective manner in which it is compiled; though the author seems to have been possessed of sufficient knowledge of the language to have made it valuable. You will not be displeased, I fancy, to rescue this little piece from oblivion, by giving it a place in your repository, with so much of the narrative as is immediately connected with it, in which you will find the names of several persons at that time in the University of Oxford, some of whom afterwards became well-known characters, and honourably distinguished by their station or learning.

Speaking of his reception at Oxford, he says,

"Quotidie accrescebat discipulorum numerus. Inter hos profectò excellebat Regius adinodùm Vir Juvenis J. Kynaston, qui hunc sibi sumebat laborem, ut compendium meum Hebræo-Belgicum, me dictante, redderet & scriberet Anglicè.

"Non possum hic transire viri animum erga me propensum grata recordari mente. Cum enim ei significassem, me exituruin cum duobus mihi Brunovicensibus, à Reverendo Domino Chandelero [1], V. D. M. multumque colendo patrono, commendatis amicis, ad Blenheim, ne frustra accederet ædes meas, hocce misit mihi:

PROGRAMMA.

AMICISSIMO. VIRO
JOANNI. GULIELMO. KALS.
EXCURSUM. BREVEM. HODIE. MEDITANTE
CABALLUM.
IMPIGRUM. NEC. CALCARIBUS. EGENTEM.
SOCIOS.
FACILES. PARITER. ET. FACETOS.
COELUM.
MITE. PLACIDUM. ET. SERENUM.
ITER. DENIQUE.
LÆTUM. PRORSUS. ET, JUCUNDUM.
(CRUMENA HAUD INTERIM DEFICIENTE)
A. DIVA. *FORTUNA.*
RITE. PETIT.
PRECEPTORI. SUO. MULTUM.
ÆSTIMANDO.
PROPENSI. UTIQUE ANIMI. ALUMNUS.
JOANNES. KYNASTON.

"Cum vero Vir Juvenis, è millibus unus, animadverterat quantum esset laboris, totum hocce, licet breve, opusculum reddere et describere suâ linguâ, acutiores stimulos calcariaque magis magisque incitantia addere pergebat, ut mea principia Latinè ederem. Alii meorum discipulorum, præsertim Brownius [2], Ecclesiæ Christi alumnus, præ reliquis quoque multum æstimandus, præiverant quidem hac petitione, sed hactenus operi non adeo inhærere potueram, ut et multi sequebantur, inter quos lætus recordor, et cum gratiarum actione recordabor semper, amicitiæ, mei Howletii, Tomsii, et Jenkinsonii [3], discipulorum.

"Inter amicos mihi nullâ memoriâ delendos, numero Doctorem Bentham [4], qui me aliquando suo excepit musæo ad colloquia, et in mensa ut convivam.—Doctores Green, Forster [5], A. M. Ed-

[1] Was not this Dr. Richard Chandler, the Traveller in Greece, &c.? See Vol. XLVI. p. 423. EDIT.

[2] Query, Dr. Richard Brown, or Dr. Joseph Brown? EDIT.

[3] Probably the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson, Esq. about that time of University College, and intended for the church.

[4] Fellow and tutor of Oriel College; afterwards canon of Christ Church, and Regius professor of divinity.

[5] Perhaps Nathaniel Forster, fellow of Corpus Christi College; editor of some select

wyd,

ward [6], Kennicot [7], et Forsterum [8], &c. Magnum numerum ob spatia transire debeo." Yours, &c. E. E.

MR. URBAN, *Isle of Wight, Nov.* 1.

I BEG a place in your honourable repository for the following verses. The occasion of them is singular. I was lately at Plymouth, and passing by a stationer's shop, saw the print of Dr. Huxham in the window. It struck me immediately as a strong likeness of one of my friends, a dissenting clergyman in Hampshire. The party who were with me agreed in the same idea, and indeed it might as well have obtained the honours of a just portrait of the divine as the physician. As such I bought it; and the following lines mark my very sincere sense of the genuine virtues to which it is now inscribed. *Miratur laudatque.*

To the Rev. Daniel Borman, of Winchester, with a print by Rennell.

The skilful painter, when he Huxham drew,
Had Virtue's noblest form before his view;
The great idea carried through the whole,
And trac'd the beaming sense and gen'rous soul;
The glowing canvas, just in every part,
At once proclaim'd its master's worth and art:
Nor less, O Borman, to our wond'ring eyes,
Had he for thee ordain'd the work to rise,
Should we applaud the pencil and design,
For the same form, and sense, and worth [see
are thine:
So nature sometimes sports, well pleas'd to
Those who in virtue too in form agree:
Nor were unlike the duties heav'n design'd,
The healing arts of *body* or of *mind*;
Health at his call resum'd her former seat,
And *moral Science* owns thy efforts great:
Religion holds thee in *her* office dear;
And *Freedom* thanks thee for thy *pitying* tear.

WILLIAM SHARP, Jun.

MR. URBAN,

TURNING over the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1781, I met with an absurd account of the Fynney family, which had before escaped my notice, or I should long since have exposed its fallacious principles.

If so great a lord as John de Fiennes had had his place of residence and chief estate in Staffordshire in the Conqueror's time, it certainly would not have been omitted by those who made that very minute and accurate survey of this kingdom, known by the name of Doomsday-book, which was not finished till the year before the Conqueror's death, in the beginning of whose reign the said John de Fiennes was appointed governor of, and resided at, Dover Castle; indeed all writers upon the history of that castle, agree that he was made constable thereof in the first year of that prince, being the first person who had that important trust reposed in him; and was buried in Reculver church near Dover, as is attested by Kilburne, and not at his pretended seat at Fynney in Staffordshire; neither does his name any where appear in the Doomsday-book, under that county.

In that excellent account of Staffordshire written by Mr. Erdeswick, it appears that Chedleton, in which Fynney is pretended to have been situated, was held by Roger Montgomery in the Conqueror's reign, as it was in that of his son Rufus by one Sirardus; and it cannot be supposed that the Lord Fiennes would seat himself as a tenant or freeholder, under the said Montgomery or Sirardus. Erdeswick never mentions the Fynneys; and what is more, Sir Simon Degge recording several families omitted by Erdeswick, is totally silent as to this of Fynney.

As to the pretence that William Fynney was a younger son of Sir John de Fiennes, Mr Fynney has himself proved the high improbability of it; for he mentions (as is true) that the said Sir John died in the life time of Richard Lord Dacre his father, who deceased anno 1483; and he afterwards says, that the said William Fynney died in 1584, so that he must at least have been 101 years old; had this extraordinary case happened, it would have been recorded by the family

Dialogues of Plato, and an Hebrew Bible without points; afterwards chaplain to Archbp. Herring, and at length vicar of Rochdale in Lancashire, and prebendary of of Bristol.

[6] Query, whether Dr. Edwards, of Jesus College, commonly known in the University by the name of *Logic Edwards*, author of a short Dissertation on Xenophon's Memorabilia, of which he was preparing an edition when he died, about two years ago, which has been revised and published this summer by his friend Dr. Owen, rector of St. Olave, Hart Street?

[7] Dr. Kennicott, at that time of Exeter College, afterwards canon of Christ Church, well known for his Dissertations and splendid edition of the Hebrew Bible, with various readings.——Of the other names I can say nothing with certainty.

[8] Query, Thomas Forster, afterwards rector of Chartham, Kent, St. George's, Canterbury, and one of the six preachers in the cathedral. He died in 1764. EDIT.

as such, and we even should have found him as one of the instances of longevity mentioned by Dr. Plott in his histories of Staffordshire and Oxfordshire, especially if William Fynney had been so considerable a person as is pretended.

Though I have seen several good pedigrees of the family of Fiennes, I never yet met with one that mentions such a son of Sir John; especially that remarkable one drawn up for Margaret Fiennes, Lady Dacre, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by those great heralds, Camden and St. George, peres Lord Dacre; nor does the pedigree of the family in Sir Thomas Wriothesley's original visitation books mention any such younger son of Sir John Fiennes, though Wriothesley was Garter king of arms in the time of Thomas Lord Dacre, to whom William Fynney is pretended to be younger brother; these visitation books were formerly in the library of Mr. Anstis, after, Gwho highly valued them, and are now in that of Lord Dacre.

But what is stronger than all, Thomas Lord Dacre just mentioned, settled his estates by his will on a number of his relations and descendants, and after having entailed them on his own children successively, and their heirs-male and female, instead of taking notice of any brother or brother's son, settles them on Giles Fiennes his cousin, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fiennes his uncle, and the heirs of his body; and on failure of them, on the heirs of the body of the said Sir Thomas Fiennes; and on failure of them, on his cousin John Fiennes of Norfolk, son of Sir Robert Fiennes, second son of Sir Roger Fiennes his great grand-father, and on his heirs for ever: 'tis plain, therefore, that the said Thomas Lord Dacre had no brother or brother's son then existing, or indeed ever.

The arms *used* by the *Fynneys* argue against them, I say *used*, because it does not appear that they have *the best right* to them, they being the arms of *Fineux* of Kent, as appears by the visitation books of that county, which family was not in the least allied to that of Fiennes, and it seems that the *Fynneys* have certainly *assumed* their *arms* from some kind of similarity in the names, as for the same reason they *pretend* to claim their *descent* from the *Fiennes*: besides, it is not true that younger sons bore arms essentially from those of their family, unless upon very particular occasions, such as being *adopted* into other families, becoming *possessed of* their mother's inheritance, or upon marriage into families greatly superior to their own. The customary method of differencing family arms antiently, was by adding to them, a bend, a chief, a fess, or some very visible brisure; but not one of the younger branches of the Fiennes family ever thought of quitting their own paternal arms for any other.

Camden, in the pedigree before hinted at, hath collected the various manners in which he found the name to have been written, viz. Fiennes, Fiesnes, Fienles, Fiendles, Fendles, Fednes, Fiednes, Fenys and Fynes, every one of which, it is observable, end with an *s*, and all except *es*: indeed the name of Fynney is so different from that of Fiennes, that this circumstance itself is enough to invalidate Mr. Fynney's assertion that this ancestor was of the Fiennes family.

If Mr. Fynney wishes to prove his assertion, he need only produce copies of those original deeds and records he has mentioned; and if it should then appear that he is really descended as he asserts, it will certainly be paid proper attention to in their accounts of the English peerage, which may be hereafter published, to which it will be a valuable acquisition.

B. L.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

FROM *certain* information and *knowledge*, I acquaint you, that in the account of the death of Lord Ongley, p. 437, you are mistaken when you talk of his lordship's eldest son being born in 1764. The children his lordship left behind him are, four daughters and two sons, viz, 1. Frances; 2. Catherine; 3. Anne; 4. Robert (the present peer) now about 14 years of age; 5. Sarah; and 6. Samuel, aged about 11.

Yours, J. M.

MR. URBAN,

ON the communion table of Aldburgh church, in Yorkshire, on the site of the ancient *Ijurium*, stands a brass dish, with Adam and Eve, the tree and the serpent with a tail reaching to the rock; an inner border, and this inscription repeated, as well as it can be read:

NIEMBARIATZE
HOSLVEKIZE
LVENIEHBAR

An outer border of foliage, and arches like those on that engraved in your vol. LIII. p. 187.

P. Q.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Oct.* 2.

THE inclosed drawing, (*see plate I. fig.* 1.*) copied from an ancient cross which is in my possession, was given me as an addition to my collection of antiques. It is made of cast copper, repaired or retouched, and the rudeness of the workmanship proves it of a very remote time. The figure has been finely gilt with the purest gold (in part worn off), the drapery only excepted, which is blue enamel veined with gold; the ground is a kind of mosaic work, the edges of the fret gilt, and the interstices filled up with enamel of various colours, not unlike the manner on Edward the Confessor's tomb. Hence I am inclined to think it of Saxon origin. The small perforations round the out side served, no doubt, for pins to fasten it to some larger piece; otherwise we must suppose it to have been studded with precious stones, of which the avarice of some former possessor has robbed it.

In considering the various degrees of progress in the manual arts, we are flattered with the present elegance and perfection of our modern workmen, and look back with contempt on the productions of distant ages. This is by no means just; we ought not to depreciate the works of our ancestors, if we do but reflect on the disadvantages they laboured under; the want of improved instruments and tools, the indefatigable pains they took to accomplish their subjects, and what little encouragement was then given in the infant state of a limited commerce. They seem to have been most deficient in figure and proportion, yet very fond of superficial decoration. I speak here only of the Gothic taste in smaller objects; their noble and stupendous works of architecture I shall always admire, and even acknowledge myself an enthusiast. Let any impartial observer, artists and such only excepted who may be bigotted to Grecian and Roman orders, seriously contemplate on the view of some of our distinguished cathedrals, and tell me if it affects him not with a kind of reverential awe, which naturally throws the mind into a solemn and religious state. On the contrary, if our modern places of worship do not approximate ideas of Pagan temples, palaces, &c. what are the generality of the new-erected rural Churches? more fit for Assembly-rooms, Theatres, and public Halls; whilst the very form of our Gothic Minsters and Collegiates conveys the characteristic mark of Christianity.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN,

IT is very certain, that a pair of tables made to open and shut, like a book, may without any impropriety be styled a diptych, according to the natural sense of that Greek word, and as the learned Saxon, C. S. Ernest, applies it, Magaz. 1785, p. 519. But the diptychs in the ancient Christian church were of a very different nature from those ivory sculptures represented in your plate vol. LIV. and described by my friend Mr. Richard Greene there, p. 671, as likewise from those in the possession of Mr. Ernest, and whereof he speaks at large, p. 579, for they were not sculptures cut in ivory, or any other material, but only contained a series of names to be recited and commemorated at a particular part of the service. They 'set forth the names 'of those who had lived righteously, and 'had attained to the perfections of a virtuous life, which was done, partly to 'excite and conduct the living to the 'same happy state by following their 'good example; and partly to celebrate 'the memory of them as still *living*, according to the principles of religion, 'and not properly *dead*, but only translated by death to a more divine life.' See Mr. Bingham's Ecclesiast. Antiq. XV. cap. iii. § 17. and elsewhere, who will tell you further, that the names of living persons, as well as of defunct, were inserted in the church's diptychs, especially if any way conspicuous, or were benefactors.

It seems necessary, Mr. Urban, after this account of the ancient diptychs, which may be depended upon, that a distinction should be made between them and Mess. Greene and Ernest's sculptures; and therefore one would rather choose to call the latter portable shrines, or images, for the purposes of devotion. I am possessed of half of one of these little books, if I may so call them, in ivory, (I call it a half, because the marks of the small hinges which connected it with the other leaf are plainly visible,) very neatly carved, and very perfect; and I have sent it to you to be engraved in its full dimensions, as it is not large, it

* The original is exactly *one fourth part* larger than the drawing.

if you like to do it. *(See plate I. fig. 2.)* It contains, 1. the Annuntiation; 2. the Visitation; 3. the offering of the Magi, who are represented as so many kings, with their respective gifts in their hands. The heads in all the three compartments are admirably well done.

Mr. Ernest, I observe, carries up the antiquity of these sculptures to about 1000 years, or perhaps more; but, for my part, I cannot rate them so high: confessing however, at the same time, that I dare not venture to assign any particular æra for them; and only advancing, that the elegance of the work does not at all comport with the rude state of the arts in the 7th and 8th century.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

Mr. Urban, *Nottingham, Oct.* 18.

I INCLOSE you an exact representation of the caverns near Nottingham, with the conjectures of a learned antiquary concerning the origin of these remarkable remains of antiquity. *(See plate I. fig. 3.)* R. D.

These cavernous structures are situated three parts of a mile South West of Nottingham, in the park the property of the Duke of Newcastle. They consist chiefly of a number of houses, a dove-house, and a church, in which is an altar, &c.; there are two pillars, and there was formerly painting upon the walls. The river Leen, or Lin, gently glides through a part of them, and continues its course towards Nottingham. Various have been the opinions of antiquaries concerning these excavations: some imagine them to have been British colonies; others think them of much later date.

"One may easily guess," says Dr. Stukeley, "Nottingham to have been "an ancient town of the Britons: as soon as they had proper tools, they fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in, and, I doubt not, here was a considerable collection of colonies of this sort; that which I have described in plate XXXIX (Itinerarium Curiosum), will give us an idea of them. It is in the Duke of Newcastle's park. What is visible at present is not of so old a date as their time, yet I see no doubt but it is formed upon theirs.—This is a ledge of perpendicular rock, hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. The church is like those in the rocks of Bethlehem, and other places in the Holy Land; the altar is a natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall; a steeple, I suppose, where a bell hung, and regular pillars; the river, winding about, makes a fortification to it, for it comes at both ends of the cliff, leaving a plain in the middle. The way into it was by a gate cut out of the rock, and with an oblique entrance for more safety; without is a plain, with three niches, which I fancy was their place of judicature, or the like. There is regularity in it, and it seems to resemble that square called the Temple, in the Pictish castle (Plate XXXVIII), in Scotland."

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 5.

DR. Johnson's Meditations and Prayers being now published, permit me to enter the lists in his vindication against the numerous antagonists who have lately in various prints endeavoured to cast a blemish on the character of that truly pious man. Are Christianity and Piety become scandalous in the eyes of our modern free-thinkers? or is the practice of Religion inconsistent with Learning? Does it not shew a callous heart, to scoff at the feelings of a man when verging upon eternity, whose goodness of mind appears from the very work itself which they seem at least to deride, if not absolutely to condemn? The Doctor, however, shews us plainly what were his sentiments, and that he never lost sight of those words of the Psalmist, 'Initium sapientiæ est timor Domini.' Moral prudence is not pusillanimity. A just confidence in the mercies of God is the chief theme of these his devout aspirations; and, considering him as a man of profound learning and solid judgement, there cannot be a nobler example for edification than what he presents us with in this collection of fervent thoughts and resolutions; the form in which they are delivered, I must own, does not strike, considering the importance of the subject; and some trivialities appear that had better been omitted. On the other side, we ought to remember, the whole was not digested into a proper plan for publication; and though we are told, he revised them some time before his death, it is evident he only penned the dictates and emanations of his heart, deeply affected with the love of his Creator; and, as a testimony of his unshaken belief, his further motive must have been universal benevolence. He is accused of human weakness—who is without it? The boldest must and will tremble. Our reasonings now and

at

Fig. 1. p. 840.

Fig. 7. p. 874.

Fig. 6. p. 874.

Fig. 5. p. 874.

at the hour of dissolution will be very different; it is then we shall see the vanity of the praises of men, and that the only intrinsic knowledge we can attain is the true fear of the Lord.

THEOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING put up an insulated spike a few years ago, I was surprized to find how much electricity it brought down from the clouds, though the rod was not many feet above a common conductor at the other end of the house. Give me leave to communicate the appearances it produced during a thunder-storm, as I know not that any account of the same kind hath yet been published. Every flash of lightning, though at the distance of four or five miles, passed briskly through the rod, and the bells ceased ringing for several seconds; then fresh electric matter collecting gradually rang the bells again, till a succeeding flash stopped them. Hence it appears, that every flash of lightning clears the air, for a short time, of the electric fluid, for a circle, whose diameter is at least eight or ten miles; but as flashes struck through the rod which were so far off that the thunder could not be heard, it is probable that this circle may be extended to twice the size I have mentioned. Electricity seldom appeared without a shower; but on June 5, 1784, I thought it extraordinary, that the bells rang with thin and very high clouds, and without the least appearance of rain, till the next post brought me an account of a violent thunder-storm, and very destructive hail, at a village fifty miles distant. Being doubtful how far the rod with the wire assisted in attracting electricity from the clouds, I had it removed a considerable time, and found very little without it in several showers which seemed to be highly electric; and to be certain that the rod, and not the metallic board, is the instrument which takes the electric fluid from the air, the rod was re-placed in a shower, and then sparks immediately followed, though before even the cork-balls were scarcely acted on. It is also observable, that a common hasty shower often gave down more electricity than a thunder-storm. The electric matter incited by a machine, and that brought down from the clouds, have been beyond doubt proved to be the same, and we know that the machine discharges itself at one stroke, and that a thunder-cloud does the same is apparent from what hath been remarked above. Whence proceeds then the continued and reiterated roll of thunder? Is the sound reverberated more, and continued longer, in mountainous countries than in plains? If so, at sea the sound should be but one report. I think it will hardly be allowed that the continuance of the sound arises from the concussion of the clouds against each other, or from turbulent wind confined within them, as some of the ancients have asserted. Engaging as is the enquiry, and wonderful as are the phænomena in these experiments, yet I would advise no one to attempt to erect a machine of this kind, who is not well acquainted with its vehement powers and principles of acting, and who cannot confine it strictly to his own care.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

PETER *the Wild Boy*, of which you inserted Lord Monboddo's account, p. 113, and related his death, p. 236, having been buried in the church-yard of the parish where he resided, he was buried at the expence of Government, a brass plate, with a short inscription to his memory, was erected in the church, which has also been paid, on application, by the Treasury, and a more particular account has been inserted in the parish register. As both these inscriptions are worthy of a place in your Magazine, I wish you to insert them, that the particulars of this extraordinary person may be transmitted to posterity.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

Extract from the Parish Register of North-Church, in the County of Hertford.

"PETER, commonly known by the name of *Peter the Wild Boy*, lies buried in this church-yard, opposite to the porch.—In the year 1725 he was found in the woods near Hamelen, a fortified town in the electorate of Hanover, when his Majesty George I. with his attendants, was hunting in the forest of Hertswold. He was supposed to be then about 12 years of age, and had subsisted in those woods upon the bark of trees, leaves, berries, &c. for some considerable length of time. How long he had continued in that wild state is altogether uncertain; but that he had formerly been under the care of some person was evident from the remains of a shirt-collar about his neck at the time when he was found. As Hamelen was a town where

criminals were confined to work upon the fortifications, it was then conjectured at Hanover, that Peter might be the issue of one of those criminals, who had either wandered into the woods, and could not find his way back again, or, being discovered to be an idiot, was inhumanly turned out by his parent, and left to perish, or shift for himself.—In the following year, 1726, he was brought over to England, by the order of Queen Caroline, then Princess of Wales, and put under the care of Dr. Arbuthnot, with proper masters to attend him. But, notwithstanding there appeared to be no natural defect in his organs of speech, after all the pains that had been taken with him he could never be brought distinctly to articulate a single syllable, and proved totally incapable of receiving any instruction. He was afterwards intrusted to the care of Mrs. Titchbourn, one of the Queen's bed-chamber women, with a handsome pension annexed to the charge. Mrs. Titchbourn usually spending a few weeks every summer at the house of Mr. James Fenn, a yeoman farmer, at *Axter's End*, in this parish, Peter was left to the care of the said Mr. Fenn, who was allowed 35l. a year for his support and maintenance. After the death of James Fenn he was transferred to the care of his brother, Thomas Fenn, at another farm-house in this parish, called *Broadway*, where he lived with the several successive tenants of that farm, and with the same provision allowed by Government, to the time of his death, Feb. 22, 1785, when he was supposed to be about 72 years of age.

"Peter was well made, and of the middle size. His countenance had not the appearance of an idiot, nor was there any thing particular in his form, except that two of the fingers of his left hand were united by a web up to the middle joint. He had a natural ear for music, and was so delighted with it, that, if he heard any musical instrument played upon, he would immediately dance and caper about till he was almost quite exhausted with fatigue: and though he could never be taught the distinct utterance of any word, yet he could easily learn to hum a tune.—All those idle tales which have been published to the world about his climbing up trees like a squirrel, running upon all fours like a wild beast, &c. are entirely without foundation; for he was so exceedingly timid and gentle in his nature, that he would *suffer himself* to be governed by a child. There have been also many false stories propagated of his incontinence; but, from the minutest enquiries among those who constantly lived with him, it does not appear that he ever discovered any natural passion for women, though he was subject to the other passions of human nature, such as anger, joy, &c. Upon the approach of bad weather he always appeared sullen and uneasy. At particular seasons of the year, he shewed a strange fondness for stealing away into the woods, where he would feed eagerly upon leaves, beech-mast, acorns, and the green bark of trees, which proves evidently that he had subsisted in that manner for a considerable length of time before he was first taken. His keeper therefore at such seasons generally kept a strict eye over him, and sometimes even confined him, because, if he ever rambled to any distance from his home, he could not find his way back again: and once in particular, having gone beyond his knowledge, he wandered as far as Norfolk, where he was taken up, and, being carried before a magistrate, was committed to the house of correction in Norwich, and punished as a sturdy and obstinate vagrant, who would not, (for indeed he could not) give any account of himself: but Mr. Fenn having advertised him in the public papers, he was released from his confinement, and brought back to his usual place of abode.

"Notwithstanding the extraordinary and savage state in which Peter was first found greatly excited the attention and curiosity of the public; yet, after all that has been said of him, he was certainly nothing more than a common idiot without the appearance of one. But as men of some eminence in the literary world have in their works published strange opinions and ill-founded conjectures about him, which may seem to stamp a credit upon what they have advanced; that posterity may not through their authority be hereafter misled upon the subject, this short and true account of Peter is recorded in the parish register by one who constantly resided above 30 years in his neighbourhood, and had daily opportunities of seeing and observing him."

A brass plate is fixed up in the parish church of North-Church, on the top of which is a sketch of the head of Peter, drawn from a very good engraving of Bartolozzi, and underneath it is the following inscription:

"To

"To the memory of PETER, known by the name of the *Wild Boy*, having been found wild in the forest of Hertswold, near Hanover, in the year 1725. He then appeared to be about 12 years old. In the following year he was brought to England by the order of the late Queen Caroline, and the ablest masters were provided for him. But, proving incapable of speaking, or of receiving any instruction, a comfortable provision was made for him at a farmhouse in this parish, where he continued to the end of his inoffensive life. He died on the 22d day of February, 1785, supposed to be aged 72."

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Oct.* 13.

BEING upon a visit some time since at the mansion of an old friend in a midland county, he pointed out to me an unknown picture in the gallery, which he was very desirous of having ascertained. I mentioned your Museum as the only probable channel to bring intelligence. It is a full length portrait, 6 feet 6 inches, by 3 feet five inches, of a lady, habited after the Spanish manner, in a black and white striped vest, with a fardingale, and a fine elaborate ruff round the neck, whence issues a black silken string, to which is pendent a small gold seal. Her hands are each adorned with a ring, one on the middle joint of the third finger of the left hand; both are held fast by small strings, which elegantly entwine the fingers, and are fastened at last round the wrists. The whole dress is decorated with pearls and tassels, particularly with a bow or knot of ribbons on the left arm, which is fixed somewhat below the shoulder. On a table is a book opened, upon which she rests her hand; the title-page appears, which is inscribed, *A Dissertation upon Cæsar's Comentaries, by* CLEMENT EDMVNDS, *Remembrancer of the Cittie of London*; but no date. The whole is highly finished, and of good colouring. Upon the front of the petticoat are represented very accurately the sea, castles, rocks, and fishes swimming. The history in the family says, she was a Maid of Honour to a Queen of Bohemia; but what Queen, or who is the person represented, are the desiderata. May not the title to the book * lead to a discovery?

In one of the lodging rooms I observed an old cabinet, with these words inlaid round the cornice: SLEEPE NOT WITHOVT REPENTAVNCE. FOR REPENTAVNCE DESERVETH PARDONE. 1579.

In an old MS. book on vellum was written in the old black letter:

Orate p' aïa Robti Thorpe, Civis et Aldermanni Norwici.

In these parts several old customs are still in use; such as at Christmas great blocks of wood burnt in the hall for the neighbours, with cakes and ale and lamb's-wool; carol-singers, morris-dancers, wassellers, &c.

On Plough-Monday they dress up a plough, which is carried about. Another ceremony is *Heaving* on Easter-Monday. At another time of the year *Blazing*, which is straw lighted at night on the tops of trees. The old bell-harp is likewise a favourite instrument with the country people.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

*** In the newly-discovered Southern isles, companies of strolling minstrels and merry-dancers, called arroys, were found, whose entertainments were called HAAVA's. *See Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

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* The following is the title of an edition now before us, printed by Edward Jones in the Savoy, 1695: "The Commentaries of C. Julius Cæsar, of his Wars in Gallia; and the Civil Wars betwixt him and Pompey; with many excellent and judicious Observations thereupon. As also the Art of our Modern Training. By Clement Edmonds, Esquire. To this edition is now added, at the End of every Book, those excellent Remarks of the Duke of Rohan. Also the Commentaries of the Alexandrian and African Wars, written by Aulus Hirtius; now first made English. With a Geographical Nomenclatour of the Ancient and Modern Names of Towns. Together with a Life of Cæsar, and an Account of his Medals, revised, corrected, and enlarged." A fine print of Cæsar is in the front of the book, which was originally dedicated "To the Prince" (afterwards Charles I.); and is introduced by encomiastic verses of Ben Jonson (two different copies), Sam Daniel, Joshua Silvester, and Guil. Camden, Cl. In honour of the illustrious Father of Topography, his epigram shall be transcribed:

"Cur creperos motus, et aperto prælia Marte
Edmondus nobis pace vigente refert?
Cur sensus mentesque Ducum rimatur, et effert?
Diserteque Anglos bellica multa docet?
Scilicet, ut media meditetur prælia pace
Anglia belli potens, nec moriatur honos.
Providus hæc certe patriæ depromit in usus;
Ut patriæ pacem qui cupit, arma parat."

Some account of "Master Clement Edmonds" would be esteemed a favour. EDIT.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

HAVING seen, in a morning paper of the 19th of October, a paragraph stating that, "on Monday the 17th instant, the Society for promoting the Study of Natural History held their anniversary meeting, and chose officers, &c. for the ensuing year;" being ignorant of the very existence of such a Society, I made it my business to be very particular in my enquiries about the design and object which they have in view; and have the pleasure of sending you the following account. May I accompany it with a request, that it may be inserted in your valuable Miscellany?

It had been long talked of among the lovers of Natural History, that a general meeting of philosophers of this cast was a thing much to be wished, as, from the frequent communication and comparison of their ideas, they would be able at length to ascertain the truth of their several observations. Hence a hope was formed, that they could lay a foundation on which the labours of the curious (ever beginning when solitarily employed, never ending) might be carried on in a regular process, and in the end be completed in a perfect building—and perhaps, Mr. Urban, you will allow that this is the true end of all society, and that the final cause of our love of it is rather the procuring of the solid advantage of helping and instructing each other, than the mere beguiling of an hour, or sporting in the temporary levities of a mixed company. Every species of information is certainly obtained by such social means, and without them no science has ever flourished.

No envy of the Royal Society, which has long been the guardian of Natural History; no disregard to the able manner in which that learned body conduct themselves, suggested any notions of raising another Society who should interfere in the encouragement of this delightful science; but it was thought, that the multifarious objects of the Royal Society, as to the abstruser matters of philosophy, mathematics, &c. prevented, or at least took off from, that close attention to Natural History, which was requisite to give it its due perfection, especially in the more minute concerns of it. Hence it was imagined, that there was a fair opening for *others to co-operate* with that learned body in this one branch, the study of Natural History. *Satis in* RE UNA *consumere curam*, is a maxim which will always hold good in science. General scholars, and bodies of men framed for general pursuits, give excellent outlines of study, and exhibit noble instances of their powers; but the critical finishing of all the minute parts must be reserved for those bodies, or individuals, who, pursuing only one object, carry on a steady enquiry with an undistracted mind. Success has ever been found to attend researches of this kind; and, while we admire the powers of a Newton, a Locke, or a Linnæus, we must own, that their undivided studies enabled them to win their fame.

It appears, that, on the 21st of October, 1782, Mr. William Forsyth, Messr. George and John Prince, Capt. Robson, F.S.A. of the War-office, Mr. Harris, Mr. Dalby, and Mr. Cotton, F.R.S. met at the Black Bear in Piccadilly, and, constituting a Society, invited their several friends to join them. In laudable undertakings, when once a beginning is made, there are usually enough ready to follow. It was the case here, and, in the course of the first twelvemonth, they found themselves a body of twenty zealous friends. Nineteen more were added in the ensuing year, a company sufficient to ensure permanency in a pursuit which every bank, river, or wood, is capable of supplying with some novelty. In the course of the last year some of the most scientific naturalists of the kingdom have joined them. Mr. J. E. Smith, the present possessor of the Linnæan cabinet, attached himself to them very early, having been admitted Feb. 9, 1784. From the cordial union of so many naturalists, so well informed, and so well disposed to the science and to each other, something valuable may certainly be expected.

It was not to be imagined that the Society would continue their meetings long in so inauspicious a mansion as their first-chosen one appeared to be.—Science has a natural dislike to the tumultuous noises of the profanum vulgus.—Accordingly, early in the 3d year of their establishment, they removed to a room at Greenwood's, in Leicester-square.—Here they enjoyed an undisturbed hour, such as could be wished for the promotion of their design, as well as their comfort in promoting

moting it. At present they remain here, but pant for a still more independent situation, and, by taking a commodious house, make a deposit, as it were, of a substantial wealth, books, papers, specimens, and other curiosities, ready to be considered by the members at large, and capable of proving and illustrating the truth of their observations.

The Society have for their officers, four presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. These are chosen annually from the Society at large. To conduct their affairs to better effect, committees also are annually chosen from the Society at large to examine the several branches of Natural History which the Society has undertaken to promote. Five members are allotted to each committee. The branches particularly specified are zoology, botany, conchology, entomology, mineralogy, and extraneous fossils. Besides these committees of particular import, one other is chosen, called a committee of papers, whose business is to consider such papers as are given into the Society, to prepare such as are approved of for publication, and to provide books and instruments, such as the Society may stand in need of. The presidents, the secretary, and treasurer are, by virtue of their office, upon each committee, assisting them by their advice, &c. and having a voice among them. Thus great care is taken to give due effect to every branch of study, all the best powers of the Society being directed to give them all possible exactness.

The contributions of the Society are fixed upon a very easy plan, perhaps too low for a speedy exaltation of the body. For howsoever the zeal of the several members may kindle into a flame, yet some degree of wealth is necessary to every even scientific pursuit. The members are divided into two sorts, ordinary and honorary. The ordinary members are such as live within 20 miles of London. Each member of this denomination, upon his admission, contributes one guinea to the public purse, and ever afterwards pays 3s. 6d. per quarter. It is however at his option, once for all, to pay seven guineas, which exempts him for ever from any future demands. The honorary members are such as have their fixed residence above 20 miles from London, who, as they cannot be supposed to communicate very frequently with the Society, are not required to make the regular quarterly payments. The honorary members, therefore, pay nothing to the public stock, the Society contenting themselves with the expectation, that as they are not called upon to contribute to the wealth of the Society, they will make amends in advancing the knowledge and entertainment of it. The honorary members are dispersed through the various quarters of the world. The East and West-Indies are the residence of some; others are stationed in Africa; in the Crimea; in America; by whose assiduity the Society may possibly be assisted to great effect. All members are chosen by ballot, having been previously proposed by two at least of the present associates.

The Society meet on the Tuesday nearest the full moon in every month, at six o'clock in the evening during the summer, and at one o'clock in the day during the winter.—This last regulation was made on account of the difficulty in determining the colours of specimens by candle-light.

The Society intend to confine themselves entirely to natural objects, to correct the errors of former writers, to describe and set forth all new species as they may occur in every branch, and to communicate all the authentic intelligence which they can obtain of their history and properties; in short, to collect another *Amœnitates Academicæ*, and to publish all certain facts which are in any shape connected with Natural History. The factitious substances of chemists do not come into their plan. The aid of chemistry is resorted to, when the investigation dwells upon the nature and properties of any species. In this branch the Society have a member *instar omnium*, Dr. G. Fordyce, F.R.S. of Essex-str. Anatomy, very necessary in zoology, will have due attention paid to it; and when it is said that Mr. John Hunter, F.R.S. is one of this zealous body, every aid in this respect will be obtained equal to the most sanguine wishes. To the learned and curious of all descriptions the Society make their public address, and would wish to be thought worthy of their communications, and would gladly receive them as fellow-labourers. All papers addressed to the Society, are desired to be sent to their secretary, Mr. George Prince, of Arundel-street in the Strand.

HOMO SUM.

P.S. In a short time I hope to be able

able to send you their laws and regulations, wherein you will observe great attention paid to the true prosperity and promotion of the science which they profess to patronise.

MR. URBAN, *Nottingham, Sept.* 22.

PERHAPS the following remarks on the Morasses in Hatfield Chace may serve as a continuation from p. 540 of your August Magazine, and will certainly tend to demonstrate, that this extensive chace was originally a forest belonging to the ancient Britons; that it was cut down by their enemies the Romans; and consequently, that the subterraneous trees, &c. found here, and in other parts of this kingdom, have lain ever since the Romans reigned in Britain. R. D.

Mr. Abraham de la Prynne observes in No. 275 of the "Philosophical Transactions," "that the levels of Hatfield Chace in Yorkshire were the largest chace of red deer that King Charles I. had in all England, containing in all above 180,000 acres of land; these levels," he says, "were effectuaally dischaced, drained, and reduced to arable and pasture land, at the expence of above 40,000l. by Sir Cornelius Vermuiden, a Dutchman:" he likewise observes, "that some of the trees found here were chopped and squared, others bored through, and others half split, with large wooden wedges with stones therein, and broken axe-heads, somewhat resembling the figure of sacrificing axes; and, near a large root in the parish of Hatfield, were found eight or nine coins of some of the Roman emperors, very much consumed and defaced," and he says, "that upon the confines of this low country, on the Lincolnshire coast, are many large hills of loose sand, under which, as they are continually blowing away, are discovered roots of trees, with the marks of the axe as fresh upon them as if they had been cut down but a few days; hazle-nuts and acorns have been frequently found at the bottom of the soil of these levels, and fir-tree apples, or cones, in large quantities together."—Dr. Plott mentions the like roots of trees found in Stebben Pool, the old pewitt pool, at Layton, and other places, in Staffordshire.—Dr. Leigh observes, in his History of Cheshire, "that in draining Martin Meer were found great numbers of the roots and trunks of large pitch trees, in their natural position, and eight canoes, such as the old Britains sailed in; and in another moor was found a brass kettle, beads of amber, and human bodies, entire and uncorrupted as to outward appearance. Several places of the soil of the isles of Anglesea and Man are likewise full of roots and trees. Verstegan says, "that in the moors and morasses of the Netherlands, large fir-trees are commonly found;" and Helmont mentions the Veel there, a moss nine miles broad. M. de la Terr says, "that trees and roots are frequently found in the low grounds, levels, and morasses of France, Switzerland, and Savoy;" and Rammarieu assures us, "that in the territories of Modena, which are several miles long and broad, and at present a fruitful dry country, though in the time of the Cæsars it was nothing but a great lake, are found at 30, 40, or 50 feet deep, the soil of a low marshy country, full of trees, ledges, reeds, nuts, &c. Most men refer all this to Noah's flood; but if so, how comes it that the trees lie so near each other? why some of them burnt, others chopped, some split, others squared, and others bored thro'? why does the soil at the bottom of large rivers lie in ridges and furrows? and why are the coins of Roman emperors found there? There seems no doubt but that the Romans were in those parts, and did actually destroy this large and beautiful forest of Hatfield Chace. The common road of the Romans out of the south into the north part of the country was, formerly, from Lindum, or Lincoln, to Segolocum, or Little Burrow upon Trent; and from thence to Danum, or Doncaster. A little off to the east and north-east of this road the Romans encamped on a spacious heath or moor, not far from Finningley (as appears by their fortifications still to be seen there); and it is probable that a battle ensued betwixt the famous Ostorius and the Britons, for hard-by is a small town called Osterfield, so denominated from the general who obtained the victory.

The peat dug in this chace is of two kinds: the first is generally black, and when dried and broken, resembles pitch, and undoubtedly contains a great quantity of bitumen. The second kind is from a very light to a very dark brown; it is not hard when dry, nor does it appear to be bituminous; it is generally

supposed

supposed to be a vegetable, and, when analysed, is found (like other vegetables) to contain salts and oil. R. D.

MR. URBAN,

Hæc loca, vi quondam et vastâ convulsa ruinâ
(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas)
Dissiluisse ferunt: cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret, venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit: arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit æstu.
Æn. iii. 414.

THE poet, you observe, is speaking of the separation of Sicily from Italy, which, in very ancient time, were conjoined. But, as the text now stands, there is a manifest contradiction in his narrative. He says the fields and cities of the two countries were *litore diductas, parted by a shore*, whereas this is not only contrary to matter of fact, but he himself tells us, the separation was made by water, or the sea, *venit medio vi pontus*; that Hesperia, i. e. Italy, was severed from Sicily, *undis*; and that the sea ran between them, *angusto æstu*, by a narrow strait. Now if, by the alteration of a single letter, you will read *litora diductas*, every thing will be right and consistent, as the sense will then be, 'that the sea flowed in by a narrow strait between the fields and cities of the two countries, they being separated by it, *quoad litora*, i. e. in respect of their several shores;' as in truth they are.

As to the fact, that Sicily was once united to Italy, and, by a violent earthquake, *vi quondam et vastâ convulsa ruinâ*, was dismembered from it; that the sea thereby, and by that agent, was forcibly introduced between them, and formed the strait of Messina, appears extremely credible. The author imputes this astonishing revolution to an earthquake, insinuates that there was a tradition of such an event, and that a very ancient one; and I am of opinion, that whoever considers the nature of these countries, the gift of earthquakes and volcanos, as shewn and verified by Sir William Hamilton, in his *Observations on Vesuvius*, &c.; and by Mr. Swinburne, in his *Travels* into these parts, will find every reason in the world to believe, that such an extraordinary convulsion of nature did once happen here, though we know not the time when. The remarks of these philosophical gentlemen are of importance, even in this view; and, in regard to this curious passage in the Æneid, since, as aforetime, many have been inclined to consider the lines as a flight of poetry, or a mere embellishment in that noble poem, they now can view it both in that light, and as a circumstance substantiated and founded in nature and truth, which certainly adds great beauty to the lines, and evinces at the same time the art and learning of the poet.

John Twine, the Kentish antiquary, in his elegant dialogue *de Rebus Albionicis*, &c. seems to have been fully persuaded that our island of Britain was formerly, *viz.* long before the destruction of Troy, united to Gaul, *Twine*, p. 8, *seq.* See also *Camd. Brit.* col. 1. of *Gibson's Translation*, and the note there. But this case appears to me very different from that of Sicily and Italy; an adequate efficient cause is here wanting; the strait is too large to be brought about by the supposed cause, *viz.* the workings, or tides, of the Germanic and Gallic oceans, *Twine*, p. 9; too much stress is laid on the words *divisus* and *diductus*, used by the classics on the occasion, *Twine*, pp. 22, 23; and lastly, present appearances do not much favour or corroborate the conjecture; insomuch, that one has not that plausible ground for assenting to the detachment of Britain from Gaul, as we have for that of Sicily from Italy.

The subject, Mr. Urban, of the emerging, formation, and detachment of islands, is very copious; but as it is not my intention to dilate upon it, but only to confer, in few words, the two cases of Sicily and Britain, for the illustration of the known and celebrated lines of Virgil, I shall pursue it no further.

Yours, &c. T. ROW.

MR. URBAN,

IF you are as great a coffee-drinker as Mr. Ray, who said, "that the part of Arabia which produced this berry was truly called *happy*;" or a frequenter of coffee-houses, either as an antiquary or a valetudinarian, you will chuckle on reading the disputes which the first introduction of this drug-berry occasioned in Mecca and Constantinople. After the recital of them by Dr. Moseley, whose 8vo pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the Properties and Effects of Coffee," you may purchase for half-a-crown, it will be needless to encumber your Miscellany with a recapitulation, or to tell you how the dervises and priests *fell foul* upon coffee, and procured an order for the offices of the police to shut

up the coffee-houses; and in the next reign, for a certain sum, were content to permit it to be sold in private. Enthusiasts have supposed it the *nepenthe* of Homer; and one of your correspondents, still more enthusiastic, has dropt a hint, that Abigail cajoled K. David with a strong dish of coffee under the name of *parcht corn*,*. "The virtues of this chearful liquor," says Dr. M., "*like moral virtues under despotism*, operated in Constantinople to its detriment. By dispelling the *torpitude* brought on by their vicious excesses, and recruiting their spirits, sunk by the depravity of their habits, it introduced a disposition to exercise the understanding; a crime in every government that tolerates nothing but silent obedience:" not by the intoxication or exhilaration of the spirits, but by the freedom of communication inseparable from places of public resort, where all ranks are on a level. A like reason gave a check to our coffee-houses, 1675, as to those of Constantinople, when the affairs of Turkey were in a critical situation during the minority of Mahomet IV. according to Rycaut (not, as the Doctor, Ricaut.) Is it not extraordinary then that the French should encourage the cultivation and commerce of this plant so much more than we? or is our national character so strongly marked with a bias to liberty, that nature with us wants no assistance from art? But however our brains stand in no need of its aid, Dr. M. shews that it is of the utmost consequence to our stomachs. Englishmen are gross feeders, very apt to counteract the observation of *le bon Plutarque*, as Rousseau calls him, "that man is not a carnivorous animal, because he hath not the teeth of a lion or a dog." Englishmen also love the juice of the grape to such an excess, that coffee must be called in to restore the tone of their stomachs, and strengthen their nerves. Mr. Ray, when a student at Leyden, cured himself of the head-ach by drinking large draughts of tea, which I have known make the hands of another student shake. The same great naturalist, by drinking coffee every day, was cured, not only of the head-ach, but of every other complaint. In the West-Indies, strong coffee drunk warm in a morning fasting, *and good exercise after it*, has been productive of innumerable cures. If we believe this new advocate for coffee, it is, like tar-water, a panacea. We may study, drink, rake, and follow every pursuit to what excess we please—coffee will set all right again. It is an antidote to the use (or rather abuse) of opium, whose soporific operations it counteracts; consequently, where excruciating pain is lulled by the one, extravagant exertion may be excited by the other drug. In the latter view the angel Gabriel prescribed coffee to Mahomet. Whatever be the objection to this berry by European physicians, that it is *dry*, *cold*, *hot*, *sedative*, or *stimulant*, they are all done away in the present publication. "Medical science disclaims their pretensions as creations of the imagination, and transfers their contest for decision to a synod of Turkish priests *." "The *confined use* of coffee in England has not allowed it a fair trial. All should drink it—except those who find it does not agree with them †." Such was Slare, who, after feeling the ill effects of "using it *in too great excess*, quite abandoned it for above thirty years, and soon recovered the good tone of his nerves, which continued steady ever after." "We are indebted," says Dr. M. "to the virtues we derive from coffee, to the total derangement of its natural state by the process it undergoes in roasting from the fire ‡." This and the other preliminaries duly settled, "let us reflect on the state of our atmosphere, the food and modes of life of the inhabitants, so injurious to youth and beauty, filling the large towns and cities with chronical infirmities, and I think it will be evident what advantages will result from the general use of coffee in England as an article of diet, from the comforts of which the poor are not excluded (he should have said *would not be* excluded, if his arguments could make it as common and cheap as tea), and to which purposes it may often be employed as a safe and powerful medicine §." Every impartial reader must think this an exaggerated panegyric on coffee, and calculated for some interested purpose.

In extolling the virtues of poppy, the Doctor thus apostrophises: "If the *silphium* was held in veneration as coins, and hung up in temples ‖; if the *mallow* was dignified by the name of sacred **;

* Vol. L. p. 527.

* P. 53. † P. 58. ‡ P. 63. § Pp. 68, 69.

‖ Plin. N. H. xix. 3. Hesychius, Βασιλικόν. Spanheim, De Us. et Præst. Numism, diss. 4.

** By Pythagoras.

if

if a statue was erected to the *lettuce**; what honours are not due to the *poppy*, &c. &c.?" You may imagine how I was struck with the reference to Suetonius, as if he had said this statue was erected to the lettuce by Augustus; but, on turning to the passage (Suet. Aug. c. 59) I found not a word of the *lettuce*, but that the emperor erected the statue to his *physician*, Antonius Musa. Pliny (Nat. Hist. xix. 8.), tells us, it was on account of the use made of the lettuce by that skilful man: but if Dr. M. has no statue till one is erected to the coffee-berry, he deserves to go without it, for his carelessness in quoting antient authors. Let us see if his account of Pythagoras and the mallow is more correct. Jamblichus, as cited by Stanley †, gives one of his maxims, "Plant mallows, but eat it not;" and gives no very intelligible explanation of it. But nothing about Pythagoras and the mallow is found in Pliny. [Philo-medicus *in our next.*]

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 13, 1785.

A LEARNED friend having mentioned his seeing an advertisement of a Life of Cervantes, and Remarks on his Writings from the French of Mr de Florian, I was disposed to look into it, and have found that superficiality I expected. The whole is prefixed to a work, of all others the least calculated for translation, *La Galatea*, which notwithstanding the Frenchman had attempted. The six books he has reduced to three, and has added a fourth to complete the whole, with what success, perhaps, very few would wish to know. As the parts of the life are selected with very little judgement, so it is certain, that there is very little shewn in the Remarks on his writings, his accounts of which are by no means to be depended on. Our author's novels, we are told, are very inferior to his Don Quixote. In answer to which, I have to observe, that they are such as the Author of that work might be proud to own. They are undoubtedly his second work, and carry striking marks of the same genius, but employed in subjects of an humbler nature, *Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo.* Among these I have ever looked on the *Licenciado Vidriera* as a Quixote in miniature. He is with much justice styled, by the Italians, *Il poccacio Ispagnol.* From *El Casamiento Enganoso* is formed, Rule a Wife and have a Wife; and from another of these, *El zelloso Estremeno*, is the Padlock taken. What is said of the *Comedias* is mere cavilling: they were designedly improper, with a view to correct the absurdities of the stage. I do not know where the blame is due, whether to the French or English translator; but certainly one of these Dramas, *El kusion dichoso*, had been more decently rendered *The Lucky Pimp*, than called *The Fortunate Lecher*. But the Englishman is much hurt by the name of *Cuix*, as appears in a note. But let me tell him the names. *El Padre Coux* in this play is in offensively used, as is that of Mr. and Mrs. *Crost* in the Trip to the Jubilee. As we have a translation from a translation, no wonder we are in the dark. He mentions the *Garden Calendar* and the *Great Bernard*, as two works of *Cervantes*; and in a note observes, what sort of a work the *Garden Calendar* was, its title explains. One might suppose from hence it was the same as Miller's. But, says he, I am at a loss to guess what Saavedra means by *The Great Bernard.* There is nothing like having recourse to the Original. *Las Semanas del Iardin*, The Weeks of the Garden, *y el Famoso Bernardo*, and the famous *Bernardosa del Carpio.* These two, with the finishing of the *Galatea*, seem to have been the subject of his future labour, had Providence so permitted. In an instance or two our translator has shewn a culpable disposition. Many of the MOORS, says he, are questionless, of a benign and merciful nature; though some of these may be as unfeeling as those of our WEST INDIA planters, who affect to consider their slaves in the light only of Orang-outangs. Whether what he here asserts proceeds from his own knowlege, or whether he has adopted the notions of a Reverend Surgeon, the self-boasting advocate of humanity, who was himself the faulty character he condemns, he has here fully slandered a body of men as respectable as any members of society. How the epithet *fameil*, as it corresponds with the general character of AZAN, *is improperly foisted* into the question of Mr. *Florian*, as we are no where told how CERVANTES escaped his cruelties; and that therefore he might *pass for a Prince humane even to a weakness*, it was incumbent on the translator to have shewn, if he expected to be credited. It is remarkable that *Cervantes* has advanced nothing in this matter that is not to be farther confirmed from the contemporary historian of Algiers *Haedo.* Add to this, that epithets are in

* By Aug. Sueton. Several of the Valerian family.

† Hist. of Philos. p. 462, 473.

no instance unmeaning expletives with him. If you think the above may afford some minutes amusement to your readers, you receive the same from yours, A. B.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING just read a small pamphlet, lately published, (entitled, "Strictures on Ecclesiastical Abuses, addressed to the Bishops, Clergy, and People of Great Britain," see p. 629.) with great pleasure, as a work meant to expose and censure too many corrupt practices amongst the clergy, and which are great obstructions to morality and religion; I was a little surprised not to find, amongst his abuses, one appropriated to the investigation of the management of Queen Anne's bounty. Being myself a little interested, I could have wished to have seen a stricture on this subject. added by this censor as a ninth abuse. I think it might have been added with great propriety, as a matter entirely belonging to the body of clergy.—The fund of this bounty is now arisen to a great sum, and, if not soon lessened, by appropriating it to the purposes it was intended, will, in all probability, be soon laid hold on by government, for the exigences of state. This, most probably, will be the end of it, since the trustees give themselves little concern about the intention of it, and the whole is at present at the disposal of secretaries, clerks, &c. The original mode by which the accumulating interest of this fund is to be disposed of to livings under such a value is, if an incumbent of such a living can procure a donation of 200l. to his church, he may then apply for 200 more from this fund. But in these ungodly days such a donation rarely happens; yet when it does happen, it is seldom of much advantage to the clergyman, for he can only receive 2 per cent.* from the trustees, in order to encourage his making a purchase with the money in land. But, unfortunately, this 2 per cent. business, which was meant to promote, on the contrary operates to impede, every effort of the clergyman's purchasing land; so that now few of them ever attempt it. Paying only 2 per cent. and receiving 5 or 6, is too great an inducement to keep the money in hand, and to make objections to every attempt to purchase. Either the title is not sufficient, or the situation is improper, &c &c.

It would be a real benefit to the clergy, and a greater still to society, were part of this bounty, applied to rebuild parsonage-houses. The great decay of religion morality, and virtue amongst the generality of people proceeds from the non-residence of the clergy, together with its consequent evil, the careless and slovenly manner in which parochial duty is commonly performed. But it is impossible the bishops can enforce residence universally, when above one half of the parsonage-houses are in ruins, or entirely fallen, never to rise again, unless by some extraordinary assistance. The late act for this purpose is not sufficient: it is but very few of the clergy who can afford to put it in execution. CLERICUS.

* *Query* Who receives the benefit of the *surplus interest?*

MR. URBAN,

THE uncommon appearance in a body after above forty years interment, in a parish church in the West of England, p. 607, is certainly very singular, and arose most probably from the following circumstances: The body of that corpulent, but not remarkably fat person, was deposited in a coffin on three large stones, within an earthen grave of a gravelly and wet soil. Such gravelly soil is known to be very pervious, to admit of a water passing very quickly, and to abound with *pyrites*. Through the surrounding earth, at times, the water has so moistened the lid of the coffin, as that it could not resist the weight of the earth laid on it, without breaking and falling in: But the bottom was supported by the large stones; and, as air could pass under it, did not rot as it should have done by the continual moisture it had lain in, if flat on the ground, and especially as the corrupted humours of the body, as it decayed, by stagnation at the bottom of the grave, must destroy that preserving quality of the water which has so long, and so extraordinarily kept some internal parts of the body. From the situation of the two lumps of fat, it is clear they were the remains of the fat contained in the *Omentum* or cawl; for generally persons, emaciated by the gout, and wasted in every part for want of exercise, are yet found to have much fat about the belly, and in the *Omentum*. That a chalybeate water strongly impregnated with marine salt, and vitriolic acid, may have clarified and hardened the fat, and given that consistency and hardness, and bright red colour in the fleshy parts, will not appear surprising; and from their appearance, with several lumps of fat adhering to them, were most likely portions of the *Abdominal muscles*

So

So various and surprising are the progress and manner of dissolution, that bodies are found in some soils quickly turned to dust, while others are wholly or partially preserved many years. The brightness of the ornaments may be accounted far from the manner they were placed in, being constantly washed from dust, or insects, by the frequent percolation of the water.

P. 626. l. 2. "The seat of Robert Mead Wilmot, Esq." This gentleman married the eldest daughter, and one of the coheiresses of —— Roberts, Esq. of Harbledown, who died possessed of his family seat above fifty years ago, and is buried in the family vault of St. Peter's Church in Canterbury. Yours, &c. A. I. E.

Extract of a Letter from Lichfield, dated Sept. 24, 1785.

ON Friday, the 2d of this month, during some alterations in a chapel, formerly an Oratory, on the North side of Mavesyn-Ridware church *, five miles from this city, a stone coffin was found, with a circular compartment for the head, and in it a human skeleton, which, from various old deeds in his possession, the ingenious and worthy proprietor has, with great care, fairly and truly transcribed; and, from other circumstances, appears to be the remains of Hugo Mavesyn, who was buried in the reign of Henry the First, and son of Henry Mavesyn a Norman, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and had lands given him in Staffordshire. The skeleton was amazingly strong boned, and the teeth singularly white and round, though interred above 640 years since. In an adjoining Gothick nich, in the wall, near the above-mentioned stone coffin, was discovered, with small portions of linen sear cloth, the skeleton of Henry Mavesyn, a Knight Hospitaller, and Great Grandson of Hugo, in a coffin of lead, of an uncommon form. These remains, after being exposed to gratify the curious, were ordered to be covered again, with the greatest care possible, and under his own inspection, by their descendant Charles Chadwicke, Esq. of Mavesyn Ridware-Hall, and owner of the aforesaid chapel. Mr. Barret, an ingenious draughtsman from Manchester, attended Colonel Chadwick from Lancashire, where he principally resides, and has taken accurate drawings of the coffins, and other ancient tombs in the said aisle.

* The particulars of this letter have been confirmed by another correspondent, who signs R. S. and observes, that both Erdiswicke and Pennant have grossly erred in the orthography of the *name* and *place*. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

A Correspondent, who signs himself a *Looker-on*, p. 714, objects to a passage in Mr. White's Sermons, where it is observed, that, *in brilliancy of imagination, and delicacy of taste, Berkeley is surely not inferior to Shaftesbury*.—I should be glad to be informed by your correspondent, what rank and dignity "have to do with *taste* and *imagination?*" It is not *a long line of Ancestry* that is the object of the comparison, but their abilities in style and composition as authors; and I must confess I can perceive no reason, why a bishop though *not a nobleman*, or even a curate, should not write as well as any *lay-lord* in the kingdom. Your correspondent seems to be of opinion, that *noblemen* must unavoidably possess superior understandings and talents in proportion to their rank in life, an opinion which every day's experience contradicts. I can perceive no impropriety in the parallel, and Mr. White may save himself the trouble, of either expunging the passage, or searching for another. M.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent who reviewed Berkeley's Essay, p. 805, says, that "no philosophers have confuted his denial of the existence of matter." Had he understood Reid's "Inquiry into the Human Mind," he would have perceived that he had confuted it, by demonstrating that Berkeley builds his system, if nothingness can be called one, on a previous hypothesis, that of Locke, that there are images or pictures in the mind; which hypothesis he denies. This notorious inconsistency and sophistry is detected by Reid (see his conclusion *sub fin.*), and exposed by Beattie. But, were no flaw discoverable in Berkeley, it is surprising that any one should be an advocate for that which, according to the confession of these philosophers themselves, can answer no purpose; but confounds common sense, and, *à fortiori*, unsettles all religious belief. Yours, &c. T.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 4.*

I Shall be much obliged if any of your learned correspondents will inform me in what manner Wesseling has solved the difficulty respecting the Taxing mentioned by St. Luke, chap. ii. ver. 2, in his *Disp. ad Marmor vetus de P. Sulpicii Quirini censu*, p. 21, 22. M. M.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 799.

Tuesday, May 31.

THE Twenty Resolutions of the Committee to whom the Ten Propositions voted by the Parliament of Ireland were referred, being at length agreed to;

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Lords on the subject of the said Resolutions; which being granted, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Marquess of Graham, Mr. Grenville, Lord Advocate, Lord Hood, Sir Adam Fergusson, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Popham, &c. were appointed.

The above gentlemen immediately repaired to the Painted Chamber, and having placed themselves at the bar, standing, uncovered, the Duke of Chandos, Duke of Manchester, Marquess of Buckingham, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Amherst, Earl of Denbigh, Lord King, Lord Stormont, Lord Sydney, Lord Sackville, Earl of Abercorn, Lord Camden, and the Bishop of Bangor, placed themselves opposite, sitting, with their hats on.

Mr. *Pitt* acquainted their Lordships, that the House of Commons had taken into their consideration so much of his Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, upon Jan. 25, as related to the adjustment of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, and had come to Twenty Resolutions, which he had the honour to present to their Lordships, with a copy of the evidence which had been delivered at the bar of the House of Commons in consequence of that part of his Majesty's most gracious speech.

The *Lord President* received the papers, and each party bowed, which concluded the conference.

Wednesday, June 1.

In a Committee to consider of the state of the Pilchard Fishery, it was resolved;

That a bounty of six shillings be allowed for every hogshead of Pilchards exported between the 24th of June, 1785, and 25th June, 1786, in case no more than 5,000 hogsheads be exported.

That three shillings be allowed, in case no more than 10,000 hogsheads be exported.

That two shillings be allowed, in case no more than 15,000 be exported. And,

That one shilling be allowed, in case no more than 20,000 be exported.

Mr. *Francis* again brought forward several Resolutions (see p. 441) respecting the resources and disbursements of the Bengal Government in India; by which he endeavoured to make it appear to the House, that there was a difference between the estimates delivered at different times; and that, adding the surplus estimated by the Court of Directors to the deficiency estimated by the Governor General and Council of Bengal, that difference amounted to 3,321,200l.

Mr. *Dundas* thought the time very improper to enter into such an investigation, when the affairs of the East India Company were in a train of management, the result of which could not at present be judged of by the House.

Mr. *Burke* remarked, that the train which the right hon. Gentleman alluded to was that very train of fallacy and misrepresentation of which his honourable friend complained.

Mr. *Francis* moved nine Resolutions, all tending to make good his charge; on each of which the previous question was put, and negatived; by which, tho' the House did not agree with them, they are to remain on the Journals of their proceedings.

Thursday, June 2.

No debate.

Friday, June 3.

The order of the day being read, for going into a Committee for diminishing the number of the Judges in the Court of Session of Scotland, and increasing the salaries of those that should remain, and those of the Barons of Exchequer;

Lord Advocate rose, he said, not to press forward the bill during the present Session, but only to open the intention of the bill; for which purpose he begged leave to move, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the number of Judges in Scotland ought to be diminished.

Lord *Maitland* ridiculed the idea of binding the House to acknowledge a Resolution, of which the learned Lord, in the very same breath, declined the discussion. He considered the introduction of the bill, in the manner it was brought in, as an infringement of the prerogative of the Crown. He thought the number of Judges the great security

security against influence, which in every cause of importance was exerted in the Courts of Session.

Mr. *Dundas* contended, that the number of Judges in Scotland far exceeded what were necessary for the dispatch of business; and that the way to render the Judges superior to influence would be by increasing their salaries.

Mr. *Eden* objected to the motion, as irregular.

Lord *Mahon* differed totally in opinion from the learned Lord. He was certain, that the increase of salary, as it would render the object more desireable, so it would render the possessor more the instrument of undue influence.

Lord Advocate withdrew his motion, and moved,

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the salaries of the Judges in Scotland be increased in the following proportion:

To the Lord President of the Court of Session £.2200
To each of the Ordinary Judges £.1100
To the Ch. Baron of Exchequer £.2200
To the Puisne Barons £.1100

This Resolution seemed to meet the concurrence of the House.

In a Committee of the whole House on a bill for bringing into one act all the Excise judicative laws;

Mr. *Beaufoy* enforced the necessity of such a law, as well on the ground of security to the subject, as on the justice and expedience of Government.

Mr. *Pitt*, and the law officers, were against carrying the bill through the House this Session. It was ordered to be printed.

Monday, June 6.

Lord *Maitland* remarked, that tho' the order for the call of the House had been put off for three months, yet he would submit it to the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer's consideration, whether the House ought not to be called together before so weighty a matter should be finally concluded as the commercial system between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. *Hussey* was no friend to frequent calls of the House.

Mr. *Sheridan* hoped the right hon. gentleman would move for a call of the House before the Resolutions should be passed into a law, or pledge himself to support the motion of any other Member for that purpose.

Mr. *Pitt* did not feel himself bound to decide upon the matter. Any Member has an equal right to make such a motion; and, when made, the House might judge of the propriety of it. At present, he owned, he could not see any necessity for such a motion.

Mr. Alderman *Watson* moved, that the bill for regulating the rope-makers' trade might be read, which, being brought in as a *private bill*, does not properly come under our notice. The grievance complained of was, that ships employed in the foreign trade not only purchased cordage abroad for themselves, but brought home large quantities to dispose of to others. The object of the bill was therefore simply this, to lay such a duty on the importation of foreign cordage, as to prevent the ruin of the rope-making trade in this country. It was generally agreed that the evil did exist, and called strongly for a remedy; but, when the question came to be put, Members were wanting to make a House, and the bill was lost for the present from that circumstance.

Tuesday, June 7.

Lord Mahon's bill for the better regulation of county elections, after being agitated a considerable time, was lost by the same neglect.

Wednesday, June 8.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for exchanging the ground on which the barracks are erected in Scotland-yard, belonging to the Crown, for that on which the barracks at Tinmouth are erected, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. *Hussey* opposed the bill, on the ground of making an opening for the enlargement of fortifications, which he thought were already carried to an enormous extent.

Mr. *Rose* assured the hon. gentleman, that nothing more was intended by the bill than merely to accommodate the Duke of Northumberland with a piece of ground that lay contiguous to his garden; for another piece of ground of equal value.

No other material objection was made. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. *Dempster* rose to make a motion relative to the abolition of the licences to hawkers and pedlars; but, being informed that something was soon to be determined respecting them, he wished to know what was the intention of Ministers concerning them.

Mr. *Pitt* hoped the hon. gentleman would defer his motion till the matter should

should be further considered.

Mr. *Dempster* readily complied; but could not help declaring in the most unequivocal terms against depriving an useful class of men of the means of getting their bread.

Lord *Surrey* rose, he said, in consequence of the notice he had given of his intention to propose a tax as a substitute to that on female servants, the principle of which he utterly disliked.

Mr. *Pitt* wished his Lordship to suspend what he had to offer till he should submit to the Committee certain modifications of the tax, which he hoped would render it unexceptionable. It had been observed, that this tax would operate in proportion to the necessities of those who were to be the objects of it; and that those who had most need of servants, and were least able to pay for them, by being burdened with a numerous family of children, were to have the burden multiplied upon them in a double and triple ratio. He admitted the truth of this argument; and, to remove this inconvenience, he should propose, that every person should be allowed to keep one servant free, in addition to those specified by the act, for every two children they have under the age of fourteen. And as this would occasion a deficiency in what the tax was calculated at first to produce, he would propose, in relieving those who were least able to bear the burden, to lay a small addition on those who may be supposed able to bear it the best. It was on those who were unmarried, and therefore presumed to have no children. This addition, he said, was for every man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, never having been married, keeping male servants, to pay 1l. 5s. for each; and for female servants, 2s. 6d. for one, 5s. for two, 10s. for three or more, over and above what is paid by married persons. These, he trusted, would make good the deficiency occasioned by the above exemptions.

He then stated, that, as there would probably be a deficiency of £.20,000 occasioned by a reduction that had been made on a part of the shop-tax, he should propose to make it good by a tax which seemed to meet the sense of the House, and that was, on those who followed the profession of attorneys. Of these, he said, it was computed there were about 1400 (he would take them at 1000) in London, and about 3300 in the whole kingdom besides; the former he proposed should pay £.5 a year for a licence, the latter £.3; which, with a stamp of 2s. 6d. on warrants for causes, supposed to be about 40,000 a year, would amount to the sum wanted nearly. He therefore begged leave to submit those taxes to the consideration of the Committee.

Lord *Surrey* then rose, to propose his taxes in lieu of that on female servants, against which he had conceived a rooted aversion. The tax on female servants had been given, he said, for £.140,000. Those which he should propose would produce £.180,000. As,

1. An annual licence of 10s. to be taken out by all persons wearing silk stockings: the number he computed at 140,000—£.70,000.

2. The same by all persons wearing hair-powder: the number the same, and the produce the same—£.70,000.

3. A tax on attorneys, in which he had already been anticipated by the right hon. gentleman, though in a different mode. And,

4. A licence to be taken out by those who wear watches; married persons to pay 2s. 6d. a year; unmarried persons 3s. 6d. After explaining and commenting upon the above taxes, he moved the first.

Mr. *Drake* rose in support of the above taxes, which he endeavoured to recommend to the Minister in preference to that on female servants, which, he said, was an odious and unpopular tax. He wished him on this occasion not to be the stubborn oak, out the pliant willow, and bend to the voice of the people. He feared that, by taxing the female part of the community, many of them would be turned loose upon the town, and exposed to prostitution; an evil from whence originated all the vices with which the morals of youth were corrupted.

Mr. *Smith* objected to the tax on the wearers of silk stockings, as a tax upon trade that would ultimately affect his constituents.

Mr. *Pitt* attacked his Lordship's whole budget. The noble Lord's taxes, he observed, were neither such as would be less exceptionable, less burdensome, more productive, or more easy in the collection, than those which he had the honour to propose to the Committee. If his Lordship meant his tax on silk stockings and hair-powder to be as substitutes for the taxes on servants, it would only be transferring the taxes from

from the masters, who were competent, to the servants, who were by no means fit objects of taxation. And how were those taxes to be collected? Would they not be the subject of general evasion? And who were to be the informers? Were they to stop ladies in the street, and say, Ladies, shew me your licences for your stockings and your powder? "Would not this put many a well-dressed damsel to the blush! He said a few words in reference to what the Member for Nottingham had said against the licence for wearing silk stockings, as affecting the chief manufacture of his constituents, and thought nothing was to be apprehended on that account, as not a stocking the less would be worn, for none would take out a licence but those who make a conscience of paying the tax, and those who were not so scrupulous would wear them without. He concluded, with giving the preference to the taxes proposed by himself, as more certain in the produce, more easy in their collection, and to be paid by persons competent to the burden, which those of the noble lord were not.

Mr. *Fox* remarked on what the right hon. gentleman had said of the certainty of collecting his taxes. If the tax on women-servants may be supposed to have any affinity to that on male servants, he could only say, that the latter was notoriously known to be evaded in the most shameless manner, and he could see no reason to suppose that the present tax would be less liable to evasions. On that account, therefore, he thought the noble Lord's taxes upon an equality, and in other respects much superior, as less liable to reproach. He remarked on what the Member for Nottingham [Mr. Smith] had said of the tax affecting the chief manufacture of his constituents. Whatever the hon. gentleman might *now* think, he seemed to be of another opinion when a more weighty cause was in agitation formerly; for, should the licence to be taken out affect that particular branch of the manufacture of his constituents, some other part of the manufactory would increase in proportion. He was therefore for adopting his noble friend's taxes in preference to that on women-servants, which was, he said, an odious tax, and would make us a reproach among nations.

Mr. *Courtenay* was sorry that a Minister in England should find it necessary to propose a tax on women, as he could find but one country in the universe that furnished an example, and that was Holland; a nation not very famous for their politeness to the fair-sex. He attacked the tax in his usual strain of satirical humour, and concluded with advising the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to hazard his popularity by following the example of the Dutch in laying a tax on female servants.

Sir *Richard Hill* spoke against the tax; and, in answer to something that fell from the former speaker in allusion to his sometimes quoting from the Bible, he wished the hon. gentleman would look a little more into that book, that he might be able to follow his example.

Sir *Edward Astley* objected to any more taxes being laid upon the people. If those already imposed were regularly collected, and fairly applied, he was persuaded, they would be fully sufficient for the purposes of Government. He instanced the receipt-tax, as immensely productive, if generally complied with.

Sir *P. J. Clerk* objected generally to the tax on servants, but particularly as it affected the officers of a certain rank in the army, who by their situation in life were obliged to keep servants, and from the scantiness of their pay were ill able to pay for them. He hoped they would be exempted.

Mr. *Pitt* said, a clause of exemption was already in the bill.

Sir *J. Johnstone* seemed rather to approve of Lord Surrey's taxes than those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; though he thought, by taxing attorneys, they would ruin their clients to reimburse themselves.

Mr. *Eden* could approve of no taxes that did not discriminate between people of property and people of no property. —Such were the licences for wearing silk stockings and hair-powder, in which the mistress and the maid were placed on the same footing.

Several other Members took part in the debate. At length the question was put on Lord Surrey's budget, when the numbers were,

Ayes - 22.
Noes - 104.

Mr. *Pitt* then rose, and moved the following new taxes:

That there shall be paid, by every person not having been married,

For one female servant, 2s. 6d.; for two

two, 5s.; for three or more, 10s. each.

That every male person, never having been married, shall pay .

For every male servant, not employed in trade or husbandry, the additional sum of 25s. and for every female servant also double.

That every solicitor or attorney, inrolled, shall annually take out a certificate, on which shall be charged a stamp of five pounds, if he resides in London; if in any other part of Great Britain, three pounds.

For every mandate to institute or defend any action where the debtor's damages shall amount to more than 40s. a stamp of 2s. 6d.

That the allowances to brewers selling beer in less quantities than four gallons and a half be discontinued — These Resolutions were carried without a division.

And the House, being resumed, resolved into a Committee on the bill for regulating the business of the auditors of the imprest offices. Lords Mountstuart and Sondes are to retire on £.7000 a year each. Five commissioners were appointed in their stead.

Thursday. June 9.

The report of the taxes, being brought up, passed, with no other opposition than the following laconic speech from

Mr. *Drake.* "Sir, I beg to be understood as giving a vote of submission, not of consent."

The report from the Committee on the bill for the reform of the office of the auditors of the imprest being brought up;

Lord *George Cavendish* declared his abhorrence of the bill. It went, he said, to arrest a freehold from two persons, to which they were as much entitled as any man in the kingdom to his estate. Not but his Lordship owned the emoluments of office were immense, and wanted regulation; but what struck him was the manner in which it was done—a mean, dirty job, for the sake of patronage. He hoped the commissioners would not be suffered to sit in that House. He gave his negative to the bill.

Mr. *Dempster* presented a petition from Bolton in the Muir, praying to be heard against abolishing hawkers and pedlars.

He then moved, That the House resolve itself into a Committee, on Tuesday next, to consider the present state of the hawkers and pedlars, and how far the intended measure for abolishing their licences would be proper.

Alderman *Sawbridge* rose, with pleasure, to second the motion. It was surely incumbent on the House to consider well before they went to deprive a numerous body of free-born subjects of the means of getting a honest livelihood.

Mr. *Pitt* wondered how such a motion could be entertained by the House, when there was no ground for the House to go upon.

Mr. *Rolle* put the right hon. gentleman in mind of what he had said of abolishing hawkers, &c. on opening the budget. He had heard of application from great towns, and promises from great men. If a committee were to be formed, he hoped time would be allowed for a full investigation.

Lord *Surrey* enlarged upon the usefulness of that body of men—fashion, his Lordship said, was the life of trade; and when goods became unsaleable in great cities, that body of men were useful in vending them in the interior parts of the country.

Sir *M. Le Fleming* was astonished at the Minister's attempt to deprive men of the means of getting their daily bread. It was a species of injustice for which he could not find a name.

Mr. *Attorney-General* said, the petitioners could not be heard, because at present they had nothing to petition against; and, if a bill should be brought in to lay a heavier tax, they could not then petition, as it was an established rule to hear no petition against taxes.

Mr. *Grenville* contended, that common justice required that they should be heard before they were branded by the House with the infamous name of smugglers.

Mr. *Dempster* observed on the clamour raised on the attack formerly made on the charter of the East India Company, and from what quarter it came. But what were exclusive charters to companies, in comparison to exclusive proscriptions from the natural rights of subjects! By abolishing their trade, you exclude them from protection, and by excluding them from protection you render them vagabonds, and expose them to the penalties of the law. This would be a species of tyranny unwarranted by the British constitution.

Mr. *Attorney-General.* As the shopkeeper had been taxed, and promised, by way of commutation, that hawkers should

should be abolished; if they were not, or proportionably taxed, injustice would be done to settled residents, who were liable to bear every kind of burden, which itinerant hawkers were not.

Sir *J. Johnstone* spoke very highly of the advantage that hawkers were of to manufacturers in general. He said there were not less than 300 of such men in the county of Dumfries, who got their bread by making goods and disposing of them about the country, who never thought of taking out any licence.

Mr. *Drake* observed, that the hawkers would have no reason to thank the hon. Baronet for his information.

The question was put, and the motion rejected.

Friday, June 10.

Mr. *Pitt* delivered a message from his Majesty, in writing, to the Speaker. (See p. 484.)

Mr. *Beaufoy* then presented a petition to the House from the importers of tobacco in London, stating the importance of that branch of commerce, which, notwithstanding the independence of America, was, he said, above thirty to six in our favour. But, while this country imported 30,000 hogsheads annually, the revenue from which should amount to £.750,000, not one half of that sum could ever be collected, owing to the numerous frauds that were daily committed, principally by combinations between the custom-house officers and the captains of the ships who brought the tobacco into port. He entered into detail, and concluded, that this unnatural league could never be dissolved while the salary of the officers was so trifling, that no honest man, *single*, could live upon it, much less a family. This, he said, chiefly affected the revenue; but there were other frauds which more nearly affected the merchant. When the tobacco is landed, the commodity is surrounded with thieves: one man says he is a cooper, and is to knock off the hoops; another is a tubman, and he is to take care of the waste; a third is a porter, and he is to carry the tobacco away; and so do all three literally for their own use, for they all share with the merchant, who is to meet his own property selling in the market. Mr. Beaufoy stated the amount of this fraudulent practice at £.40,000 per ann.

Mr. *Pitt* was struck with the hon. gentleman's recital, and declared, that, far as the present session was advanced he should still think it his duty to carry a bill through the House to remedy the abuse.

Similar petitions were presented by the importers of tobacco from Bristol and Glasgow. And all were ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge* moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' bill, which was accordingly taken into consideration, and the several clauses gone through without amendment.

The House adjourned till

Monday, June 13.

Mr. *Pitt* moved his Majesty's message; and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply accordingly.

He then moved, That an annuity of £.9,000, granted to the R. H. the Duke of Gloucester out of the 4 1-half per cent. duties in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, might be transferred from those duties to the aggregate fund, as those duties were so far from being adequate to the payment, that they were £.56,000 in arrears, besides leaving the salaries of the Governors unpaid, which of all others ought to be avoided. The motion was agreed to. He then moved, That the £.56,000 in arrear might be made good; which was likewise granted.

Mr. Pitt then called the attention of the House to that part of his speech on a former occasion which related to the regulations of the Hawkers and Pedlars. He said, as complaints were too generally prevalent against the shop-tax, it was but reasonable that those itinerant retailers should bear an equal proportion of the burden For this purpose he would propose that their licences should be doubled; that is,

That for every licence to be granted to any Hawker, Pedlar, &c. now paying £.4, *four pounds* should be added.

That for every Hawker, &c. travelling with one horse, ass, mule, or other beast drawing or bearing burden, now paying £.8, eight pounds should be added.

He meant, he said, to exclude all those from borough towns, cities, and corporations.

Mr. *Dempster* reprobated the idea of excluding those people from corporate towns, as, in his opinion, the privileges of corporations were very injurious to the general interests of the country.

Lord Surrey thought the additional burd

burden too heavy for those itinerant travellers to bear; for though they were non-residents, their expences were not less to themselves, nor less productive to Government, than if they were, as they paid dear for their subsistence in inns and public-houses, where they were almost always under the necessity of taking up their quarters. He therefore proposed an amendment, and that, instead of 'four pounds,' the words 'two pounds' might be substituted; and, instead of 'eight pounds,' 'four pounds;' which were negatived without a division, and Mr. Pitt's motions were carried.

Tuesday, June 14.

The order of the day for the third reading of the bill for the better examining and auditing the public accounts;

Mr *Hussey* said, that the institution of a new board of five auditors, in addition to the incumbrance of the compensation to be made to the two existing auditors, was not warranted on the principles of expediency, nor sanctified by the report of the Commissioners for examining the state of the public accounts; he was therefore determined to take the sense of the House on a measure from which he expected no good effects.

Mr. *Rose* said, the salaries of the present auditors were estimated at about £34,000 a year; that the sum of the reserve made to the present auditors amounted to £14,000 only; and the salaries annexed to the new board would be no expence to the public. He farther said, that though the report of the Commissioners did not recommend the present measure, it was by no means averse to it

Mr. *Fox* said, he had one insuperable objection to the measure, and that was, the extension of patronage. He remembered the time, he said, when the right hon. gentleman [Mr. Pitt] was among the foremost in decrying undue influence by the creation of new, an important, and lucrative offices. He remembered the time when he found his advantage in decrying the principle in another bill, which he has now made no scruple of introducing in this. Who the persons were whom the Minister intended to appoint, was now wholly unknown to him; but, be they who they would, they could not be less objectionable than those to whom he alluded. He was glad, however, that they were to continue quam diu se bene gesserint subject to the changes and fluctuations of administrations; and he hoped, for consistency's sake, that they would not be made eligible to sit in that House.

Mr. *Pitt* desired the 12th report of the Commissioners to be read, from whence he took occasion to infer, that, though the measure was not particularly recommended, it was strongly suggested. He enlarged on the propriety of the Auditors continuing quam diu se bene gesserent, and trusted the characters of the persons he should name would, when known, exempt them from all suspicion of undue influence. With regard to their being disqualified by office from sitting in Parliament, he thought the statute of Q. Anne put it out of all question.

Mr. *Fox* remarked, that in a former period a distinction had been made between officers instituted by Parliament and officers instituted by the Crown.

Mr. *Attorney-General* said, he believed his right hon. friend would have no objection to a special clause for excluding the new auditors from a seat in Parliament.

The House divided on the motion for the third reading of the bill:

Ayes	-	75,
Noes	-	15.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Tuesday, June 15.

In a Committee of Ways and Means the following resolution was agreed to;

That all persons uttering or vending gloves or mittens in Great Britain, shall pay a stamp-duty of one pound for a licence.

In a Committee of the whole House to consider of the duty on Flasks, came to the following resolutions:

That the duties charged on flasks in which wine and oil have been usually imported, be repealed.

That the importation of wine in small casks be permitted.

That so much of the act of 16 Geo. III. as relates to the exportation of wheat to his Majesty's sugar colonies, be revived and continued.

The order of the day was then read, for going into a Committee on the bill imposing a duty on male and female servants, the several clauses of the bill were then read. And

Mr. *Rose* brought up a clause exempting all naval and military officers, in full pay, under the rank of field-officers,

cers, who kept a servant, if that servant was a soldier, from the duty.

Sir *James Johnstone* observed, that there were many officers who ranked as field-officers by brevet, who, in fact, received pay only as lieutenants, or captains; he therefore proposed, as an amendment, that those officers might be exempted, which after some short conversation was agreed to.

Mr. *Gamon* (Member for Winchester) submitted to the Committee, whether the exemption, on every principle of equity and humanity, ought not to be extended to officers of the above description on half-pay, as well as to those on whole pay. He reasoned upon this with great force.

Mr. *Rose* said, that officers on half-pay, if they kept servants, stood exactly on the same footing with other gentlemen; but there was a manifest difference between them and officers on actual service, who were *obliged* to keep one servant while on duty. He could therefore by no means admit the hon. gentleman's idea.

Mr. *Courtenay* rose with great indignation, and declared, that the rejection of this reasonable, this humane suggestion, was the most unfeeling instance of the insolence of office that he ever witnessed. [Here a call of Order! Order!] Mr. C. insisted, he was perfectly in order, and proceeded. He knew, he said, there was a difference between the officer on whole pay and the officer on half-pay. But what was the difference? The officer on whole pay received three shillings a day, the officer on half-pay but eighteen pence. What! not allow a brave soldier, who had fought gallantly for his country, who had bled in its service, the benefit of a servant to brush his coat or clean his shoes! Would the hon. gentleman himself, would his meanest clerk, submit to such drudgery! He trusted the humanity of the House would be moved on this occasion, and that there would be but one voice for allowing the same exemption to officers on half-pay that was proposed to be granted to officers on whole pay.

Mr. *Rose* rose in some heat. He said, No hard words which the hon. gentleman unprovoked might indulge himself in, should deter him from maintaining an opinion which he felt to be just and reasonable. The officer on full pay *must* keep a servant; the officer on half-pay might or might not, as his fortune or his humour might incline him; but surely if an officer on half-pay had but eighteen pence a day, he could have but little temptation to keep a servant.

Mr. *Courtenay* still appealed to the feelings of gentlemen, and reminded the House, that many of the officers to whom the hon. gentleman would assign the creditable office of brushing their coats and cleaning their shoes, wanted a leg and an arm, both of which were lost in the service of their country.

Mr. *Michael Angelo Taylor* said, he had as much feeling for officers on half-pay as any man, and yet he would vote against extending the proposed exemption to them on this general principle. If circumstances were to be admitted as a good plea for exemption, it would not be easy to draw the line. How many classes in civil life might plead the same: Curates for instance, and the whole class of subordinate officers of customs and excise, all employed in the service of the state! He took notice of the language of the hon. gentleman, and concluded with observing, that insolence was not confined to office; it extended, he found, even to opposition.

Mr. *Dempster* did not approve of exemptions. The tax, by admitting them, might be reduced to nothing. There were many, whom he could mention, in worse situations than half-pay officers.

Mr. *Courtenay* was of another opinion; there were many who subsisted on small salaries; but none whose service had deprived them of their limbs, and till those to whom the hon. gentleman alluded could be proved to be on half-pay, they did not apply. He therefore moved, That officers on half-pay be exempted from the tax, in the same manner as those on full-pay.

Mr. *Gamon* seconded the motion. He said, he had every possible respect for the existing army and navy; but he could not consider them without a retrospect to past services, and without commiserating those who had served with zeal in the most perilous situations, when their services were the most essential.

Capt. *Luttrell* observed, that officers on half-pay comprehended men of different descriptions. There were lieutenants on half-pay, Members of that House; and the hon. Mr. Wemys of Scotland was on half-pay, who had several thousands a year. Surely such men should not be exempted.

Qu

Gen. *Burgoyne* mentioned a number of cases where officers were so wounded they could not exist without a servant.

Mr. *Pitt* objected to the amendment on the general principle of taxation, namely, that all persons whatever using the thing taxed should pay the tax: a principle, however, which, from a peculiarity in the circumstances, it had been found necessary to desert; and if it might be done distinctively, he should have no objection to an exemption of officers on half-pay who had been wounded in the service.

Mr. *Rolle* stated his reasons against the amendment, and attacked Mr. Courtenay for the freedom he had taken with men in office; and thought the leading feature of the honourable gentleman's character was that very *insolence* which he had imputed to others.

Mr. *Courtenay* thought himself much obliged to the honourable gentleman for the attention he had paid to him. He [Mr. Rolle] was himself so placid a speaker, so tremulous in his utterance, that he scarcely ever suffered his voice to rise above the pitch of a sigh, except when a sudden gust of passion happened to seize him, and then he might be said, like *Bottom*, in the Midsummer Night's Dream *to roar as gently as any sucking dove.*—This set the house in a roar.

The question being put on the amendment, the house divided,

Ayes 23, Noes 57.

Thursday, June 16.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up the report of the committee on the business of the preceding day. And

Mr. *Rose* moved a clause for exempting officers on half-pay, who had been wounded in the service, from the payment of the tax for one servant; which, after some short conversation, was agreed to.

The order of the day for going into a committee on the game act, being read;

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, he said, to oppose it on the ground of imposing an additional restraint on unqualified persons, rendering them more liable to prosecution, and subjecting them in some measure to be witnesses against themselves. He charged the minister with inconsistency in declaring himself last session no friend to the rigour of the game laws, and that nothing contained in the then bill should in any way enforce it; whereas words were now introduced in the present bill which evidently tended to give operation to the former system of tyranny which had been enforced on the poorer sort of people, under the pretence of preserving the game.

Mr. *Pitt* defended himself from the charge of inconsistency. He could not, he said, call to mind the very words he might use at the time to which the hon. gentleman alluded; but he desired to be understood *now*, as not meddling in any degree with the game laws, but merely to subject persons, who thought proper to enjoy the luxury of shooting, to a tax. He defended the principle of extending the bill to unqualified persons; otherwise the poacher would be on a better footing than the qualified sportsman.

The *Attorney-General* declared himself of Mr. Sheridan's opinion; but voted in support of the bill.

Friday, June 17.

Was a day of business; but no debate of consequence took place. In a committee to consider of the return from the clerks in the secretaries of states' offices, Resolved, That £2000. annually be distributed among the clerks of those offices, as a compensation for the advantages from their sending and receiving printed votes, proceedings in parliament, duties on postage, &c. of which privileges they were to be abridged.

Monday, June 20.

The *Attorney-General* rose to give notice, that, if other business would permit him to come to the house to-morrow, he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the future elections of members for Westminster. He entered pretty fully into an explanation of the outlines of his plan, and hoped, when completed, it would meet the approbation of the house.

On the order of the day for going into a committee on the petition of the American loyalists, being read;

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and, in a most pathetic speech, laid open their sufferings and the cause—their attachment to this country. He was therefore persuaded there could be but one opinion on the motion he was about to make for immediate relief; as, if it were to be deferred till another session, it would come too late. He then proceeded to lay before the committee a general statement of their whole claims, as given in to the commissioners appointed to receive the same, which amounted, he said, to between four and five hundred thousand pounds; of which £470,000 had been allowed by the commissioners, who had very judiciously divided their claims into separate classes.

Class I. included those (37 in number) who had distinguished themselves by signal services. The amount £181,000.

Class II. included such as had borne arms in our service; among whom were comprised such as had previously sided with the Americans, but had come over on the faith of proclamations. The amount to this class £66,000.

Class III. those whose losses were admitted by the commissioners, amounting to £157,000. And,

Class IV. consisted of those who, having resided in England during the war, had suffered by their neutrality, to the amount of £33,000.

The committee, he said, would see by the above the merits of the different claimants, and would be enabled to judge of their situation so far as it might require immediate relief. It was not his idea that the whole of their claims should now be discharged. He should for the present move, "That the sum of "£150,000. be granted for their tempo-"rary reliefs," to be apportioned to the two first classes after the rate of £40. per cent; and of £30. per cent. on those of the other classes. The plan for raising the sum was, he said, by lottery; which, by the proposals he had received, he had reason to believe would be sufficient. He concluded by moving, "That the sum "of £150,000. be granted to his Majesty "for the present relief, and on account "of such persons who have suffered in "their rights and properties, and have "given satisfactory proof of the losses "they have incurred to the commissioners "appointed for that purpose." Agreed to.

Mr. *Courtenay* then rose, and brought forward the case of Mr. Phillips, who had obtained a vote in that house of £3000. for a full discovery of his powders for insects; which in the other house had been rejected. He now proposed, he said, to accept of £1000. if the house would allow him that small sum. Mr. Courtenay moved accordingly, and the house agreed to the motion.

Tuesday, June 21.

On the report being brought up of the committee on the loyalists petition;

Mr. *Martin* rose, to express a wish of having the names of the loyalists, and the nature and extent of their claims, laid on the table. It struck him, that, instead of the public, the money ought to come out of the pockets of those who had been instrumental in carrying on the American war: those who in addresses had offered their lives and fortunes; those who had wished so much in the pound to be appropriated to that ill-omened war; those who were formerly the great supporters of the noble lord in the blue ribbon, and were now the bosom-friends of the right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer; placemen, contractors, and those who were now fattening by the spoils of their country; those who had made the shop-tax and the long list of other odious taxes necessary; those, he thought, ought to be called upon to make attonement for their manifold sins. He had hoped that the right honourable gentleman [Mr. Fox], according to his repeated promises, would have instituted an enquiry into the grounds of this iniquitous business; but he was now too firmly linked with the author of it ever to regard promises that had the good of his country for their object. As to the means of raising the money by a lottery, that was of a piece with the rest, he did not like lotteries; they were a reproach to the nation. He concluded with moving, to have a list of the names of the loyalists, with the nature and extent of their claims, laid upon the table.

Sir *Joseph Mawbey* thought that such a paper was already in a great measure before the house.

Mr. *Eden* thought such a list would be highly improper; unless, at the same time, it were accompanied with the reasons of the commissioners for admitting some, and excluding others.

Mr. *Coke* was of the same opinion; as thousands, nay, millions, had been cut off from the claims that had been preferred.

Mr. *Pitt* declared himself adverse either to postpone the report, or to produce the names. As the house had thought fit to appoint commissioners, it would be a downright impeachment of their conduct to question their award.

Mr. *Wilmot* remarked, that the reports of the commissioners consisted of 246 large folio volumes; so that it would be almost impossible to lay their substance before the house. Laying the names of the claimants before the house could be productive of no good, and might do much harm, by incensing friend against friend, and brother against brother.

Mr. *Dempster* thought the money had better be voted without enquiry. He reprobated the American war from the beginning; but at the same time he thought himself happy in living in a country, where, when the parliament and nation were

were mad for the war, he and others could speak their minds freely without the fear of a Bastile.

Other gentlemen spoke upon the occasion; the report was read, and agreed to.

Mr. *Pitt* then rose, and called the attention of the house to some material regulations in the article of tobacco. He under-rated, he said, the internal consumption of that commodity considerably, when he computed it at 12,000,000 of pounds; which, if the duty was fairly collected, would amount to near £750,000 a year. He meant, therefore, to make such regulations as should prevent the smuggling tobacco,

First, by making it extremely difficult to land any that had not regularly paid duty. And,

Secondly, by making the transport of tobacco from one place to another very hazardous, unless the duty was paid.

It would be no easy matter, he said, to carry his plan into execution; and, to speak out boldly, it would be necessary to take to his assistance the aid of the excise laws. He was aware of the unpopularity of the measure, and that much clamour would be raised against it; but, rather than abandon so profitable a branch of revenue, he was prepared to make the experiment. He had looked back to what was said on the subject in Sir Robert Walpole's time, and was confident that, however the measure came to miscarry then, most reasonable men had since thought the plan a good one.

He reminded the committee, that when we imported tobacco from our colonies, a Manifest was required with each freight, specifying the number of hogsheads, the marks, and so forth; but since we have imported our tobacco from the Independent States of America, no such manifest has existed, and frauds of various kinds have multiplied a-pace. He meant to restore that bond of security, and to place the manufacturing of tobacco under the inspection of the excise-officer. He therefore would move for leave to bring in a bill founded on those two propositions.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, that no reasonable man would think an extension of the excise laws in this country either reasonable or proper. Were the right honourable gentleman to look to the debates of the time when the scheme was first proposed, he would wonder with him how any minister in England should ever dare to renew so unwise and so unpopular a measure. He begged leave to give a direct negative to the motion.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that he had not brought forward a measure of that magnitude without well weighing the consequences; and the honourable gentleman might be assured, that if there was a necessity to introduce the excise laws in the business, no fear of unpopularity should deter him from making the experiment.

Mr. *Fox* observed, that the present was like all the right honourable gentleman's schemes, the mischief plain and certain, but the good, problematical and visionary. He instanced the commutation business, which was most assuredly the most unjust and partially oppressive measure that ever was imposed upon any people.

Mr. *Pitt* was pretty well accustomed, he said, to that sort of language from the right honourable gentleman; but in this instance he was astonished that the sense of the nation did not flash conviction on his mind, that the commutation act, however unpopular at first, was as wise and just a measure as ever was adopted.

Mr. *Dempster* did not like introducing the excise. The duty on this article before the war was six-pence on the pound, and he knew that 13,000,000 of pounds paid duty. He wished the right honourable gentleman would lower the duty to that standard, as the most effectual way to prevent smuggling.

Mr. Alderman *Watson* was afraid of an excise. He hoped other means would be found to guard against frauds; for frauds there were in that article of revenue to an enormous extent.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

YOU may assure your Bavarian correspondent, that the tomb of Richard the Second has been long stripped of all its emblems, and that there remain now only the effigies of the king and queen on a table of brass, in which the holes are to be seen, where probably the lions, leopards, and other ornaments were fixed. At the extremity of the brass table, projecting beyond the feet of the effigies, there appears an iron bolt, which, the guides say, formerly connected the eagles to the monument, and which, being of brass, has been carried away by pilferers for the sake of the metal. The base of the monument on which the brass table is placed, is so mouldered away and defaced, that nothing can now be distinguished but the vestiges of niches, in which were once

placed

placed the images of saints, after the manner of the times.

Richard II. had certainly some apprehensions of an untimely fate (*adversante fortuna*) when he made his will, having ordered, that, if he should die abroad, perish by sea, or by any accident, so that his body might not be found, his effigy, with all the insignia of royalty, should be deposited in the same monument which *he had caused to be erected to perpetuate the memory of his favourite queen.* It is however observable, that this will is dated at Westminster, in April 1399, the year in which *Dart* places his death, and in which other historians have placed him in Ireland suppressing a rebellion. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the will; a correct copy of which has lately been given by your printer, in a Collection of Royal Wills; and in which particular directions are given by the king himself for his interment, even to the minutiæ of the cloathing of his corpse, and (if his corpse could not be found) of his effigy; yet nothing is found of decorating his tomb with the arms that were to mark his union with the imperial house from which his beloved consort was descended.

Dart, and those who have followed Dart, ascribe the honour of his interment, in the manner his will directs, to Henry the Fifth, who caused his remains (which had been embalmed by order of Henry the Fourth, his successor, and, some say, his murderer, and lodged at Abbot's Langley, in Hertfordshire) to be brought from thence in royal pomp, and deposited as has already been mentioned.

A farther illustration of these particulars, Mr. Urban, would be acceptable to many of your readers, as well as to,

Yours, &c. Y. D.

Mr. Urban,

I SEND you a rude inscription, or rather parts of one, copied last summer from a stone (*see plate I. fig.* 4. a, *fig.* 4. b. and *fig.* 4. c.) inserted in the North Wall of the chancel of *Kirkby Over Carr*, or *Misperton*, in Yorkshire, between Pickering and Malton. It was represented to me as one of the oldest in the county, which excited my curiosity to turn a mile out of the direct road to examine it. It appears to have been a cross, formerly erected in the church-yard; and, on rebuilding the chancel a few years ago, the pieces being found scattered about the floor, were fixed in the outer wall, as they now appear. To what alphabet the letters are to be referred, must be submitted to better judges. I shall only add, that, as this stone had escaped the notice of the clergyman of the place till I enquired after it, so there are many more, in this and other counties, unnoticed by our antiquaries.

Against the North wall of this chancel, within, is a monument for Ursula Blomberg, widow of the late rev. William Blomberg, rector of Fulham, in Middlesex, and mother of the late William Blomberg, Esq. of Kirkby Over Carr, who died Jan. 29, 1783, aged 73; another to William Blomberg, Esq. of Kirkby Over Carr, who died Sept. 6, 1774, aged 38; arms, O. a demi spread eagle, S.; quartering 2 A. a fess, S. 4 A. a bend ingrailed G. between 2 lions rampant, G.

I take the rev. William Blomberg, here mentioned, to have been of Merton College, Oxford, M. A. 1726, and author of the Latin Life of that learned physician Dr. Edmund Dickenson, who was of the same college, and died in 1707, and whose *Delphi Phœnicizantes*, and other writings, will long distinguish him. His Life was published in quarto, in 17...; and it is not improbable, that Mr. Blomberg was the person who communicated the manuscript memoirs to the writer of Dickenson's article in the first edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, who by the signature X. appears to have been Dr. Campbell.—The estate and patronage here was in the hands of Lady Blomberg in 1727; and here is a good mansion house, much improved by the last possessor, but now neglected.

In Great Driffield church is the following epitaph against the North wall of the chancel, under a man kneeling in front, with a Bible in his hands, and an hour-glass at his knees.

"Ricardus Spinke
artium liberalium vere magister,
quas coluit perfectè;
Opt. Max. Dei minister,
quem coluit fideliter;
ingenii velocis & vividi,
apprehensionis subtilis & pu . . entis,
imaginationis fœcundæ & operosæ,
rerum peritia, linguarum varietate,
morum suavitate admirabilis;
supra ætatem doctus,
infra dignitatem promotus,

praeter

præter merita infelix;
quem
omnes amarunt probi,
oderunt invidi, stupendum
stupuerunt ingenium eruditi;
quo nemo
amicis amicior,
bonis melior,
improbis adversior,
Jam qui specimen humanarum virium,
speculum mortalitatis,
qui dignus
vivere longius in exemplum,
moriturus in præmium,
absoluto prius literarum quam vitæ curriculo,
Natus 7mo die Decembris 1605
Denatus 9o die Octob. 1634.
Corpus hic posuit Christum dominum
præstolans;
monumentum chara mater."

Some of your biographical readers may be able to inform us who this person was, and how related to Nathaniel Spinke, M. A. of Jesus and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge, rector of St. Martin's, Sarum, prebendary of that church, and curate of Stratford sub Castro, who printed one sermon in 1714, "The Sick "Man visited," and several tracts against the Papists, and Bp. Hoadly's "Measures "of Submission," was deprived 1689, and died 1727, aged 74. Another Mr. Spinckes was editor of Dean Hickes's Sermons, 1741, 2 vols. 8vo, and Mr. Bowyer printed his "Devotions" in 1728, and Vertue engraved a portrait of him. (See Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 55, 533, 646.)

Against a North pillar is an epitaph to another of this family, who is represented as kneeling in a black tuck-up gown, with an hour-glass at his feet.

"To the memory of the
vertuous and learned
. . . . . Spinke, Esq.
An epitaph."

Then follow six lines, illegible.

Now I am within a mile of Little Driffield, where some wicked wag would have, as ignorant as unlucky, made us believe the body of *Alfred the Great* had been dug up in his armour and accoutrements (see p. 32), though it was not that king but his namesake, 200 years before him, who was buried here, I will tell you the whole truth of the matter. The rector and curate of the parish, with two or three neighbouring gentlemen, had a mind to satisfy their curiosity about Alfred, king of Northumberland, who died in 705, and whom an inscription, painted on the South wall of the chancel, sets forth to have been buried "within this "chancel." Accordingly they dug up the whole chancel, but found nothing more than two or three sculls belonging to some family buried under a raised tomb in the North wall, robbed of its brass figures and inscription. Two more, now plain, slabs, in the chancel, produced nothing, and their search was stopped by a quarry of chalk, like a wall — Had the enquirers attended for a moment to the present state of the church, where large arches, stopped up on both sides, and filled with small windows of the latest Gothic, denote that it once had ailes, as well as to the circumstance of the original chancel being reduced to pasture-ground, they would not have taken all this trouble for nothing, but would have directed their searches better; though, perhaps, even there the length of the time, exclusive of accidents, might have reduced the body to dust.

The Saxon Chronicle, sub anno 705, says, "This year *Eadforth*, king of Nor-"thumberland, died 19 kal. of January, "at Driffield." So says Florence of Worcester (262), who calls him *Allfred*. Other copies of this Chronicle read *Aldfrid* and *Alfrith*; Mathew of Westminster, p. 257, *Aelfrid*; Hunt. 191, *Alfrid*.

What is pretended of Alfred's lying here 20 days, ill of wounds received in the battle of Stamfordbriggs, and *chartering* four fairs to this village while he lay ill, is of the piece with the rest of the illusion. It was Harold, king of the Normans, who was slain at Stamfordbriggs in 1064. (Sax. Chron. p. 172.)

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. Urban, *Canterbury, Nov.* 4.

Some of your antiquarian correspondents are requested to decypher the inclosed impression of a seal (*see plate I. fig.* 5), found, a few years ago, in the garden of Mr. Lacy, town-clerk, in Hawk's-lane in this city.

*** This seal is to be read "*Sigillum* "*Beate* Marie *de Stowesvidward*." Qu. *Stowe Sti Edwardi*, or Edward Stow, in Babergh hundred, Suffolk, whose church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary? It was a village of note formerly for its lords who inhabited it, of whom see Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, p. 259. D. H.

Fig. 6. was found at Canterbury in 1755; and the original is now the property of Edward Jacob, Esq. F. S. A. who engraved a private plate of it. The inscription is to be read

Jacobe propitia sit tui copia;

of

of which I offer no explanation *.

*** The thin gold coin, found in the sands of the sea near Hartlepool, weight 3 dwts. 7 grs. is not uncommon. It is the angel of Edward IV. engraven in Folkes's Gold Coins, pl. III. fig. 11.

Fig. 7. is the seal of the liberty of St. Ethelred †, Mr. Wood coroner. A. M.

MR. URBAN,

THE print enquired after p. 758 is prefixed to S. Wesley's "Dissertationes in Librum Jobi," published after his death by his son, 1736, folio. Whether the subscription has any reference to Mr. W. I know not.

Though I have no other authority for the medal of James (I suppose the *first*) than that mentioned by your correspondent p. 772, it is highly probable the pride and pedantry of that prince would induce him to assume such a title. Perry has engraved a medal in the British Museum, in which he styles himself *Totius Inf. Bryt. Imp. et Franc. et Hib. rex.*

The hint given to you, p. 781, about the Northumberland Houshold Book, has been freely taken by the compiler of the *Antiquarian Repertory*, to eke out his fourth volume. Whenever the Bishop of Dromore returns to England, we may hope he will inspire his Grace of Northumberland to gratify the eager publick with an edition of this book, for general use. It were to be wished, some antiquary in the patronage of the Norfolk family would give as good an account of the housekeeping of that family, which was of equal rank and state with the other, and of whose houshold books see *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 251.

On occasion of the Antiquarian Repertory give me leave to observe, that Sir John Hawkins (IV. 134) mistakes in saying, that "there is not at this time "to be found, in England or Wales, "one altar of greater antiquity than the "Restoration." If he means an altar-*piece*, I could point out several in our old churches, both cathedral and parochial; and it is not the "want of an authentic exemplar for erections of this "kind that occasioned the heterogeneous "appearance of our Gothic choirs, terminated by columns and pilasters, in "the style of modern buildings," but the ignorance and vanity of our architects, who fancy the screen at Gloucester Cathedral, and that which incloses the courts at Westminster Hall, are as good Gothic as the altar-piece erected by the late Mr. Essex in King's College chapel, Cambridge. As well might one say, there were no ancient cloisters extant, from which Hawksmoor might copy when he built those at All Souls College, or no Gothic towers when Wren devised the West front of Westminster Abbey. Sir John commits another mistake in saying, that the Dutch congregation assembling in the church formerly of the Augustine Friars in London, celebrate the Eucharist at a table, within the rails *of what was heretofore the high altar*; whereas, in fact, the whole East end, and both transepts of that once beautiful church, were pulled down at the dissolution, and the East end of the nave closed up, perhaps at the entrance of the centre tower, makes the present choir, or East end. Yours, &c. P. P.

MR. URBAN,

WALSINGHAM places the insurrections of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler in 1381, 4 Richard II. (*Hist. Angl.* p. 245), and expressly (p. 253) names the mayor of London, *William Walworth*, who was sent by the king to arrest Tyler; which he did, and struck him such a blow on the head as stunned him, and the rest of the king's officers soon dispatched him. He tells the same more briefly in his *Ypodigma Neustriæ*, p. 535. Knyghton (c. 2637), it is true, dating this event at the same time, calls *John* Walworth *burgensis Londoniensis*; but this is no proof that he was not *mayor*. The anonymous writer of Rich. II.'s Life, published by Hearne, p. 29, calls William Walworth that year (1381) *marescallus Londoniarum*. Holinshed, p. 432, calls him William Walworth, maior of London 1381, 4 Richard II.; so does Stowe, p. 289. Speed, p. 607. Carte, II. 560. Polydore Vergil, p. 517, *prætor*, knighted on it. He alone puts the action in *St. George's Fields (vicus divi Georgii)*, or in Smynthfield horse-market. Froissart, "*Sanutefille* ou "le marché de chevaux est le Vendredy." II. c. 77.

So that Rapin had very little authority for postdating the fact a year. But notwithstanding the grave authorities above referred

* It is the seal of the Hospital of St. James, or St. Jacob, near Canterbury; of which see an account in "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XXX. p. 428. EDIT.

† Is not fig. 7. the "seal of office of the "liberty of Ely?" The Trinity are represented on it. EDIT.

referred to, it is very true that not only Paul Wright, but John Stowe (556), who furnished him with his "Prætorian "Banner," makes William Walworth mayor 1380, and "this year" knighted for arresting *Tyler*. But as Stowe, in his account (p. 237) of Walworth's foundation of a college in Saint Michael's church, Crooked Lane, expressly says he was mayor in the *fourth* of Richard II, when the city seal, "being small, and "unapt and uncomely for the honour of "the city," was new-made, and the city arms, with the Virgin Mary, &c. added to the figures of Peter and Paul, and on such addition as the dagger, as vulgarly reported, in allusion to the above fact; this being the case, and this new seal made before Walworth was knighted, and instead of the old one, "which was "the cross and sword of St. Paul, and "not the dagger of William Walworth," I am rather inclined to suppose, that Stowe, and Strype after him, dates the years of the reign of Richard II. differently from the received chronology, making the year 1377, when he began his reign on the 21st of June, his first year: whereas our historians do not consider him as having completed his first year that day 1378, or rather reckon the whole year 1378 for the first year of his reign. Grafton does the same (p. 340), and Fabian; but the latter adds, that Walworth killed not *Tyler*, but *Strawe*, and striking off his head, fixed it on a spear, and cried, *King Richard! King Richard!* — Froissart lived nearer the time, and is always minute, and he dates it 1381 (II. c. 75); and adds, that the king knighted on the spot three persons; the mayor of London, "messire *Jehan* "*Wauburde*," &c. (p. 131). Stowe says, three aldermen, with the mayor.

In the Antiquarian Repertory, IV. 271, is engraved, from the collection of Richard Bull, Esq. a portrait of Sir William Walworth, in his furred gown and cap, and gold chain, and in his right hand the dagger with which he performed this noble deed. On one side of the portrait are the arms of the Fishmongers Company, of which he was a member, and on the flat part of the frame, between the two mouldings, is this inscription, in gold capitals:

This . is . the . picter . of . Sir . Wilyam . Walworth . knyght .
That . kylde . Jake . Strawe . the . rebell . in . kynge . Rycchards . yght.

which agrees with Fabian's account *before mentioned*, though no notice is taken of this by the writer of the account of this portrait, which came from the collection of the late Right Hon. Joceline Sidney, Earl of Leicester, who died in 1743.

But let honest John Stowe set right their mistake in his own words: "The "fishmongers, men ignorant of their an-"tiquities, are not able to say ought of "Sir William Walworth (the glory of "their company) more than that he slew "*Jack Straw*, which is a mere fable; for "the said Straw was, after the overthrow "of the rebels, taken, and, by the judg-"ment of the maior, beheaded, whose "confession at the gallows is extant in "my Annales; where also is set down "the most valiant and praiseworthy ac-"tions of Sir William Walworth against "the principall rebel *Wat Tyler*, as in "reproofe of Walworth's monument in "St. Michael's church, I have declared "and wished to be reformed there as in "other places." *Survey of London, pp.* 352, 236.—This dagger is still preserved in Fishmongers Hall.

Whoever reads Walsingham's lively picture of the outrages and shouts of the mob at that time, and compares it with those of our late riots, will be struck with the conformity, and not less with the panic that seized the 600 men then in garrison in the Tower.

It is presumed, Mr. Urban, the above brief statement of facts referred to, will assist at least in lessening the *shocking* anachronism of modern writers of English history, who are mere copiers after one another, without remounting to the fountain-head, where such exactness and excellent materials might be found.

Sir William did not long enjoy the reward of his intrepidity, if we may believe the epitaph on his monument in St. Michael's church, Crooked Lane, by the Fishmongers Company, 1562 *.

Lord Chief Justice Coke † has this anecdote of him: "That many citizens of London in his time gave over trade and traffic, and betook themselves to live upon usury. He being lord mayor [1375], by the advice of the aldermen, took such good and strict order for the execution of the laws, and suppression of usury within the city, as was a pattern to the Commons in Parliament, who put up this petition (as appears by the Rolls of Parliament), that the order that was made in London against the horrible vice of

* Strype, b. II. p. 158.
† Instit. p. 13.

usury

usury might be observed throughout the whole realm; whereunto the king [Edward III.] answered, that the old law should continue."

I shall not think my time thrown away if, in endeavouring to remove Mr. Lemoine's scruples, I shall provoke the LONDON, or any other ANTIQUARY, to give you a fuller account of a citizen of London, as worthy of a place in the *Biographia Britannica* as many who have been enrolled there; or you, Mr. Urban, to procure a drawing of his monument, notwithstanding it is near two centuries later than his time.

I see, with concern, by Mr. Maty's October Review, that our edition of *Polybius*, from the Oxford press, will be anticipated abroad.

Your correspondent *C*C* p. 960, is quite right about the paten.

I read the inscription of the seal in your last plate, fig. 10,

"*Sigillum Ernoul Poursitter*, or *Poursbester*;"

probably of some private person, whose surname is not easily ascertained.

I wish, if Dr. Mounsey be living, he, or some other physician, would communicate some further particulars of Mr. Fraine's case, p. 800. Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

I Feel myself disposed to admit every comparison drawn by your very sensible correspondent, THEOPHRASTUS, between Great Britain in 1763 and 1783, except one, which bewrays him a North Briton as much as St. Peter's speech bewrayed him a Galilean.

"Scotland," says he, (p. 790.) "has "remained loyal and attached; has supplied the armies and navies, and silently "bears her share of debt and misfortune."

I mean no reflection on that part of my native country which lies on the wrong side of the Tweed; but I deny that Scotland *silently* bears her share; at least if we may credit a native who avows, in news-papers, *his* discontent at the Union of Scotland with England, and does not scruple to wish he had declined his advice and cautions till Scotland had been as clamorous for independence as Ireland. This man, Mr. Urban, disclaiming all connection with another discontented North Briton, who, in his religious madness, throws about arrows and death, discovers no less intention to stir up the coals of contention, forgetful of that wise and comprehensive maxim, "that the beginner of strife is as one "that letteth out water."

When I read the curious account in the St. James's Chronicle of June last, of the musical entertainment devised by Mr. James Boswell, of Auchinleck, for the lord mayor and aldermen of London, by sounding a Chinese *gong* in their wondering ears, it occurred to me, that whatever were, in its own country, the name of that species of music composed for an instrument with which every East India captain, for the last century, has been provided, it could not be more happily conveyed to my admiring countrymen than by a Greek name Anglicised. The word, which may be found in every Lexicon, is ΓΟΓΓΥΣΜΟΣ, usually translated *Murmuratio*; but I beg leave, for the immortal remembrance of Mr. B, to translate it *GONGISM*. As the instrument is most happily calculated to raise alarms, and was, I am well assured by your valuable Miscellany, once so applied by a lady when her house was beset by robbers, a better instrument cannot possibly be put into Mr. B.'s hands; nor is it possible for me to point out the various occasions on which he will sound it. He will cause its gentle murmurs to undulate from Lord Monboddo's throne to his Majesty's, and what, in the hands of Lord G. G. would utter the most dissonant and thrilling airs through St. George's Fields, Bloomsbury Square, and Cheapside, as the *gong* is apt to do if struck with undue force, will, in the hands of Mr. B, send forth only those monotonous murmurs fit to sooth the plaints of his godly tenants in their Address to their Sovereign. Yours, &c. Q.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent who is so lavish of his encomiums on the late Lord Ducie, p. 834. forgets in what a series of litigation he involved the Rev. Dr. Bosworth, of Oriel College, Oxford, rector of Tortworth, where his estates lie. The advowson passed with the manor for many years, but is now vested in the college. The doctor, who was the most easy, tranquil, unworldly man living, foiled his lordship in all his suits, but hardly lived to enjoy the fruits of his victory, dying a very little before or after his lordship. I know not which.

The following Epigram on that occasion soon after appeared in the papers:

A noble Lord and grave Divine
A contest had of late,
About the right of certain tithes,
No matter small or great.

His

His lordship vow'd, with angry tone,
That death the suit should end,
The doctor, true to church and self,
The cause would e'er defend.
At length comes death, his lordship takes
Sooner than he intends:
The doctor did not long survive;
Thus death the matter ends.

The famous large chesnut tree on his lordship's estate at Tortworth is described and engraved in your volume for 1762, p. 54, 1766, p. 321.

Dr. Dodwell, whose death you announced Oct. 25, distinguished himself in the controversy with Dr. Middleton, on the "Miraculous Powers," together with Dr. Church, of Battersea; so that the University of Oxford complimented them both with their doctors degrees.—Dr. Middleton intended a full answer to all his antagonists on that subject, but finding his health unequal to the task, singled out these two as the most considerable, and prepared a particular answer to them, which he did not live to finish, but it was published in 1751, the year after his decease. He used to boast that he had taught them to use his own weapons against himself. Little has been said of this, or his other polemical writings, in that meagre Life of him in the Biographia Britannica; and the deficiency is not much better supplied in the first edition of the Biographical Dictionary.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 16.

IN my last I may seem to have been too verbose in obviating some charges which affected myself only; but the strange imputation cast on so respectable a body of men as the Presbyterian Ministers, in a note on p. 691, and again in p. 771 of your Magazine, where it is asserted, that their ordinations in England are, "according to *my* principles" as *totally void* as a late consecration by the pretended Scottish Bishops, is not to be passed over in utter silence.

The English Presbyterians are by no means a sect either unknown to, or acting in arrogant defiance of, the laws of their country. That their ordinations, far from clashing with the XXIIId Article of Religion, are derived from those who have full authority to induct ministers into their own church, though not into the established church of England, is evident from their being entitled, in many instances, so long as they continue pastors of certain congregations, either to *the rent of lands*, or interest of money vested, for that purpose, in the public funds. Their taking out, at their county sessions, those licences to which they have the most unquestionable right, exempts them also from being called upon to serve in the militia. With what face then can the friend of your editor, or your correspondent of last month, pronounce their ordinations "totally void[1]?" That they cannot, by virtue of such orders, officiate in the Church of England, no man is wild enough to pretend. On the contrary, I am, and was, from the first, fully aware, that if the *great convert*, Secker, instead of entering the gates of that church with the forceps in his hand, as a practitioner of the obstetric art, had produced his diploma from the Dissenters, as doctor in divinity, he must have commenced anew with deacon's orders, ere he could have grasped at mitres, or even held the smallest vicarage.—As to my antagonists, they no sooner announced their proceedings, than they began with boastful enquiries, in your Magazine, after the title of Dr. Seabury to Archbp. Tenison's legacy. If he thinks he has any, the Court of Chancery is open, with an able lawyer, by no means unfavourable to churchmen, at its head. If he stand on as firm ground as English Presbyterian ministers, let him come forward, and assert his claim, either from elective right, backed by the signatures of those thirty thousand episcopalians, who, to serve the present turn, sprung up as rapidly on the shores of Connecticut as Falstaff's fifteen men in buckram suits, or Bayes's troops, ambushed at Knightsbridge. If the titles of "Right Reverend," and "by Divine Permission," are more soothing to his ear, perhaps he will furnish his advocate with a copy of the Consecration Sermon, accompanied by testimonials from those Caledonian prelates whose genealogy is more multifarious than any of those handed down to us by the ancient mythologists; one while they derive all authority from the Apostles themselves, like those champions in Homer, who, too vain to deduce their spurious birth from its real source, start up the sons, if not of some deity, at least of the river on whose banks they were exposed.—In p. 440 they claim the merit of "*agreeing*

[1] This writer is here evidently fighting with a shadow, or rather with himself.—"On *his* principles" only, Presbyterian ordinations in England are *as void* as Episcopal consecrations in Scotland. On *our* principles they are *toto* authorised and legal.

Former Annotator.

"with

"with the Church of England in doc-"trine, *discipline*, and worship." In p. 771, they go one step farther, and "*de-"rive* their episcopacy from that church." But no sooner do I confront them with the XXIIId Article, an article by no means among the number of those which are calculated to occasion controversy, but containing only such wholsome regulations as men of all religions might subscribe to, then they immediately throw off the mask, and say this article is no more bounden on them than on the Popish bishop of Quebec, or him they have newly destined for Connecticut.

My endeavours to rend away the veil of imposture have been well meant.—Theological controversy is a department foreign to my pursuits: nor do I presume to strive for the palm of learning or eloquence even with those shadows of Cardinal Beaton, and the extinct Episcopal Hierarchy of Scotland, from whose brows the mitre hath long since departed. To lay open, with a strong hand, the penetralia of their Popish Dagon was the atchievement of John Knox, the glorious and ever memorable reformer of his country, whose efforts towards removing Mary Stuart from that throne which she polluted by a series of enormities, however criminal in the opinion of the annotator, will give him fresh merit in the eyes of those who are not accustomed to look up with veneration to any one branch of the house of Stuart. In raising my feeble voice to warn the credulous against being misled by artful men, whose pretensions are equally inimical to religion and government, I trust I have discharged the humbler duties of a good citizen. I am not obstinately bent on having the last word, but was determined to bring forward a few plain facts, and on them rest my cause. If either the Episcopalian clergyman, or my two commentators, without having any thing new to alledge, persist in maintaining the field against me, with armour as ill calculated for their defence as the "bis sex thoraca "petitum, perfossumque locis," in which Virgil has arrayed his Mezentius, I beg leave to anticipate them, by entering this protest against my silence being construed into a defeat. L. L.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

I SEND you what many of your readers will think a curiosity; an exact plan of *Old Port Royal* in Jamaica, as it appeared before the fatal earthquake of the year 1692; and shall accompany it with an extract from Mr. Long's valuable History of that island.

"I am now about to describe," says that excellent writer, "the sad reverse of fortune which this town experienced; but, first, it may not be improper to mention the state of it in the beginning of the fatal year 1692. It contained at that period upwards of 3500 inhabitants, and 2000 houses; the greater number of which were of brick, several stories in height, founded close to the very brink of the water, on a loose bank of sand. The fort, which then mounted 60 pieces of ordnance, and the rest of the houses, were founded on the rocky part of the peninsula. On the 7th of June, 1692, between eleven and twelve o'clock at noon, began that terrible earthquake, which, in two minutes time, produced such a scene of devastation. All the principal streets, which were next to the water, sunk at once, with the people in them; and a high, rolling sea followed, closing immediately over them. Not less than 1600 were thus swallowed up, or shook into an heap of rubbish. Some of the streets were laid several fathoms under water; and it stood as high as the upper rooms of some houses which remained. It was computed, that about 2000 whites and negroes perished in this town alone. The harbour had all the appearance of agitation as in a storm; and the huge waves rolled with such violence, as to snap the cables of the ships, drive some from their anchors, and overset others. Among the rest, the Swan frigate, that lay by the wharf to careen, was forced over the tops of the sunken houses, and providentially enabled some hundreds of the inhabitants to save their lives. The fort only, and about 200 houses, escaped without damage. But a part of the neck of land, communicating from the point to the Pulisadoes, about a quarter of a mile in length, was quite submersed, with all the houses, which stood very thick upon it. The water forced its passage through the Saltpond Hill, and gushed in torrents from its side, at an elevation of twenty, and in some places thirty feet above its base, and continued running for several hours afterwards. The mountains on each side the river-road, leading from Spanish town to Sixteen-mile-walk, were thrown down in such heaps, as to obstruct the passage of the river, and for some time to prevent all communication between these two places. A great part of

of a rocky mountain in St. David's fell down, and buried a whole plantation lying at the foot of it. The part from which this huge fragment was detached is now a precipice of solid rock, conspicuous from its height at a great distance, and remains a dreadful monument of that day's catastrophe.

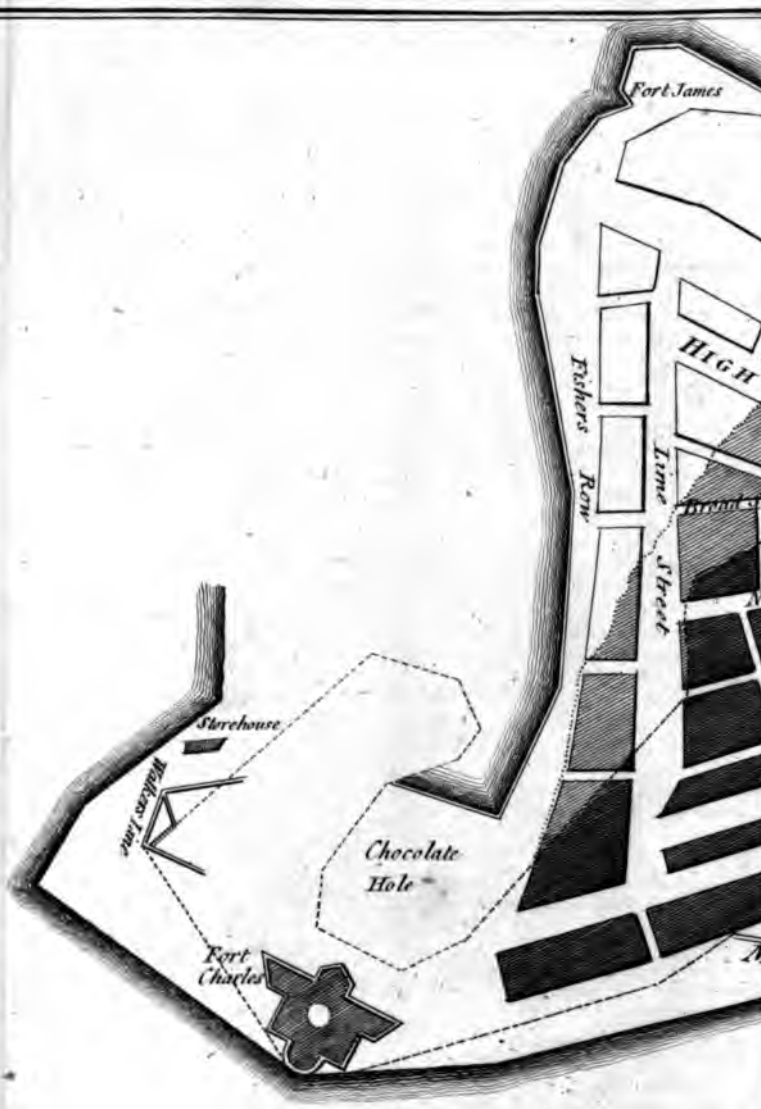
The shock was not less violent in the mountains. Some were even of opinion that they had sunk a little; others, that the whole island had somewhat subsided; for they observed, that several wells in Liguanea did not require so long a rope, by two or three feet, as they did before the earthquake. However, it is more natural to account for this change, by supposing, that the water had risen higher; for, in all these violent commotions of the earth, it is well known, that springs are remarkably affected. At the north side, above 1000 acres of land are said to have sunk, with thirteen inhabitants. It left not a house standing at Passage Fort; only one at Liguanea; destroyed most of the planters habitations in the country; and all in St. Jago de la Vega, except what were built by the Spaniards. During these convulsions, which continued with little intermission, though in a slighter degree, for some weeks afterwards, the most offensive stenches were emitted from every fissure and opening made in the sand near the harbour; the sky became dull and reddish, which indicated a plentiful discharge of vapours from the earth; the weather grew hotter than had been observed before the shock; and such prodigious swarms of muskeetos infested the coasts, as to astonish the inhabitants; the beauty of the mountains was quite effaced, and, instead of their lively, youthful verdure, they appeared distorted with fragments, bald, and furrowed.

After this fatality, many of the inhabitants, who had survived the loss of Port Royal, removed to that part of Liguanea where Kingston now stands. Here they took refuge in miserable huts, which could not defend them from the rain. Thus destitute of suitable conveniences and medicines, they soon perished with malignant fevers. The air, empoisoned with noxious vapours, co-operating with the terror of these calamities, and the distress they occasioned, brought on a general sickness, which very few escaped in any part of the island. Not less than 3000 are computed to have died; the greater part at Kingston only, where 500 graves were dug in a month's time, and two or three buried in a grave. What rendered the scene more tragical were the number of dead bodies which, after perishing in the shock at Port Royal, were seen in hundreds floating from one side of tee harbour to the other. Thus fell the glory of Port Royal; and with it all the public records; which proved a heavy loss. In the following year, the assembly taking into consideration, that the fort and many of the houses were still left standing; that it was a place so excellently adapted to carry on trade, and of great strength to resist an enemy, resolved upon rebuilding it. First, however, they endeavoured to shew the deep impression which the late misfortune had made upon their minds, by appointing every 7th of June to be observed, for the future, as a day of fasting and deprecation of the divine wrath; which still continues, and ever ought, to be religiously kept here. The sand on the south side of the town was sunk so low, that it was feared the sea would encroach too fast, and endanger the houses left standing on that side. They therefore enacted that the owners of ground formerly built upon, and whose houses had been thrown down by the earthquake, should rebuild them; or, otherwise, that the lots should be sold on a fair valuation, and the money be paid to the owners. Some provisions were likewise made for repairing the wall, or breastwork, which had been built to hinder the encroachment of the sea; and the receiver-general, secretary, and port officers, were ordered to hold their offices here, by themselves or deputies, as heretofore.

By degrees, as the popular fears subsided, the town increased in buildings and inhabitants, though far short of its former state, till the year 1703, when it was destroyed a second time. A terrible fire broke out among some of the ware-houses, which spread with such fury, as to reduce most of the houses to ashes.

Port Royal was at this period reduced to a very low ebb, yet it was not wholly deserted. But, as if Providence had decreed that it should never more revive to any thing like its former splendour, what the earthquake and conflagration had spared was nearly demolished by a violent hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722." M. N.

Me.


Fort James
HIGH
Fishers Row
Lime Street
Storehouse
Chocolate Hole
Fort Charles

{ Pelling-Place, Berks, Nov. 1.

ıany occasions commu-
ıoughts, and have given
of men and things as
ıin my knowledge and
have from time to time
with a welcome recep-
rse of thirty years I have
ety of matter for your
d it is with pride and
ıowledge your candour
. Many, whose virtues
ted when living, have
ut by me to your notice
ıd their memories em-
r repository. What at
ngaged my peculiar at-
e through your favour
orld, and thereby con-
l to the instruction as to
of mankind. At stu-
I enjoy a delicious re-
ges, and I seldom turn a
lessons worthy attention.
s lie by me which I mean
deposit in your museum,
tly wish some person in
is kingdom would sup-
ıch observations as their
ence affords, and, like
ipicer, that they would
ld with their remarks
. Had the latter gen-
ving, I should not now
ion to address you, or to
a sacrilege which I appre-
have prevented. It lately
the workmen employed
undation for the erection
orrection at Reading, in
spot where the old abbey
ers bones were thrown
the burial-place of Hen-
: was seized as a kind of
mplating it as one of the
ength a vault was disco-
y one there, and which
workmanship: in the
eaden coffin almost de-
ıe. A perfect skeleton
therein, and which un-
the king's, who died at
ons, in Rouen, on the 2d
1133, was there em-
nt from thence, accord-
desire, to be interred in
Reading. Antiquaries
ly enquired where this
ıains might be found;
aced every possible mark,
3. November, 1785.

though it must be presumed heretofore the spot had been royally and peculiarly distinguished. After a series of 650 years, and upwards, it was hardly probable any thing but dust could remain; but the distinguished appearance of the coffin, and the vault in which it was interred, put it out of doubt. The account given us in Rapin of the king's death, and embalming the body, further justifies the presumption that this coffin was the king's, especially as he says his body was cut in pieces, after the rude manner of those days, and embalmed. And Gervase of Canterbury confirms this account, by saying, they cut great gashes in his body with knives, and then powdering it well with salt, they wrapped it up in tanned ox-hides, to avoid the stench, which was so great and infectious, that a man who was hired to open the head died presently after. The gentleman to whom I am obliged for this account adds, that fragments of rotten leather were found in the coffin. His curiosity was great, and so was that of the persons assembled, insomuch that the bones were divided among the spectators; but the coffin was sold to a plumber. The under jaw-bone has been sent to me, and a small piece of the leaden coffin. The jaw contains sixteen teeth perfect and sound, even the enamel of them is preserved. Had your learned correspondent Spicer been alive, perhaps this sacrilege had been prevented (for a sacrilege I must call it). And from his veneration for so curious a matter of antiquity, he would have seen the same re-deposited in one of the parish churches. I hope some of your correspondents will give you a further account of this matter; and it is with that expectation I am induced to send you the present, especially as I have seen no mention of it; and I think it a matter meriting every minute enquiry.

Yours, &c. F. PIGOTT.

MR. URBAN,

AMONG the many services rendered to the Republic of Letters by your useful Magazine, none is more agreeable to individuals than the information they receive in answer to their queries proposed in it on the subject of remarkable persons. But not only the querists receive intelligence, but the Gentleman's Magazine becomes a store-house whence the writers of English biography may draw materials. All the persons of

of whom accounts are transmitted to your store-house may not be eminent enough to deserve a niche in that national repository the Biographia Britannica; but in time a Supplement may be formed of the second order: nor would it be an ungrateful task to commence one from your valuable repository.

There are many names, very familiar to literary men, with the particulars of whose lives they are however little acquainted. Nobody is conversant with the works of Milton who is ignorant that he inscribed his Tractate on Education to Mr. Hartlib. A man so distinguished could surely be no obscure, no indifferent person—yet, though I have made many enquiries, I could never find any account of him in any book, though in catalogues of auctions of books I have seen books mentioned as written or published by one of that name. I should be glad if any of your learned correspondents could inform who Mr. Hartlib was, and of what part of England, for though I have turned over descriptions of counties, I could never find any family of that name *.

There was a much more remarkable man with whose history we are not better acquainted: I mean the author of Robinson Crusoe, a book scarcely less known than Don Quixote. I think Robinson Crusoe is allowed to have been the work of Defoe--but I know no particulars of Defoe's life, nor what other books he wrote. Defoe's life must itself have been singular. Whence came so able a geographer? not only a geographer, but so well acquainted with the manners of savages, and with the productions animal and vegetable of America! Whence came he not only so knowing in trade, but so able a mechanic, and versed in so many trades? Admirably as Dr. Swift has contrived to conceive proportional ideas of giants and pigmies, and to form his calculations accordingly, he is superficial when compared with the details in Robinson Crusoe. The Dr. was an able satirist, Defoe might have founded a colony.

An author in an humbler walk was William Peacham, who wrote a pamphlet, formerly well known, called *The Worth of a Penny*. He wrote other small but curious pieces, of which I should wish to see a list.

Sir Hugh Platt, an ancient writer on fruit trees, is but little known. Did he write other books?

Who was the author of that singular book, Memoirs of a Cavalier, I almost despair of learning. Some, I think, have ascribed it to Defoe, whom I mentioned before.

Two foreigners, yet both familiar to this country, and one of them a writer in English, are not better ascertained. The first was the author of The Turkish Spy, which, besides its own intrinsic merit, had the honour of suggesting the idea of the Persian Letters, besides a numerous train of younger brothers. The other author at whom I hinted was Psalmaanazar, who so mysteriously concealed his true name.

With memoirs of Mrs. Astell, who endeavoured to establish a Protestant nunnery, and I think published her plan, the public is not furnished. The French, I believe, have a book which discovers the writers of many books of which the authors have concealed their names. Why have we no such work in English?

It was suggested to Mr. Davies, the author of Garrick's Life, but too late, to give a History of the Beggar's Opera, which, like The Turkish Spy, was the patriarch of a very populous race. It would be curious to have a list of all that was written in praise of or against that excellent production, for so it is as to the composition and to the intention, though it may unhappily have had a pernicious effect by seeming to shew roguery and vice triumphant. It is also memorable for its general and lasting success: no piece perhaps was ever so often represented in an equal number of years. It never was revived, after intermission, without a long run; and wonderful are the number of theatric heroines who have risen from that single piece, as often as they have been introduced in the part of Polly. Even the late degradation of the Beggar's Opera by transposing the sexes hath had strange success. Some of the veterans of the stage may perhaps supply what Mr. Davies could certainly have performed. I have heard from aged persons, that Lord Chesterfield, Lord Bath, and even Pope himself, are said to have assisted Gay in the composition. The prohibition of the second part, its restoration

* He was a native of Holland, and came into England in 1640, where he settled. Letters passed between him and the celebrated Mr. Mede, Sir W. Pell the mathematician, &c. His father, a Pole, lived at *Elbing*, in Prussia. But see more particulars *in Warton's* edition of Milton's Poems.

EDITOR.

ion after so many years, and its upported at both periods by the ited Duchess of Queensberry is ous part of the history of that *. PHILOBIBLIOS.

URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

a time when the propriety of a ore equal Representation of the in Parliament has engaged the n of the public, I shall not make ogy for transmitting to you the ng genuine letter from Sir *Jo-awbey*, Bart. one of the Knights Shire for the county of *Surrey*, *nas Baker*, Esq. one of his con-s, and an acting Justice of the of *Farnham*, in that county. It s, on the failure of all other at-, a new plan, which may be ad-or improving the Representation, rrecting, at least in some mea-he present subsisting inequality. er that borough, or any other, d of similar rights, will choose ion the House of Commons, I not: but if such a petition should sented, I do not see how the , or the Crown, can avoid com-with the request of the petitio-s precedents are certainly in their , and no *law* of the land mili-gainst the claim. To this letter : subjoined the petition recom-d by Sir *Joseph Mawbey* to be by the inhabitants of *Farnham* scot and lot; and an account of ceedings of the House of Com-in the 21st year of King *James I.* ing *Wendover*, *Agmondesham*, and *Marlow*. SURREYENSIS.

Great George-str. Westminst. May 5, 1785.

ear Sir,

S the House of Commons has re-l to permit a bill † to be brought r a Reformation of the Repre-ation of the people in Parliament, : may be another mode adopted for ecting the subsisting inequality; that is, by restoring to such bo-hs as are respectable their *un-ted right* of sending Members to ament. During the sitting of iament held in the 21st year of g *James I. Wendover*, *Agmonde-*, and *Great Marlow* petitioned Commons House of Parliament "that they might have restored to them "their ancient liberty, or franchise, of "sending Burgesses to Parliament, and "that a writ might be directed to the "Sheriff of *Bucks* for that purpose; "which, after full consideration, was "done, and they have ever since sent "Members to Parliament. The first "of those boroughs returned Members "to no more than three Parliaments, "the second to five, and the other to "six only, before the reign of King "*James I*; and the last return from "each was in the 2d year of King *Edward II.* so that the right had lain "dormant more than 400 years.

"I know of no *Act of Parliament*, "nor even *Resolution* of the House of "Commons, which can be pleaded a-"gainst the claim which *Farnham* may "adduce for returning Members to "Parliament; and that claim is built "upon stronger ground than either of "the above-mentioned boroughs.

"*Farnham* returned Members: In "the 4th year of *Edward II. Thomas* "*Sutton* and *Francis Le Tygler*; 5th of "ditto, *Thomas Le Tiglare* and *Phillip* "*Sotton*; 38th of *Henry VI. Henry Tad-*"*denham* and *Richard Beaufitz.*

"As I am persuaded that the House "of Commons *must* give full conside-"ration to your claim, if made, I have "drawn up a copy of a petition, here-"with inclosed, which I wish may be "approved and signed by the inhabi-"tants of *Farnham* paying scot and lot. "If that should be the case, I beg the "petition may be returned to me as "soon as possible, because I am very "desirous that a petition from *Farn-*"*ham* should be presented to the House "of Commons before any other of the "kind. I have no motive for remind-"ing you of your well-founded claim "but what arises from *public considera-*"*tions* and a desire of shewing my gra-"titude and regard for the town of "*Farnham*. Whatever may be the re-"sult of the deliberations which may "be had amongst yourselves on this "subject, you will believe me to be, "with the truest esteem and respect,

"Dear Sir,

"Your faithful and obliged,

"Humble servant,

"JOSEPH MAWBEY.

"P. S. As Knight of the Shire, I "think myself bound to send the copy "of a similar petition to *Kingston* upon "*Thames*: that borough sent Members "to Parliament in the 4th, 5th, and 6th "years

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ne performance and exaltation of an-Duchess, a Polly, are also remarkable. EDIT.

r. Pitt's motion for that purpose.

"years of King *Edward II.* and in the "47th year of King *Edward III.*"

"To *Thomas Baker*, Esq.
"*Farnham, Surrey.*"

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain *in Parliament assembled*;
The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of Farnham, *in the County of* Surrey,

SHEWETH,

That the borough of *Farnham* is an ancient Parliamentary borough by prescription, and returned two Members to Parliament in the fourth and fifth years of King *Edward* the Second, and in the thirty-eighth year of King *Henry* the Sixth:

That the Clerk of the Crown has since neglected to make out a writ to the Sheriff of the said county of *Surrey* for the election of Burgesses to represent the said Borough in Parliament, by which means the inhabitants thereof have been deprived of the right of sending Members to Parliament; a right which, they are advised, cannot be lost or forfeited by neglect or *non-user*:

That they conceive that, flourishing and populous as their borough is, they have the strongest claim to a restoration of their ancient privileges, whilst several decayed places, without, or with very few, inhabitants, are permitted to return Members to Parliament:

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable House to take their case into consideration, and make such order thereupon as may restore to them the right of sending two Representatives to Parliament:

And your Petitioners, &c.

"In the Parliament * held 21st *Jac.* it being discovered, by a search made in the *Tower of London* amongst the ancient Parliament-writs, by Mr. *Hakewill*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, that in former times there had been Burgesses returned for three boroughs in the county of *Bucks*, which of later times had not sent any Burgesses to the Parliament, namely, the boroughs of *Wendover*, *Agmondesham*, *alias Amersham*, and *Great Marlow*, petitions were referred to the Commons House of Parliament, then sitting, in the names of those three boroughs, that they might be restored to their ancient liberty, or franchise, of sending Members to the Parliament, and that a writ might be directed to the Sheriff of *Bucks* for that purpose: to which petition the House inclining, notice thereof was given to the King's Majesty, who declared himself unwilling to have the number of the Burgesses increased, declaring he was troubled with too great a number already, and commanded his then solicitor, Sir *Robert Heath*, being then of the House of Commons, to oppose it what he might: and most of the Commons then of the House, understanding the King's inclinations, did their utmost endeavour to cross it. The main and legal objection made against it was, by the long discontinuance and disuse, in not sending Burgesses for above 400 years, the franchise for sending Burgesses was lost. On the other side, on behalf of the boroughs, it was confessed, that, since 28 *Edward I. it was not found by any record* extant, that these boroughs had sent any Burgesses; but it was alledged for them, that most of the ancient records since that time are lost, which, if they might be found, it was conceived, would declare that they had sent many times since 28 *Edward I.*—*Secondly*, it doth appear, that the Sheriffs in those times were negligent in sending their precepts to boroughs to make choice of their Burgesses, for divers statutes were made to compel the Sheriffs thereunto: so that the not sending of Burgesses was not to be imputed to any neglect in the boroughs, and therefore the negligence of the Sheriff ought not to turn to their prejudice. *Thirdly*, the use in these ancient times being, that the Burgesses attending in Parliament were maintained at the charge of the boroughs, when the boroughs grew poor the boroughs only for that reason neglected to send their Burgesses to the Parliament; therefore now seeing they were contented to undergo that burthen, or to choose such Burgesses as should bear their own charges, there was now no reason to deny that petition. *Lastly*, it was urged in behalf of the Burgesses, that the liberty of sending Burgesses to Parliament is a liberty of that nature and quality, that it cannot be lost by neglect of any borough, for every Burgess so sent is a member of the great council of the Kingdom, maintained at the charge of the borough; and if such neglect may be permitted in one borough,

* Vide *Browne Willis's* Notitia Parliamentaria, *vol. I.*

rough, so it may in more, and consequently in all the boroughs of *England*; and then it might follow, that, for want of Burgesses, there should be no Parliament.

And as for these boroughs, it did anciently appear, that they were Parliament-boroughs by prescription, and not by charter, for every of them had their several forrens, and they did pay fifteens, as all Parliamentary boroughs, and not as other boroughs or towns.

This was the substance of that which was then alledged for them by their counsel, Mr. *Hakevill*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, before the committee for privileges and returns; at which time, Mr. *Glanvill*, since created Serjeant, sitting in the chair, did put it to the question; and upon the question it was resolved, that a warrant should be made to the Clerk of the Crown to make a writ, to the Sheriff of the County of *Bucks*, for the choosing of Burgesses in those three boroughs; of which resolution of the committee his Majesty taking notice, did, before the same was reported to the House, send unto the two Chief Justices, requiring them to send their opinions in the point, who therefore desired Mr. *Granville* to acquaint them with such reasons as had been alledged by Mr. *Hakevill*; whereupon the Chief Justices certified his Majesty, that it was just a writ should be awarded accordingly: and the opinion of the committees being reported to the House of Commons, the same was there confirmed *nemine contradicente*; whereupon a warrant, under the Speaker's hand, was made to the Clerk of the Crown in the Chancery, for the making of such a writ, which was issued out accordingly; and thereupon were elected, and returned to serve in the same Parliament, the Burgesses hereafter named: For *Amersham*; Mr. *William Hakevill*, Mr. *John Crew*: for *Wendover*; Mr. *John Hampden*, who beareth the charge, Sir *Alexander Uaton*: for *Marlow*; Mr. *H. Burlace*, Mr. . . . . *Cotton*."

To the foregoing account it may be useful to add the following list of Members returned for the above three boroughs before the restoration of their franchises in the 21 *Jac. I.*

For AGMONDESHAM.

In the time of *Edward I.*

28. P. at *Lincoln*, *Robert Le Warner*, RALPH *atte* GROVE.

34. P. at *Westminster*, *Robert Le Warrenner*, *Will. Godgame.*

36. P. at *Carliste*, *Rob. Le Warrenner*, *John Gole.*

Edward II.

1. P. at *Northampton*, *Rich. le Machyn*, *Ralph le Gand.*

2. P. at *Westminster*, *William Wace*, JOHN *atte* HULL.

For WENDOVER.

28. P. at *Lincoln*, *Walter de la Hale*, *John de la Bury.*

Edward II.

1. P. at *Northampton*, *Walter de Kent*, *John de Sandwell.*

2. P. at *Westminster*, ROB. *atte* HULL, *Elias de Broughton.*

For GREAT MARLOW.

28. P. at *Lincoln*, *Rich. Le Mouner*, *Rich. le Veel.*

33. P. at *Westminster*, *Rich. le Mouner*, *Rich. le Veel.*

34. *Rich. le Mouer*, *Rich. le Veel.*

35. at *Carliste*, *Rich. le Ferour*, *Rich. Heryng.*

KINGSTON *upon* THAMES, SURREY.

Edward II.

4. P. at *Westminster*, *Adam le Templer*, *John de Cruce.*

5. P. at *London*, *Roger le Canteur*, *John Tuill.*

6. P. at *Westminster*, *John Tuly*, *John atte Crouch.*

Edward III.

47. P. at *Westminster*, *Hugh Tanner*, *John Havering.*

MR. URBAN, *St. Petersburg, Jan.* 30, O. S.

HAVING just received from the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg the account of their meteorological observations for the years 1783 and 1784, I here subjoin it.

For the year 1783.

The greatest height of the barometer, 28.68, the 11th of January.

The lowest point of the barometer, 27.9, the 6th of December.

Consequently, the difference, 1.59, and the mean, 27.88.

The middle height 28.7, or 28 and $\frac{7}{10}$ Paris inches greater than common. The barometer stood 233 days above 28 Paris inches, which makes 29 inches, $10\frac{2}{5}$ lines. English.

The greatest cold, 198°. By Reaumur, $25\frac{2}{3}$°, the 2d and 11th of January, early in the morning.

The greatest heat, 106. By Reaumur, $25\frac{1}{2}$, the 6th of June. Consequently, the difference, 92 degrees of

De Lisle, or 49¼ of Reaumur.

Of the whole year there were 172 days on which the quicksilver fell below 0, and 244 on which it was above it.

During the winter, the thermometer was on 7 days below 190°, 14 days above 180, and 24 days between 170 and 180.

During the summer, the heat was on 126 days above 130°, 64 above 120, and 5 days above 110; which is, according to Reaumur, 21 degrees above 0.

The mean cold, from the 1st of November, 1782, to the 1st of May, 1783, was 166 of De Lisle, or 8¼ of Reaumur, which is nearly 1 degree greater than in the preceding year.

The mean heat, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, was 126 degrees of De Lisle, which is by Reaumur 12¼ above 0; consequently, about 2 degrees greater than the foregoing year 1782.

It was stormy on 16 days, and windy on 83 days, and a dead calm on 81 days.

There were, in all, 101 thoroughly fine clear days, and 120 covered throughout, and 44 days foggy. It rained on 101 days, snowed on 67, and hailed on only 1. The height of the rain and snow water was 14⅓ French inches; consequently, 5 inches less than in the year 1782.

Tempests, in all, 12; 3 in May, 5 in June, 1 in July, and 3 in August; of which only 1, on the 6th of June, was very strong.

Meteorological observations at St. Petersburg during the year 1784.

The greatest height of the barometer, 28.75, the 29th of December.

The smallest height of the barometer, 26.78, the 23d of November.

Consequently, the difference, 1.97, and the mean, 27.76.

The middle height of the barometer, 28.6, that is, $28\frac{6}{1000}$ Paris inches. The barometer stood on 175 days higher than 28 inches, which in English measure makes 29 inches, 10⅔ lines.

The greatest cold, 188 degrees; by Reaumur, 20⅓, the 30th of January.

The greatest heat, 103 degrees; by Reaumur, $25\frac{1}{10}$, the 29th of July.

Consequently, the difference is 85 degrees by De Lisle, or 45⅓ by Reaumur.

There were in this year 178 days whereon the thermometer fell 150 degrees below the freezing point; and 248 days on which the thermometer stood above the freezing point.

Among the winter days were 15 on which the thermometer fell beneath 180 degrees, and 62 days on which the cold was more than 170 degrees.

Of the summer days there were 162 on which the heat exceeded 130 degrees; among these were 62 on which the thermometer stood above 120, and 12 days on which the heat was more than 110 degrees.

The middle cold, from the 1st of November, 1783, to the 1st of May, 1784, that is, during the 6 winter months, was 164⅓. By Reaumur, 7⅔ degrees below 0.

The middle heat, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, that is during the 6 summer months, was $127\frac{9}{10}$; by Reamur, 11⅔ degrees above 0.

It was stormy on 12 days, and windy on 98 days. Dead calm on 82 days.

In this year were, in all, 75 fully clear days, and 122 wholly covered with clouds. On 47 days a fog. It rained on 105 days, on 87 days it snowed, and on 3 it hailed. The height of the fallen rain and snow water this year was $12\frac{6}{10}$ French inches.

There were 12, for the most part weak, tempests observed; 4 in June, 3 in July, 4 in August, and 1 in September.

Mr. Urban, *Feversham, Oct.* 20.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, hawker and pedlar, was convicted, on the 15th instant, before George Beckett, Esq. Mayor of Feversham, of vending goods in the said town, contrary to the late act of parliament, and paid the penalty of 10l.

In justice to him, and as a caution to others, who likewise, no doubt, are deluded by an advertisement from the "Hawkers Office," and signed by the chief clerk of the same, which, in giving the abstract of the late act of parliament, recites, "*That from and after the 24th day of June*, 1786, every hawker who shall open a room, or shop, in any city, market-town, or place, or expose goods to sale within two miles thereof, (except on a market or fair *day*), for each offence shall forfeit ten pounds;" I take the liberty of remarking, that, upon a rese-

eference to the clause of the act from whence the above abstract is supposed to have been taken, there are *no* such words as "*from and after the 24th day of June*, 1786;" neither is there the word "*day*." Therefore, though the clause that respects such traders coming within two miles of a market-town took place as soon as the act received the royal assent, yet the mart, or market-place, of any city, town, &c. is open (as before) *every day of the week* to such traders as may choose to sell their goods in such market-place, without subjecting them to the penalty above alluded to.

An Independent Inhabitant.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 29.

IN reading the "Memoirs of Baron de Tott," which you have lately reviewed, I was struck with that which appeared new to me in vol. I. page 27. Speaking of the laws enacted in Turkey, he says, "that the ulemats (the body of lawyers of which the Mufti is the head), were to be exempted from the confiscation of goods, nor were they to be put to death, but by being *bruised in a mortar*." He then adds, "that the Sultan Osman was irritated to that degree by the haughtiness and insolence of the Mufti, that he ordered the mortars to be re-placed, which, having been long neglected, had been thrown down and almost covered with earth. This order alone produced a most surprising effect; the body of the ulemats, justly terrified, submitted." In reading this account, that passage of Holy Writ occurred to my thoughts, in Prov. xxvii 22, where we read of "braying or bruising a fool, or a wicked transgressor, in a mortar." Now, as it is well known that customs, which obtain in the oriental nations, have, in all ages, remained invariable, the question is, whether Solomon, in the passage quoted, does not refer to a kind of punishment which was inflicted somewhere in his days, similar to that which Baron de Tott mentions? The writer of these lines would be glad to be informed, through the channel of your valuable Repository, by any of your learned correspondents, whether they remember to have read of this mode of punishment as being actually now used in any part of the world.

Yours, &c. AN OLD MAN.

P. S. Permit me also to request an explanation of Prov. xx. 26, "A wise king scatters the wicked, and bringeth the wheel over them." The punishment here alluded to, is said to be inflicted by a *wise king*. Is it executed in any country at this day?

MR. URBAN, *Nottingham, Oct.* 5.

IT will certainly be consistent with truth and honour to correct a small mistake made in the account of Lindholm House, inserted in your Magazine for August. I asserted that the building was ancient, but am since informed by a friend, who lately paid a visit to this curious place, that it was re-built about fifty years ago. He says, "that upon his approach to the house the people (who are almost uncivilized) precipitately fled to a remote part of the building, and had absolutely denied him entrance, but for the interference of a boy; who, being better acquainted with men and things, gained him admittance to the inside, and gave him what intelligence he was able, relative to the house, the original inhabitant, &c. The situation is sandy, and the moraſs, which entirely encircles it, is impassable (in certain places excepted), during wet seasons. Their cattle, as though taught by instinct, plod thorough the bog, for none others could do it; and it is likewise observable, that no sparrows were ever seen here (Camden says the same), though the linnet, the lark, and all kinds of moor-game, abound in great plenty.

R. D.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

IN *plate II.* of your last, *fig.* 9, if I am not mistaken, bears A and G at the top-corners; which at once proclaim the R. B. to be *Abbas Glastenburiensis*.

Can any of your correspondents give some anecdotes of Murray of Sacomb, the antiquary, and Hearne's correspondent? He was, I am told, a very singular character.

In June last, p. 411, a correspondent enquires after the poet *Welstead*. Some unpublished memorials of him I am preparing for your Magazine; but am at a loss for his "Hymn to the Creator, "on the Death of an only Daughter;" a performance which was ridiculed by Pope. If any of your correspondents will be so kind as to send a copy of it to your printer, or point out where it is to be seen, I shall esteem it a particular favour.

You had some letters upon the anti-

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quity of the use of coffee in England lately. From the "Life of Antony-a-Wood" it appears to have been used here as early as 1650.

It is said, Mr. Urban, that *the devil is not so black as he is painted.* This proverb may be applied to Mr. Heron; whose Letters, I see, are going through many a fiery ordeal: but often with such gross misquotations and misrepresentations, as are amazing. Thus, in some periodical paper or other, I have seen it repeatedly advanced, that Mr. Heron says, "Dryden's ode is admirable *because* it is a dithyrambic ode, not a lyric one." Upon this there is much crowing, as if Mr. Heron had for once been caught speaking nonsense. But there is no such thing in his work. The *ipsissima verba*, p. 34, are, "I place a regular cadence among these requisites * in spite of Dryden's wonderful ode, which is of itself worth all that Pindar has written, as a large diamond is worth a vast heap of gold, because that master-piece is a dithyrambic poem, not a lyric one." Can this be misunderstood but designedly? The *because* refers to the *regular cadence*, not to the value of the ode! but, at the words *which*, and *gold*, parentheses ought to have been placed; though Addison, one of our best writers, has many such sentences. By-the-bye, I observe that several of your correspondents have made mistakes in quoting this very book; a practice which is, of all others, the last to be allowed in literary matters. Indeed such misquotations by antagonists are tacit compliments to an author, as proofs that they despair of hurting him, save by putting their words for his. This is a literary σκιαμαχια in which a man fights with *his own shadow*

In your last, there are many compliments to a magistrate, who would not license public places in the east end of the town. His sentiments were surely noble for a judge; but a man may speak noble sentiments, and yet not have an enlightened mind. To license a public place or two there, would not multiply thieves, but only divide them. Why should the *east* end of the town be the only rendezvous of *thieves?* Now *divide et impera* is a maxim applicable to thieves as well as to honest men. When divided they would be more known, and better looked to, than when crowded together. Besides, the whole arguments he used against a public place also militate against building a church; for as many robberies are committed at church-doors as any where else. But, Mr. Urban, there is one grand argument, which *pleads angel-tongued* against the sentiments of this well-meaning magistrate, and that is, that all Whitechapel, and those parts of the town, are the very sinks of gaming and low debauchery. No amusement is to be found there, save at the billiard table, and other games, or at the tavern and alehouse. Every father of a family there wishes that other diversions were allowed; but in vain! Magistrates allow of ruin and depravity, but will not hear of a man's having his pocket picked! Wise heads! In short, Mr. Urban, without knowledge even *good sentiments* are injurious to society; and a magistrate cannot be useful without being enlightened. As you know my hand-writing, Mr. Urban, you also know that I can have no *motive* in these remarks on this affair.

Yours, EUSEBES.

* Of lyric poetry.

MR. URBAN, *Bromley, Kent, Oct.* 10.

UPON reading a paper in your last month's Magazine, signed "Humanitas," on the subject of that filthy distemper the itch, I am happy to inform your benevolent correspondent, that there is in the possession of a labouring man in my neighbourhood, "a "safe, easy, speedy, cleanly, and effec-"tual remedy" for that infectious disorder, entirely free from those offensive properties against which your correspondent objects.

Being told that it had been introduced into the academies of this town, I was encouraged to make trial of it in my own family, and have every reason in the world to believe it a specific against the spreading of the infection, and an effectual cure for it when it has already taken place. In three instances I can take upon me to speak from my own knowledge of its good effects.

Indeed the good qualities of the remedy are now so well known here, that the gentlemen of the faculty recommend it to their patients, and I hope I am serving the cause of humanity by thus pointing it out.

Yours, &c. A. B.

*** The writer of the above is a gentleman of character and fortune, interested only by common humanity for the relief of the INFECTED. EDIT.

141. *The Journal of a Tour to the* Hebrides, *with* Samuel Johnson, *LL.D. By* James Boswell, *Esq.* 8vo.

THIS Journal, written with the approbation of Dr. Johnson, and under his inspection, and which he declared to be a very exact picture of a portion of his life, has afforded us great variety of entertainment and instruction. It is an excellent commentary on the Doctor's own *Journey to the Western Isles*, contains some poetical pieces relative to it, and exhibits a series of his conversation, many literary anecdotes, and opinions of men and books; most of which, though delivered in common conversation, will abide the severest test of criticism: and to whose colloquial opinions, except Dr. Johnson's, could this elogium be given? This Journal was composed during the actual performance of the Tour, and must consequently be far more faithful than the details which are the result of recollection. Whilst we read this amusing, instructive, and edifying work, and reflect that it is not a selection of whatever was great or good in our illustrious biographer, but a plain and simple narrative of the ordinary business and manner of his life, we must be impressed with wonder and veneration. We behold the philosopher enforcing, by his own example, the precepts which he has taught; and whether grave or gay, whether indulging honest mirth amidst society, or contemplation in solitude, still steadily constant in combating infidelity and promoting virtue and religion; and we here see him, with exemplary magnanimity of mind, suffering the occasional failings, and the little reprehensible peculiarities of his temper and character, to be recorded in the page which he knew was destined to the publick, and would descend to posterity. In the beginning of the work we find an elaborate character of Dr. Johnson, which, though minutely particular in its descriptions, most of which perhaps are correct and true, yet seems to us, when collectively taken, to want some general distinguishing trait, which may enable the reader to form a just and determinate idea of his character: like a portrait, in which, though every feature is copied with truth, yet there wants that cast of countenance and expression which direct the beholder to appropriate the copy to its original.—If to the opinion of Mr. Boswell may be opposed the conjecture of those who only knew this great man through the medium of his writings, and whom only the voice of rumour has reached, we will venture to remark, that the character drawn in the present performance does not give an entire and adequate idea of Dr. Johnson. Perhaps the great and leading feature of his mind was not learning, but religion; more attentive to the duties of the christian than the avocations of the scholar, his first views were directed to that pious object; and virtue, though in the humblest occupations of life, was more certain to gain and secure the possession of his friendship than the vigour of abilities, or the splendor of genius. We believe that a strict and accurate investigation of his life and writings would demonstrate the truth of this position, and that we should often find him influenced by this laudable partiality, in his choice and opinion both of books and men. Of Dr. Johnson's reverence for religion, of his firm conviction of its truth, and of his exemplary piety, all his works bear good and honourable testimony, and especially the last. That a certain gloom of superstition sometimes hung over him, and darkened many of his devotional hours, the scornful infidel has alledged with triumph, and some good men have confessed with sorrow: but it should be remembered, that the frame of Dr. Johnson's mind was often disturbed and torn by constitutional disease; that he was visited, above the common visitation of men, by that "morbid melan-"choly" which he inherited from his father*, which heavily oppressed him through life, and followed him to his grave. We should also call to our recollection the power of habit; that we live when the influence of fashion and the fear of ridicule have banished almost every external mark of religion; therefore, when those exercises of devotion, and the performance of that great task, which is to be done with fear and trembling, are exposed to the public eye, unaccustomed to those uncommon acts of humiliation and confession, we denominate the genuine and requisite effusions of piety and penitence by the reproachful

* So says the Journal, p. 258; but we have heard, from the most respectable authority, that he did not inherit this malady from his father, but that it was communicated to him by his nurse. EDIT.

reproachful name of superstition. If, as the historian of the Roman empire laments with suspicious sorrow, the truths of the Gospel were rejected by many of the most wise and illustrious of the ancients, it must be a subject of high consolation and triumph to modern times, that the chief of those who have been celebrated by their genius and their learning may be ranked amongst the most zealous defenders of Christianity; and that amongst those who have testified their implicit belief in the mysteries of our faith, we find the names of Newton, Locke, Addison, and Johnson. — But to return to the merits and business of the work now before us. It is, with some few exceptions, happily and vigorously written. The severity of criticism might occasionally detect some few errors of style. Surely the solecism of "you was" could never proceed from the lips of our lexicographer. But it would be not only uncandid, but ungrateful, to dwell on a few minute blemishes after the pleasure and profit we have received in the perusal of this work.—Mr. Boswell announces a Life of Dr. Johnson, for which we shall wait, not without impatience. From one part of the Journal we learn that he had written forty Sermons. If these can be collected, what a valuable addition will they make to our books of morality and divinity!—As the works of Dr. Johnson are extremely numerous, are dispersed in a variety of publications, and many of them unpublished; and as a complete collection will be desired and expected in the promised edition, we think it would much contribute to perfect the completion of it, if the Editor would, in this or some other periodical publication, give a list of his author's works, which might probably receive, by those means, considerable enlargements and corrections. —— We shall extract the following specimens of the nature and merit of the work.

"We talked of Mr. Burke.—Dr. Johnson said, he had great variety of knowledge, store of imagery, copiousness of language.—*Robertson.* 'He has wit too.'—*Johnson,* 'No, 'Sir; he never succeeds there. 'Tis low; 'tis conceit. I used to say, Burke never 'once made a good joke. What I most envy 'Burke for is, his being constantly the 'same. He is never what we call hum-'drum; never unwilling to begin to talk, 'nor in a haste to leave off.'—*Boswell.* 'Yet 'he can listen.'—*Johnson.* 'No; I cannot 'say he is good at that. So desirous is he 'to talk, that, if one is speaking at this end 'of the table, he'll speak to somebody at the 'other end. Burke, Sir, is such a man, that 'if you met him for the first time in a street 'where you were stopped by a drove of oxen, 'and you and he stepped aside to take shel-'ter but for five minutes, he'd talk to you 'in such a manner that, when you parted, 'you would say, this is an extraordinary 'man. Now, you may be long enough 'with me, without finding any thing ex-'traordinary.' He said, he believed Burke was intended for the law, but either had not money enough to follow it, or had not diligence enough. He said, he could not understand how a man could apply to one thing and not to another. *Robertson* said, one man had more judgement, another more imagination.—*Johnson.* 'No, Sir; it is only 'one man has more mind than another. He 'may direct it differently; he may, by ac-'cident, see the success of one kind of study, 'and take a desire to excel in it. I am per-'suaded that, had Sir Isaac Newton applied 'to poetry, he would have made a very fine 'epic poem. I could as easily apply to law 'as to tragick poetry.'—*Boswell.* 'Yet, Sir, 'you did apply to tragick poetry, not to 'law.'—*Johnson.* 'Because, Sir, I had not 'money to study law. Sir, the man who 'has vigour may walk to the east just as 'well as to the west, if he happens to turn 'his head that way.'—*Boswell.* 'But, Sir, 'tis like walking up and down a hill; one 'man will naturally do the one better than 'the other. A hare will run up a hill best, 'from her legs being short; a dog down.'—*Johnson.* 'Nay, Sir, that is from mechanical 'powers. If you make mind mechanical, 'you may argue in that manner. One mind 'is a vice, and holds fast; there's a good 'memory. Another is a file; and he is a 'disputant, a controversialist. Another is a 'razor; and he is sarcastical.'—We talked of Whitefield. He said, he was at the same college with him, and knew him *before he began to be better than other people* (smiling); that he believed he sincerely meant well, but had a mixture of politicks and ostentation; whereas Wesley thought of religion only *.——*Robertson* said, Whitefield had strong natural eloquence, which, if cultivated, would have done great things.—*Johnson.* 'Why, Sir, I take it he was at the 'height of what his abilities could do, and 'was sensible of it. He had the ordinary 'advantages of education; but he chose to 'pursue

* "That cannot be said now, after the flagrant part which Mr. John Wesley took against our American brethren, when, in his own name, he threw amongst his enthusiastick flock the very individual combustibles of Dr. Johnson's *Taxation no Tyranny*; and after the intolerant spirit which he manifested against our fellow christians of the Roman Catholick Communion, for which that

'purſue that oratory which is for the mob.'—*Boſwell.* 'He had great effect on the paſſions.'—*Johnſon.* 'Why, Sir? I don't think ſo. 'He could not repreſent a ſucceſſion of pa'thetick images. He vociferated, and made 'an impreſſion. *There*, again, was a mind 'like a hammer.'.....

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"Monboddo is a wretched place, wild and naked, with a poor old houſe; though, if I recollect right, there are two turrets which mark an old baron's reſidence. Lord Monboddo received us at his gate moſt courteouſly; pointed to the Douglas arms upon his houſe, and told us that his great-grandmother was of that family. 'In ſuch houſes '(ſaid he) our anceſtors lived, who were 'better men than we.'—'No, no, my Lord, '(ſaid Dr. Johnſon.) We are as ſtrong as 'they, and a great deal wiſer.'—This was an aſſault upon one of Lord Monboddo's capital dogmas, and I was afraid there would have been a violent altercation in the very cloſe, before we got into the houſe. But his lordſhip is diſtinguiſhed, not only for 'ancient metaphyſicks,' but for ancient *politeſſe*, '*la vieille cour*,' and he made no reply.

"His lordſhip was dreſſed in a ruſtic ſuit, and wore a little round hat; told us, we now ſaw him as *Farmer Burnett*, and we ſhould have his family dinner, a farmer's dinner.—He ſaid, 'I ſhould not have forgiven Mr. 'Boſwell, had he not brought you here, Dr. 'Johnſon.' He produced a very long ſtalk of corn, as a ſpecimen of his crop, and ſaid, 'you ſee here the *lætas ſegetes*,' and obſerved, that Virgil ſeemed to be as enthuſiaſtic a farmer as he, and was certainly a practical one.—*Johnſon.* 'It does not always follow, 'my Lord, that a man, who has written a 'good poem on an art, has practiſed it. Phi'lip Miller told me, that in Philips's Cyder, 'a poem, all the precepts were juſt, and in'deed better than in books written for the 'purpoſe of inſtructing; yet Philips had 'never made cyder.'.....

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"Laſt night much care was taken of Dr. Johnſon, who was ſtill diſtreſſed by his cold. He had hitherto moſt ſtrangely ſlept without a night-cap. Miſs M'Leod made him a large flannel one, and he was prevailed with to drink a little brandy when he was going to bed. He has great virtue, in not drinking wine or any fermented liquor, becauſe, as he acknowledged to us, he could not do it in moderation.—Lady M'Leod would hardly believe him, and ſaid, 'I am ſure, Sir, you 'would not carry it too far.'—*Johnſon.* 'Nay, 'Madam, it carried me. I took the oppor'tunity of a long ſickneſs to leave it off. It 'was then preſcribed to me not to drink 'wine; and having broken off the habit, I 'have never returned to it.'

"In the argument on Tueſday night, about natural goodneſs, Dr. Johnſon denied that any child was better than another, but by difference of inſtruction; though, in conſequence of greater attention being paid to inſtruction by one child than another, and of a variety of imperceptible cauſes, ſuch as inſtruction being counteracted by ſervants, a notion was conceived, that of two children, equally well educated, one was naturally much worſe than another. He owned, this morning, that one might have a greater aptitude to learn than another, and that we inherit diſpoſitions from our parents. 'I in'herited,' ſaid he, 'a vile melancholy from 'my father, which has made me mad all my 'life, at leaſt not ſober.'——Lady M'Leod wondered he ſhould tell this.—'Madam,' ſaid I, 'he knows that with that madneſs 'he is ſuperior to other men.'

"I have often been aſtoniſhed with what exactneſs and perſpicuity he will explain the proceſs of any art. He this morning explained to us all the operation of coining, and, at night, all the operation of brewing, ſo very clearly, that Mr. M'Queen ſaid, when he heard the firſt, he thought he had been bred in the Mint; when he heard the ſecond, that he had been bred a brewer.

"I was elated by the thought of having been able to entice ſuch a man to this remote part of the world. A ludicrous, yet juſt, image preſented itſelf to my mind, which I expreſſed to the company. I compared myſelf to a dog who has got hold of a large piece of meat, and runs away with it to a corner, where he may devour it in peace, without any fear of others taking it from him. 'In London, Reynolds, Beauclerk, 'and all of them, are contending who ſhall 'enjoy Dr. Johnſon's converſation. We 'are feaſting upon it, undiſturbed, at Dun'vegan.'

"It was ſtill a ſtorm of wind and rain.—Dr. Johnſon, however, walked out with M'Leod, and ſaw Rorie More's caſcade in full perfection. Colonel M'Leod, inſtead of being all life and gaiety, as I have ſeen him, was at preſent grave, and ſomewhat depreſſed by his anxious concern about M'Leod's affairs, and finding ſome gentlemen of the clan by no means diſpoſed to act a generous or affectionate part to their chief in his diſtreſs, but bargaining with him as with a ſtranger. However, he was agreeable and polite, and Dr. Johnſon ſaid he was a very pleaſing man.—My fellow-traveller and I talked of going to Sweden; and, while we were ſettling our plan, I expreſſed a pleaſure in the proſpect of ſeeing the king.—Johnſon. I doubt,

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that able champion, Father O'Leary, has given him ſo hearty a drubbing. But I ſhould think myſelf very unworthy, if I did not at the ſame time acknowledge Mr. John Weſley's merit as a veteran "Soldier of "Jeſus Chriſt," who has, I do believe, "turned many from darkneſs into light, "and from the power of Satan to the living "God."

'I doubt, Sir, if he would speak to us.'—Colonel M'Leod said, 'I am sure Mr. Boswell would speak to *him*.' But, seeing me a little disconcerted by his remark, he politely added, 'and with great propriety.'—Here let me offer a short defence of that propensity in my disposition to which this gentleman alluded. It has procured me much happiness. I hope it does not deserve so hard a name as either forwardness or impudence. If I know myself, it is nothing more than an eagerness to share the society of men distinguished either by their rank or their talents, and a diligence to attain what I desire. If a man is praised for seeking knowledge, though mountains and seas are in his way, may he not be pardoned, whose ardour, in the pursuit of the same object, leads him to encounter difficulties as great, though of a different kind?

"After the ladies were gone from table, we talked of the Highlanders not having sheets; and this led us to consider the advantage of wearing linen.—*Johnson.* "All animal substances are less cleanly than vegetables. Wool, of which flannel is made, is an animal substance; flannel, therefore, is not so cleanly as linen. I remember I used to think tar dirty; but when I knew it to be only a preparation of the juice of the pine, I thought so no longer. It is not disagreeable to have the gum that oozes from a plumb-tree upon your fingers, because it is vegetable; but if you have any candle-grease, any tallow upon your fingers, you are uneasy till you rub it off.—I have often thought, that, if I kept a seraglio, the ladies should all wear linen gowns,—or cotton;—I mean stuffs made of vegetable substances. I would have no silk; you cannot tell when it is clean. It will be very nasty before it is perceived to be so. Linen stretches its own dirtiness.'

"To hear the grave Dr. Samuel Johnson, that majestic teacher of moral and religious wisdom,' while sitting solemn in an arm-chair in the Isle of Sky, talk, *ex cathedra*, of his keeping a seraglio, and acknowledge that the supposition had *often* been in his thoughts, struck me so forcibly with ludicrous contrast that I could not but laugh immoderately. He was too proud to submit, even for a moment, to be the object of ridicule, and instantly retaliated with such keen sarcastick wit, and such a variety of degrading images, of every one of which I was the object, that, though I can bear such attacks as well as most men, I yet found myself so much the sport of all the company, that I would gladly expunge from my mind every trace of this severe retort.

"Talking of our friend Langton's house in Lincolnshire, he said, 'the old house of the family was burnt. A temporary building was erected in its room; and to this they have been always adding, as the family increased. It is like a shirt made for a man when he was a child, and enlarged always as he grows older.'

"We talked to-night of Luther's allowing the Landgrave of Hesse two wives, and that it was with the consent of the wife to whom he was first married.—*Johnson.* 'There was no harm in this, so far as she was only concerned, because *volenti non fit injuria*. But it was an offence against the general order of society, and against the law of the Gospel, by which one man and one woman are to be united. No man can have two wives, but by preventing somebody else from having one.'.....

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"I took *Fingal* down to the parlour in the morning, and tried a test proposed by Mr. Roderick M'Leod, son to Ulinish. Mr. M'Queen had said he had some of the poem in the original. I desired him to mention any passage in the printed book, of which he could repeat the original. He pointed out one in page 50 of the quarto edition, and read the Erse, while Mr. Roderick M'Leod and I looked on the English;—and Mr. M'Leod said, that it was pretty like what Mr. M'Queen had recited. But when Mr. M'Queen read a description of Cuchullin's sword in Erse, together with a translation of it in English verse, by Sir James Foulis, Mr. M'Leod said, that was much liker than Mr. M'Pherson's translation of the former passage. Mr. M'Queen then repeated in Erse a description of one of the horses in Cuchullin's car. Mr. M'Leod said, Mr. M'Pherson's English was nothing like it.

"When Dr. Johnson came down, I told him that I had now obtained some evidence concerning Fingal; for that Mr. M'Queen had repeated a passage in the original Erse, which Mr. M'Pherson's translation was pretty like; and reminded him, that he himself had once said, he did not require Mr. M'Pherson's Ossian to be liker the original than Pope's Homer.—*Johnson.* 'Well, Sir, this is just what I always maintained. He has found names, and stories, and phrases, nay passages in old songs, and with them has blended his own compositions, and so made what he gives to the world as the translation of an ancient poem.'—If this was the case, I observed, it was wrong to publish it as a poem in six books.—*Johnson.* 'Yes, Sir; and to ascribe it to a time too when the Highlanders knew nothing of *books*, and nothing of *six*; or perhaps were got the length of counting six. We have been told, by Condamine, of a nation that could count no more than four. This should be told to Monboddo—it would help him. There is as much charity in helping a man down-hill as in helping him up-hill.'—*Boswell.* 'I don't think there is as much charity.'—*Johnson.* 'Yes, Sir, if his *tendency* be downwards. Tell he is at the bottom, he sounds; get him once there, and he is quiet. Swift tells,

'tells, that Stella had a tick, which she 'learnt from Addison, of encouraging a man 'in absurdity, instead of endeavouring to 'extricate him.'

"Mr. M'Queen's answers to the enquiries concerning Ossian were so unsatisfactory that I could not help observing, that, were he examined in a court of justice, he would find himself under a necessity of being more explicit.—*Johnson.* 'Sir, he has told Blair a 'little too much, which is published; and 'he sticks to it. He is so much at the head 'of things here, that he has never been accustomed to be closely examined; and so 'he goes on quite smoothly.'—*Boswell.* 'He 'has never had any body to work him.'—*Johnson.* 'No, Sir; and a man is seldom disposed to work himself, though he ought to 'work himself, to be sure.'—Mr. M'Queen made no reply*.

"Having talked of the strictness with which witnesses are examined in courts of justice, Dr. Johnson told us, that Garrick, though accustomed to face multitudes, when produced as a witness in Westminster Hall, was so disconcerted by a new mode of public appearance, that he could not understand what was asked. It was a cause where an actor claimed a *free benefit*; that is to say, a benefit without paying the expence of the house; but the meaning of the term was disputed. Garrick was asked, 'Sir, have 'you a free benefit?'—'Yes.'—'Upon what 'terms have you it?'—'Upon—the terms—'of—a free benefit.'—He was dismissed as one from whom no information could be obtained.—Dr. Johnson is often too hard upon our friend Mr. Garrick. When I asked him, why he did not mention him in the Preface to his Shakspeare, he said, 'Garrick has 'been liberally paid for any thing he has 'done for Shakspeare. If I should praise 'him, I should much more praise the nation 'who paid him. He has not made Shakspeare better known. He cannot illustrate 'Shakspeare. So I have reasons enough 'against mentioning him, were reasons necessary. There should be reasons *for* it.'—I spoke of Mrs. Montague's very high praises of Garrick.—*Johnson.* 'Sir, it is fit 'she should say so much, and I should say 'nothing. Reynolds is fond of her book, 'and I wonder at it; for neither I, nor 'Beauclerk, nor Mrs. Thrale, could get 'through it.'

"Last night Dr. Johnson gave us an account of the whole process of tanning,—and of the nature of milk, and the various operations upon it, as making whey, &c. His variety of information is surprising; and it gives one much satisfaction to find such a man bestowing his attention on the useful arts of life. Ulinish was much struck with his knowledge, and said, 'He is a great 'orator, Sir; it is music to hear this man 'speak.'—A strange thought struck me, to try if he knew any thing of an art, or whatever it should be called, which is no doubt very useful in life, but which lies far out of the way of a philosopher and poet—I mean the trade of a butcher. I enticed him into the subject by connecting it with the various researches into the manners and customs of uncivilised nations, that have been made by our late navigators to the South Seas. I began with observing, that Mr. (now Sir Joseph) Banks tells us, that the art of slaughtering animals was not known in Otaheite; for, instead of bleeding to death their dogs (a common food with them), they strangle them. This he told me himself; and I supposed that their hogs were killed in the same way. Dr. Johnson said, 'This must be owing to their not having knives; though 'they have sharp stones with which they 'can cut a carcase in pieces tolerably.' By degrees, he shewed that he knew something even of butchery. 'Different animals (said 'he) are killed differently. An ox is knocked down, and a calf stunned; but a sheep 'has its throat cut, without any thing being 'done to stupify it. The butchers have no 'view to the ease of the animals, but only 'to make them quiet, for their own safety 'and convenience. A sheep can give them 'little trouble. Hales is of opinion, that 'every animal should be blooded, without 'having any blow given to it, because it 'bleeds better.'—*Boswell.* 'That would be 'cruel.'—*Johnson.* 'No, Sir; there is not 'much pain, if the jugular vein be properly 'cut.'—Pursuing the subject, he said, the kennels of Southwark ran with blood two or three days in the week; that he was afraid there were slaughter-houses in more streets in London than one supposes; (speaking with a kind of horror of butchering;) and yet, he added, 'Any of us would kill a 'cow rather than not have beef.'—I said, we *could* not.—'Yes, said he, any one may. 'The business of a butcher is a trade indeed; that is to say, there is an apprenticeship served to it; but it may be learnt in 'a month.'.....

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"He thought slightingly of this admired book [*Hervey's Meditations*]. He treated it with ridicule, and would not allow even the scene of the dying Husband and Father to be pathetic. I am not an impartial judge; for Hervey's Meditations engaged my affections in my early years. He read a passage concerning the moon, ludicrously; and shewed how easily he could, in the same style, make reflections on that planet, the very reverse of Hervey's, representing her as treacherous to mankind. He did this with much humour; but I have not preserved the particulars.

* "I think it but justice to say, that I believe Dr. Johnson meant to ascribe Mr. M'Queen's conduct to inaccuracy and enthusiasm, and did not mean any severe imputation against him."

particular. He then indulged a playful fancy, in making a *Meditation on a Pudding*, of which I hastily wrote down, in his presence, the following note; which, though imperfect, may serve to give my readers some idea of it.

"MEDITATION ON A PUDDING.

"Let us seriously reflect of what a pudding is composed. It is composed of flour, that once waved in the golden grain, and drank the dews of the morning; of milk pressed from the swelling udder by the gentle hand of the beauteous milk-maid, whose beauty and innocence might have recommended a worse draught; who, while she stroked the udder, had no ambitious thoughts of wandering in palaces, formed no plans for the destruction of her fellow-creatures; milk, which is drawn from the cow, that useful animal, that eats the grass of the field, and supplies us with that which made the greatest part of the food of mankind in the age which the poets have agreed to call *golden*. It is made with an egg, that miracle of nature, which the theoretical Burnet has compared to creation. An egg contains water within its beautiful smooth surface; and an unformed mass, by the incubation of the parent, becomes a regular animal, furnished with bones and sinews, and covered with feathers.—Let us consider: can there be more wanting to complete the Meditation on a Pudding? If more is wanting, more may be found. It contains salt, which keeps the sea from putrefaction: salt, which is made the image of intellectual excellence, contributes to the formation of a pudding."....

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"I cannot be certain whether it was on this day, or a former, that Dr. Johnson and my father [*Ld. Auchinleck*] came in collision. If I recollect right, the contest began while my father was shewing him his collection of medals; and Oliver Cromwell's coin unfortunately introduced Charles I. and Toryism. They became exceedingly warm and violent, and I was very much distressed by being present at such an altercation between two men, both of whom I reverenced; yet I durst not interfere. It would certainly be very unbecoming in me to exhibit my honoured father, and my respected friend, as intellectual gladiators, for the entertainment of the publick; and therefore I suppress what would, I dare say, make an interesting scene in this dramatic sketch—this account of the transit of Johnson over the Caledonian hemisphere.

"Yet I think I may, without impropriety, mention one circumstance, as an instance of my father's address. Dr. Johnson challenged him, as he did us all at Talisker, to point out any theological work of merit written by Presbyterian ministers in Scotland. My father, whose studies did not lie much in that way, owned to me afterwards, himself, that he was somewhat at a loss how to answer, but that luckily he recollected having read in catalogues the title of *Durham on the Galatians*; upon which he boldly said, 'Pray, Sir, have you read Mr. Durham's excellent Commentary on the Galatians?'—'No, Sir,' said Dr. Johnson. By this lucky thought my father kept him at bay, and for some time enjoyed his triumph; but his antagonist soon made a retort, which I forbear to mention.

"In the course of their altercation, Whiggism and Presbyterianism, Toryism and Episcopacy, were terribly buffeted. My worthy hereditary friend, Sir John Pringle, never having been mentioned, happily escaped without a bruise *.

"My father's opinion of Dr. Johnson may be conjectured from the name he afterwards gave him, which was *Ursa Major*. But it is not true, as has been reported, that it was in consequence of my saying that he was a *constellation* of genius and literature. It was a sly abrupt expression to one of his brethren on the bench of the Court of Session, in which Dr. Johnson was then standing; but it was not said in his hearing." **

142. *The Observer. The Second Edition.* 8vo.

TILL the publication of the work now before us, the town has not been gratified with any production of this sort since the appearance of the witty and agreeable "Connoisseur." In this particular, as we have before observed, the Scotish capital has had the advantage of her sister metropolis. Though we do not rank the present writer with the immortal Spectator, or with the philosophic Rambler, we yet are inclined to think the candid publck will regard him as a worthy and respectable descendant of that classic family. To him who devotes his learning and abilities to promote virtue, to strengthen fidelity, and to repress licentiousness, the gratitude of mankind is eminently due. Such is the object of the Observer. The papers, forty in number, treat on various subjects, which are discussed in such a manner as to amuse and instruct both the unlearned and the scholar. We would here be understood to allude particularly to those papers, twelve in number, in which he traces the literature of the Greeks, carrying down his history, in a chain of anecdotes, from the earliest poets to the death of Menander. To that part of the work, the author observes, he has addressed his greatest pains and attention; of which,

* Whiggism, Episcopacy, and Sir John Pringle, were the subjects which his friend had wished Dr. J. to avoid.

indeed,

indeed, it bears internal evidence: and those papers are almost entirely free from the little inaccuracies of style which are too visible in some parts of the volume, particularly in the beginning; such as "was" for "were"—"fetch an example"—"to hold back "dinner,"—and other inelegancies, which, in the haste of composition, have escaped the vigilance of the ingenious writer. As it was remarked of the Spectator, that "he brought philo-"sophy from the dark retreats of science "into the verge of society," so to have allured learning from the college and the cloister to the habitations of common life, is the praise of the Observer; for the account of the literature of the Greeks is narrated with so much ease and suavity, that learning is disarmed of that severity and gloom which repress the timid and disgust the gay; and instruction is interwoven with amusement.—As the labours of the Observer are so favourable to the general diffusion of knowledge, we were sorry and surprised to find no less than seven papers not obliquely directed against those whom fashion and ridicule have been pleased to distinguish by the appellation of "learned ladies*;" an appellation indiscriminately, and sometimes most unjustly, given; and often indeed, by the ignorance of envy, bestowed on those who, without violating the laws of grammar, can return a common answer to a common question; and can write a short note without offending against orthography. By the general tenor of the papers alluded to, the writer would seem to insinuate that the same hand cannot ably manage the needle and the pen: but to the justice and truth of this insinuation we must by no means subscribe, whilst it is contradicted by examples within the compass of our own observation; and whilst the fame of a beautiful young woman is yet fresh in our memory, who vied with the most learned men in literary attainments, and with the most unlettered of housewives in domestic knowledge. The author's thoughts on the practice of duelling have by no means our approbation or concurrence; for we do not see, even if the rash and horrible wickedness of the action could be dispensed with, that any advantage can accrue to society. Nor are we, with the Observer, of opinion, that the invention of gunpowder levels the strong with the feeble, and puts all who bear the character of a gentleman upon the same line of defence; for upon what level of likeness can be placed the unerring art of the cool and practised assassin and the tremulous arm of inexperience and fear? for personal courage is the result of constitution, and is strengthened by habit. Nor is it by any means the test of virtue or justice.——The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth papers relate the history of Pythagoras; and the last very ably examines the parallel made between our Saviour and that philosopher.—In the answer of Solon we trace the original of a beautiful line in Gray. When the philosopher was reproached for weeping at the death of his son, as if it was unbecoming a wise man to bewail an evil he could not remedy, he answered, with a modest sensibility of his weakness, that it was on that very account he did bewail it. So the poet, for the loss of his beloved friend:

"I weep the more because I weep in "vain."

In the first paper the writer tells us, that if he is happy enough to meet an encouraging reception of this volume, he will proceed to publish in like manner, till his plan is completed, or till any unforeseen event cuts short the prosecution of it. We trust and hope that the approbation of the publick, which this work very justly merits, will incite him to continue it. To confirm what we have advanced respecting it, we shall extract the following pieces; the first closes the Athenian vision.

"Methought I was now carried into the theatre, amidst a prodigious crowd of people. The comedy of the night was intituled *The Clouds*, and the famous Aristophanes was announced to be the author of it. It was expected that Socrates would be personally attacked, and a great party of that philosopher's enemies were assembled to support the poet. I was much surprised when my companion pointed out to me that great philosopher in person, who had actually taken his seat in the theatre, and was sitting between Alcibiades and Antipho the son of Pericles. By the side of Alcibiades sate Euripides, and at Antipho's left hand sate Thucydides. I never beheld two more venerable old men than the poet and historian, nor such comely persons as Alcibiades and Antipho. Socrates was exceedingly like the busts we have of him; his head was bald, his beard bushy, and his stature low. There was something very deterring in his countenance. His per-

* It is remarkable that a paper of the same kind was admitted into the Adventurer by Dr. Bathurst. EDIT.

son was mean, and his habit squalid. His vest was of loose drapery, thrown over his left shoulder, after the fashion of a Spanish cape, and seemed to be of coarse cloth, made of black wool, undyed. He had a short staff in his hand, of knotted wood, with a round head, which he was continually rubbing in the palm of his hand, as he talked with Alcibiades, to whom he principally addressed his discourse. Thucydides had lately returned from exile, upon a general amnesty, and I observed a melancholy in his countenance, mixed with indignation. Euripides seemed employed in examining the countenances of the spectators; whilst Antipho, with great modesty, paid a most respectful attention to the venerable philosopher on his right hand. My conductor whispered in my ear, that this attack was set on foot by Anytus, Lyco, and Melitus; and that he did not doubt but Plato himself was in the secret; for certainly, says he, he bears no good will to Socrates, and is most intimate with Aristophanes. In short, I predict that our philosopher, if this night's comedy succeeds, is undone: and in truth his school is much out of credit, for some of the worst characters of the age have come out of his hands of late.

"When the players first came on the stage there was so great a murmur in the theatre that I could scarce hear them. After a short time, however, the silence became pretty general, and the plot of the play, such as it was, began to open. I perceived that the poet had devised the character of an old clownish father, who, being plunged in debt by the extravagances of a flanting wife and a spendthrift son, who wasted his fortune upon race-horses, was for ever puzzling his brains to strike upon some expedient for cheating his creditors. With this view he goes to the house of Socrates, to take counsel of that philosopher, who gives him a great many ridiculous instructions, seemingly not at all to the purpose; and, amongst other extravagances, assures him that Jupiter has no concern in the government of the world, but that all the functions of Providence are performed by *The Clouds*, which, upon his invocation, appear and perform the part of a chorus throughout the play. The philosopher is continually foiled by the rustic wit of the old father, who, after being put in Socrates's truckle bed, and miserably stung with vermin, has a meeting with his creditors, and endeavours to parry their demands with a parcel of pedantic quibbles, which he has learnt of the philosopher, and which give occasion to scenes of admirable comic humour. My conductor informed me this incident was pointed at Æschines, a favourite disciple of Socrates; a man, says he, plunged in debts, and a most notorious defrauder of his creditors. In the end, the father brings his son to be instructed by Socrates. The son, after a short lecture, comes forth a perfect atheist, and gives his father a severe cudgelling on the stage; which irreverend act he undertakes to defend upon the principles of the new philosophy he had been learning—This was the substance of the play; in the course of which there were many gross allusions to the unnatural vice of which Socrates was accused, and many personal strokes against Cliisthenes, Pericles, Euripides, and others, which told strongly, and were much applauded by the theatre.

"It is not to be supposed that all this passed without some occasional disgust on the part of the spectators; but it was evident there was a party in the theatre, which carried it through, notwithstanding the presence of Socrates and the respectable junto that attended him. For my part, I scarce ever took my eyes from him during the representation; and I observed two or three little actions, which seemed to give me some insight into the temper of his mind during the severest libel that was ever exhibited against any man's person and principles.

"Before Socrates appears in person on the stage, the old man raps violently at his door, and is reproved by one of his disciples, who comes out, and complains of the disturbance. Upon his being questioned what the philosopher may be then employed upon, he answers, that he is engaged in measuring the leap of a flea, to decide how many of its own lengths it springs at one hop. The disciple also informs him, with great solemnity, that Socrates has discovered that the hum of a gnat is not made by the mouth of the animal, but from behind. This raised a laugh at the expence of the naturalists and minute philosophers; and I observed that Socrates himself smiled at the conceit.

"When the school was opened to the stage, and all his scholars were discovered with their heads upon the floor, and their posteriors mounted in the air, and turned towards the audience, though the poet pretends to account for it, as if they were searching for natural curiosities on the surface of the ground, the action was evidently intended to convey the grossest allusion, and was so received by the audience. When this scene was produced, I remarked that Socrates shook his head, and turned his eyes off the stage; whilst Euripides, with some indignation, threw the sleeve of his mantle over his face. This was observed by the spectators, and produced a considerable tumult, in which the theatre seemed pretty fairly divided, so that the actors stood upright, and quitted the posture they were discovered in.

"When Socrates was first produced standing on a basket mounted into the clouds, the person of the actor, and the mask he were, as well as the garment he was dressed in, was the most direct counterpart of the philosopher himself that could be devised. But when the actor, speaking in his character, in direct terms proceeded to deny the divinity of Jupiter, Socrates laid his hand upon his

heart,

heart, and cast his eyes up with astonishment. In the same moment Alcibiades started from his seat, and in a loud voice cried out, 'Athenians! is this sitting?'—Upon this a great tumult arose, and very many of the spectators called upon Socrates to speak for himself, and answer to the charge. When the play could not proceed, for the noise and clamour of the people, all demanding Socrates to speak for himself, the philosopher unwillingly stept forward, and said, 'You require of me, O Athenians, to 'answer to the charge;—there is no charge: 'neither is this a place to discourse in about 'the gods. Let the actor proceed.' Silence immediately took place; and Socrates's invocation to *The Clouds* soon ensued. The passage was so beautiful, the machinery of the clouds so finely introduced, and the chorus of voices in the air so exquisitely conceived, that the whole theatre was in raptures, and the poet, from that moment, had entire possession of their minds; so that the piece was carried triumphantly to its period. In the heat of the applause my Athenian friend whispered me in the ear, and said, 'Depend upon it, Socrates will 'hear of this in another place;—he is a lost 'man;—and remember I tell you again, 'Plato will not be sorry for it.'——At these words I started and awaked from my dream."

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Precepts for Disputants.

"Every man who enters into a dispute with another, (whether he starts it or only takes it up,) should hear with patience what his opponent in the argument has to offer in support of the opinion he advances.

"Every man who gives a controverted opinion ought to lay it down with as much conciseness, temper, and precision, as he can.

"An argument once confuted should never be repeated, nor tortured into any other shape by sophistry and quibble.

"No jest, pun, or witticism, tending to turn an opponent or his reasoning into ridicule, or raise a laugh at his expence, ought by any means to be attempted; for this is an attack upon the temper, not an argument to the reason of a disputant.

"No two disputants should speak at the same time, nor any man overpower another by superiority of lungs, or the loudness of a laugh, or the sudden burst of an exclamation.

"It is an indispensible preliminary to all disputes, that oaths are no arguments.

"If any disputant slaps his hand upon the table, let him be informed, that such an action does not clinch his argument, and is only pardonable in a blacksmith or a butcher.

"If any disputant offers a wager, it is plain he has nothing else to offer, and there the dispute should end.

"Any gentleman who speaks above the natural key of his voice casts an imputation on his own courage, for cowards are loudest when they are out of danger.

"Contradictions are no arguments, nor any expressions to be made use of, such as That I deny—There you are mistaken—That is impossible—or any of the like blunt assertions, which only irritate, and do not elucidate.

"The advantages of rank or fortune are no advantages in argumentation; neither is an inferior to offer, or a superior to extort, the submission of the understanding on such occasions; for every man's reason has the same pedigree; it begins and ends with himself.

"If a man disputes in a provincial dialect, or trips in his grammar, or (being Scotch or Irish) uses national expressions, provided they convey his meaning to the understanding of his opponent, it is a foolish jest to turn them into ridicule, for a man can only express his ideas in such language as he is master of.

"Let the disputant who confutes another forbear from triumph; forasmuch as he who increases his knowledge by conviction gains more in the contest than he who converts another to his opinion, and the triumph more becomes the conquered than the conqueror.

"Let every disputant make truth the only object of his controversy; and whether it be of his own finding, or of any other man's bestowing, let him think it worth his acceptance, and entertain it accordingly."....

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On the Subject of Divorces.

"It is become a very gainful trade, with our small-ware venders of literature, to expose certain pamphlets in shop-windows and upon stalls in alleys and thorough-fares, which, if any police was kept up in this great capital, would be put down by the civil magistrate as a public nuisance: I mean trials of adultery; of which the publishers are not content with setting down every thing verbatim from their short-hand records, which the scrutinizing necessity of law draws out by pointed interrogatory; but they are also made to lure the curiosity of the passenger by tawdry engravings, in which the heroine of the tale is displayed in effigy, and the most indecent scene of her amours selected as an eye-trap to attract the youth of both sexes, and, by debauching the morals of the rising generation, keep up the stock in trade, and feed the market with fresh cases for the Commons, and fresh supplies for the retailers of indecency.

"If the frequency of our divorces is thus to be encouraged because they make sport for the lawyers, it may be wise to use no preventives against the plague or small-pox, because they cut out work for the doctors.—Upon this principle, a prudent father will breed

breed up his sons civilians, and furnish out a library for his daughters with these edifying volumes; and if once they do but take kindly to their studies, there is no fear of their bringing custom to their brothers, and driving a trade, as it is called, for their families. A convenient nest of these trials, neatly bound, and gilt at the backs, will serve both as elegant furniture to their closets, or bed-chambers, and as repositories of science, like treatises on the chances to make them skilful in the game, and know how to push their fortunes, when the run is in their favour. If they are afraid of their husbands looking into their library, they may find out a hundred devices for lettering them at the back; they may call them 'Sermons to Married Women,' or, 'The 'Lives of the Learned Ladies,' 'The Acts 'of the British Matrons,' 'Commentaries 'on the Marriage Act,' 'Treatises on Poly-'gamy,' or by any other title, which their wit needs no prompting to devise.

"Another circumstance of the times, which will greatly aid them in their studies, is, that they have it daily and hourly in their power to resort to the fountain's head for authority, and consult the very ladies themselves, who are the heroines of these interesting narratives. These adepts in the art are to be seen in all places, and spoken to at all hours, without hindrance of business, or knowledge of a bedfellow. As these disfranchised matrons, or ex-wives, keep the best company, and make the best figures in all fashionable circles, a scholar may receive instruction without slander, and prostitute her honour without risquing her reputation; a husband must be a brute indeed, who can object to this society, and a wife must be a fool indeed who does not profit by it. When a new-married woman receives these privileged ladies in her house, she sees at once the folly of being virtuous; for they are the merriest, the loudest, the best followed, and the most admired of all their sex. They never disgrace their characters by a pusillanimous repentance. They never baulk their pleasures by a stupid reformation, but keep it up with spirit, like felons that die hard at the gallows, to the last moment of their lives. Most of them marry again, and are so much better than their neighbours, as they are made honest women of twice over; and that reputation must be more than commonly tender which two coats of plaister will not keep together.

"As a further temptation to our young wives not to wait the tedious course of nature, but to make themselves widows of living husbands as soon as they can, they will recollect that they ensure advantages to themselves thereby which natural widows do not enjoy; for in the first place they avoid a year's mourning, which is a consideration *not to be despised*;—in the next place, they *have precedents* for marrying in the first week of their widowhood; and as it is the general practice to chuse their gallants, they certainly run no risque of taking a step in the dark, which widows sometimes have been suspected to repent of;—thirdly, they escape all bickerings and jealousies which disturb the peace of families, by the common practice of ladies putting their second husband in mind of what their first husband would have done, or would have said, on this or that occasion, had he been alive—'Things 'were not so in my first husband's time'—'Oh that my first husband were living! he 'would not suffer this or that thing to pass, 'this or that man to use me after such a 'manner,' are familiar expressions in the family dialogues of second wives in the regular order; whereas the irregulars never cast these taunts in the teeth of their spouses, because they know the answer is ready at hand, if they did.

"The irregulars have also frequent opportunities of shewing their affability and sweetness of temper upon meeting their first husbands in public places and mixed companies; the grateful acknowledgment of a respectful curtesy, a downcast look of modest sensibility, or the pretty flutter of embarrassment, are incidents upon an unexpected rencontre, which a well-bred woman knows how to make the most of, and are sure to draw the eyes of the company upon her.

"If, on the other hand, a lady, on her divorce, chuses to revive her maiden title, and take post in her former rank, the law will probably give her back as good a title to her virgin name as it found her with. She also has her advantages; for at the same time that she is free from the incumbrances of matrimony, she escapes the odious appellation of old maid. Such a lady has the privilege of public places, without being pinned to the skirts of an old dowager, like other misses. She can also indulge a natural passion for gaming to a greater length than spinsters dare to go. She can make a repartee, or smile at a double entendre, when a spinster only bites her lips, or is put to the troublesome resource of her fan, when she ought to blush, but cannot.

"Before I turned my mind to reflect upon these and other advantages, so preponderating in favour of divorces, I used to wonder why our legislature was so partial to suitors, and gave such notorious encouragement and facility to acts of parliament for their relief and accommodation. I now see the good policy of the measure, and how much the ease of his Majesty's good subjects is thereby consulted. It is confessed there is a short monition in the decalogue against this practice; but nobody insists upon it. There are also some texts scattered up and down in holy writ to the same purport; but no well-bred preacher ever handles such topics in his pulpit: and if a fine lady should ever read a chapter in the Bible, or hear it read to her, it

it is very easy to skip over those passages; and every polite person knows it is better to make a breach in any thing, rather than in good manners to a lady.

"Our English ladies, by the frequency of their incontinence, and the divorces thence ensuing, have not only furnished out a most amusing library to young students of both sexes, but they have effectually retrieved the characters of our wives from sinking into contempt with foreigners on account of their domestic insipidity and attachment to the dull duties of a family. This was once the general opinion which other nations entertained of our matrons; but, upon a late tour through a great part of the continent of Europe, I found it was entirely reversed, and ideas more expressive of their spirit universally adopted.

"It may well be expected that the influx of foreigners, and the outflow of natives, which the present peace will occasion, will not suffer the pretensions of our ladies to lose ground in this particular. Our French neighbours are certainly good critics in gallantry, and they need not now stand in dread of a repulse from the women of England, whatever they may apprehend from the men.

"Much more occurs to me on this subject; but these premises will serve to introduce an idea, which, if the several ladies who have stood trial would club their wits to assist me in, might be rendered practicable, and that is, of reducing infamy to a system, by rules and regulations of manners, tending to the propagation and increase of adultery in Great Britain. A few loose hints occur to me on this subject; but I offer them with the utmost submission to better judges, simply as rudiments in the art; the refinements must be left to those who are professors.

"As early impressions are strongest and most lasting, I would advise all mothers, who wish to train their daughters up after the above system, to put them, in their infancy, under the care of those commodious ladies whom we vulgarly call Mademoiselles, as the best forcers of early plants, under whose tuition young ladies have been known to get so forward as to have pretty notions of flirtation at the tender age of six years; at eight years they can answer questions in the catechism of gallantry; before they reach their tenth summer, they can leer, ogle, talk French, write sonnets, play with the footmen, and go through their exercises to admiration. I would then put them to their studies, of which the annals abovementioned will be a principal part. The circulating libraries will furnish out a considerable catalogue, and Mademoiselle will supply them with French memoirs, novels, &c. &c. At the age of twelve it will be proper to send them to the boarding-school, and there they will have the opportunity of making female friendships with their seniors in age, by which they *will greatly edify*. In the holiday vacations they will correspond with their boarding-school associates; and these letters should be sacred and inviolable; by which means they may carry on an intercourse of thoughts without reserve, and greatly improve their style.

"When two years have been thus employed, they must be brought to London, to be finished under the best masters, most of which should be recommended by Mademoiselle; and in their intervals from study they will be allowed to relax their minds in the company of their mother, by looking on at the card-tables, reposing themselves, after their fatigue, upon sophas, informing themselves of the intrigues of the town, qualifying themselves in a proper familiarity of manners, by calling young men by their surnames, romping occasionally with the gallants of their mother, when she is out of sight, and, above all things, cultivating intimacies with their late school-fellows, who are come out into the world.

"When their hair is off their foreheads, it will be necessary they should lay out professedly for admirers amongst the young rakes of fashion; and for this purpose I particularly recommend to them the tea-room at the Opera-house, where I would have them stay out all the company, and then commit themselves to their gallants to find out their coaches, who will be sure to lead them through all the blind alleys, and never carry them to the right door till the last, by which time the carriages of these gallants will be driven off, and then common charity will compel them to bring the obliging creatures home in theirs.

"All this while I would have them put entire confidence in Mademoiselle, whose good-nature will accommodate them in any little notes or messages they may have to manage, and whose opinion in dress will be so indispensible that it will be proper to take her out with them to all milliners shops, artificial flower-makers, and masquerade warehouses, for advice. If the young fellows will come to these places at the same time, who can help it? Mademoiselle will go down to call the servants, and ten to one if they are not gone to the alehouse, and the coach is out of the way, in spite of all her pains to find it.

"When they have made a strong attachment, and consequences are to be apprehended, it will be time to think of marriage, but on no account with the man of their heart, for that would interrupt friendship. Any body, who can make a settlement, can make a husband; and that husband can make his wife her own mistress, and every body's else that she pleases. Mademoiselle becomes *femme de chambre*, and, when her lady is disposed for divorce, chief witness upon her trial. A picturesque scene is chosen for the frontispiece; the heroine figures in the print-shops; her fame is sounded in the brothels, and her career of infamy is completed." ***

143. A

143. *A Comparative View of the Ancient Monuments of* India, *particularly those in the Island of* Salset, *near* Bombay, *as described by different Writers. Illustrated with Prints.* 4to.

"TILL within the present century, "accounts given by travellers of the "many wonderful monuments of an-"cient art in the East Indies, and par-"ticularly of those near Bombay, have "been so very imperfect," that the various relations of them are thought proper to be here thrown together.—1. The first description of the curious monuments in the island of Salset, near Baseiym, North from Goa, and in that of Pory, or Elephanta *, three leagues from Bombay, is in Linschoten's Voyage, b. I. c. 44, 1598.—2. That of Elephanta is in Dr. Fryer's Travels, in 1672.—3. Of the same, by the Rev. Mr. J. Ovington, in his Voyage to Surat, 1689.—4. By Capt. Hamilton, Voyages, vol. I.; and 5. Capt. Pyke, both about 1712, the latter in the Archæologia, vol. VII.—6. By Jn. Henry Grose †, Voyage to the East Indies, 1750.——7. By M. Anquetil de Perron, in the Preliminary Discourse to his Zend Avesta, about 1760.—8. By Mr. John Hunter, in Archæologia, vol. VII.—9. By Mr. Nieubuhr, "the most accurate of all preceding "descriptions," Voyage, &c. II. 1780, whose plates are here copied.

In this island is an Indian pagoda, about 120 feet square, and 18 high, hewn in a very hard rock, with several pillars of stone, in diameter 3 feet and a half, some of them ingeniously carved, and on them, the arches, and side-walls of the temple, are figures of 40 or 50 men, 14 or 15 feet high, in just and exact symmetry ‡. Of these bas reliefs some have six arms, and three heads, &c. On some of their heads are crowns, in their hands sceptres, and above their heads are many small figures in a posture of devotion, and one hewing a little child in pieces. Some travellers have fancied this (but with no probability) a representation of the judgment of Solomon.——"The present inhabi-"tants of this little island know no-"thing about the antiquity, or his-"tory, of this superb temple. Accord-"ing to their opinion, there came "hither certain people, who in one "night hewed all these figures in the "rocks, and went away next morning. "The present Egyptians have nearly "the same idea of the superb monu-"ments of their ancestors."—10. "De-"scriptions of the pagoda of Salzette," (above-mentioned, which now belongs to the Marattas,) "or Canarin. "By Gemelli Careri, 1693." This pagoda is vaulted, and is 40 paces wide, by 100 long, with four columns at the entrance, and thirty within, 18 of which have capitals charged with elephants. There is also on the sides, and at the entrance, a variety of figures, some gigantic, and others small, with caps and ear-rings after the Indian fashion, and unknown letters, or characters, damaged. Two smaller pagodas, in which are above 400 figures, great and small, and some grottoes, are mentioned.——"All that you are told about these exca-"vations is, that this prodigious work "was made, at immense expence, by "Alexander the Great, who was of that "religion." But (as Grose observes) "that conqueror never penetrated so "far into India." The temple in this island, described by Fryer, and for Gov. Boon, (of which the drawings, it is believed, are now in the royal cabinet,) very much resembles that of Elephanta. But Mr. Hunter describes the caves and their carvings as ruder and less elaborately furnished.—11. "Description of "the Pagoda of Djegueseri, by M. An-"quetil du Perron." "What this tra-"veller says of himself" (it is well observed) "does him no honour. He "took a figure of an ox, which the "Bramins had just rubbed with oil out "of veneration, and refused to restore "it to their earnest intreaties; they "could not take it from him because "he was armed. He afterwards made "a present of it to Count Caylus. In "this manner does curiosity make a "colour for crimes."—12. The pagodas and excavations, with figures, of Monpeser, by the same, and also of Ke-

* "So called from an elephant cut out in hard black stone. The statue is of a tolerable size, but not so big as the largest elephant I have seen at Surat. It carries something on its back, but time has entirely defaced it. The statue is already split, and will probably soon fall to pieces. NIEUBUHR."

† Brother to Capt. Francis Grose.

‡ In the Gallery of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg are various idols, which Mr. Pallas procured from the Calmuc or Mongol hordes, roving in Siberia. They are mostly grotesque figures, *with many hands and feet*, and sitting cross-legged, *and are similar to those worshiped by many sects in the East.* Coxe's *Travels into Russia*, II. 129.; see also those engraved in Archæologia, vol. II. *pl.* XVII* XVIII*.

neri, the latter by a member of the council at Bombay, 1760.—13. "Description of the pagodas of Iloura, by M. Anquetil du Perron, 1758." Iloura is nine cosses from Aurengabad. "The pagodas are hollowed in the rock with a hammer and chissel into a number of lodgments, palaces, or temples, of one or two stories. The Indians refer these monuments to very distant times, and look upon [them] as the work of Genies. They represent the principal personages that appear in the Indian antiquities."—Several other pagodas are here also described; which, when we have more room, shall be hereafter noticed.

144. *A Voyage to the* Cape of Good Hope, *towards the Antarctic Polar Circle, and round the World; but chiefly into the Country of the* Hottentots *and* Caffres, *from* 1772 *to* 1776. *By* And. Sparrman, *M.D. Professor of Physic at* Stockholm, *Fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences in* Sweden, *and Inspector of its Cabinet of Natural History. Translated from the* Swedish. *Two Vols.* 4to. *with Plates.*

THAT the lovers of natural history have great obligations to the Swedes, none can deny, who are at all acquainted with the discoveries of the great Linnæus; or that the travellers of that nation have cast new lights on the regions of Asia and America, who have read the travels of Hasselquist, Osbeck, and Kalm *.

Dr. S. introduces us into Africa, and into a part of it where much darkness has been diffused by the errors of Kolbe, who is said to have made little use of the opportunities he had for information. The present observations being collected together from the Doctor's sibylline leaves after his return home, were translated from Swedish into German by Mr. George Forster, who methodised them still more. From his edition the present translation is made, and a preface, of no very extraordinary merit, prefixed by the translator.

If we deduct the author's observations at first setting out in his new character of a traveller, in which that of teacher of French to the sub-governor's children was to be his passport, that he might ramble and botanise about the country, where he appears to have had more opportunities of exercising his profession than at the settlement; his voyage to the South Seas with Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander †, and a tedious detail of hardships, adventures, and slow journeyings along the coast, little enlivened with digressions, and serving only to shew tyrannical oppression of the Mynheers over a set of lazy, greasy beings, scarce so enlightened as the Greenlanders; we could easily reduce these two quarto volumes to two, if not one, decent octavo.

After Dr. S.'s return from New Zealand, in March 1775, he set out at Midsummer in that year for a progress of eight months along the coast, in company with Mr. Immelman, a young *African*, who had already made a short trip of curiosity. Their mode of travelling was on horseback, keeping close to, or seldom out of sight of, a baggage waggon, drawn by five pair of oxen, driven by the boor who sold them. In this waggon was a stock of medicines, trinkets for presents, brandy, powder and shot, tea, coffee, chocolate, and sugar, and the necessary preparations for preserving insects and plants. It served occasionally for their bed and lodging; and certainly no man, who had submitted to such a mode of conveyance through such a country, could have the smallest right to complain of the worst accommodations in *Europe*. Innumerable were the occasions in which they lost their way, or had large rivers to ford, with no guide but their own courage, or a loose horse sent before them, the chance of being devoured by wild beasts, murdered by wild Hottentots, or left unprovided with necessaries in countries where a farm was occupied only by a single slave, who, if he or she had means to supply their wants, was too suspicious or inhospitable to entertain them; these were the dreadful difficulties to be encountered to correct the misrepresentations of former voyagers, and to extend the boundaries of natural knowledge. The addition derived from this excursion to our acquaintance with the human species is too deplorable to be dwelt on with pleasure; a country depopulated of its aborigines by the fraud or force of Europeans and Christians, who have broken in upon the patriarchal life of numerous *crauls* of

* See our author's defence of the latter against the heavy reproaches of Buffon, II. 240.

† He positively contradicts Capt. Cook, as to the people of Easter Island having boats; II. 229.

Hottentots

Hottentots and Caffres, by enslaving some, and driving others into the woods, to live on ants and other insects, whom Providence, that counteracts what is falsely called human benevolence, as much as it exceeds human foresight, has provided for them.—Upon this inhospitable coast was the Grosvenor East Indiaman lost, 1782, with 142 souls, including 91 male passengers*.

A convenient situation for accommodating and victualling ships in their way from Europe to India, and a lucrative trade in elephants' teeth, first encouraged a settlement at the Cape, which, we may suppose, whether in the hands of the Hollanders or their *good allies* the French, will never be relinquished while a trade between the two hemispheres exists.

Among the few errors of Kolbe, here detected, the principal are those respecting their persons in the parts which nature directs us to conceal, and the partial castration of their males; their dress, as to the guts said to be worn about their legs, which are really no more than broad straps of leather; their religion; they neither worship insects nor the moon, though they are particularly tender of hurting a diminutive species of the *mantis*, and take the opportunity of a cool moonlight night to dance and enjoy themselves.—Other wonderful stories of Kolbe's are here confirmed; such as the celebration of marriage by besprinkling the parties with urine, the exposing of motherless children, and the starving their old people to death. For the rest, Kolbe's systematic history of their nation remains unimpeached, and in many articles confirmed, our author not undertaking, as he expressly says (Introd. p. xvi), "to give a full and complete "history of the Cape of Good Hope, "but merely such relations concerning "every thing remarkable as he was "able to collect, and had himself observed in respect to this part of the "world. A deficiency of this kind "may perhaps, even in matters of importance, meet with a ready excuse "from many of my readers, when it is "considered, that, without being rich "himself, or in the least supplied by "others, he undertakes an expedition, "which, when considered with respect "to these circumstances, will appear to "be of no small extent. His whole "sum of pocket-money was about 15 "rixdollars, and his earnings, with "œconomy, by the time he returned "home, was about double that sum."

But if the historical errors of former writers are not detected in their fullest extent, Dr. S. has shewn no mercy to those of naturalists. Of these he is deservedly severe on the celebrated Count Buffon, whose credulity is unbounded, and whose authority has misled our own countrymen to repeat his marvellous stories. It is astonishing how much stress has been laid on the relations of voyagers, particularly by the French philosophers. Baron Montesquieu, whom one would have imagined superior to prejudice, and whose subject required the best authorities and supports, cites largely from such authorities. But with a Frenchman, the *last* authority outweighs all the rest.—Even Pennant and Pallas stand corrected, vol. II. 90.

What then shall we think of Kolbe's judgment in matters of natural history, when Dr. S. queries if ever he saw a rhinoceros with a *double* horn, because he has given a fabulous account of it, and drawn the tail almost as bushy as that of a squirrel (II. 91.)? But what shall we think of Dr. S.'s judgment in reporting a relation of a rhinoceros having run up to a waggon, and *carried it a good way along with him on his snout and horns?* The story of the Hottentots cutting holes in the pieces of the buffalo large enough to put their heads and arms through (II. 129.) is not of very easy digestion. Still less can we swallow the delineation of the *unicorn* like a horse with a horn in its forehead, by the *Sneese Hottentots*, on the plain surface of a rock, *somewhere* in their country, though in an uncouth and artless style, as might be naturally expected from so rude and unpolished a people (II. 147.) In vain is it alleged, that a rude and barbarous people could not easily invent, and by the mere force of imagination represent to themselves such beings, and so circumstantially relate the manner in which they hunted them. The rudest relater may impose on the most ingenious, either from national vanity, from the difficulty of understanding each other's language or ideas, or from misconception.—Among the various new genera or species of animals discovered by the navigators of modern times, nothing of so wonderful a cast has yet occurred. The rhinoceros bicornis is still a rhinoceros,

* See vol. LIII. p. 789.

ceros, and was known accidentally to the Romans. But the unicorn, we fear, is to be found with the Chinese dragon in that system of East Indian Zoology which a great naturalist of our own country was afraid or ashamed to pursue. Dr. Pallas more rationally conjectured that the unicorn was an antelope, which, by some accident, had lost one of its horns: for as to Barthema's story of the two preserved in the menagerie at Mecca, without insisting on the palpable mistake of *sultan* of Mecca for the *scheriff* of Mecca, we need only read Nieubuhr's account of that place (I. 311—315), and its territory, to be convinced that all the accounts given of it by persons of any other religion than Mahometism are worthy of no credit.

Upon the most attentive perusal of Dr. S.'s work, we cannot think it has all the merit that is ascribed to it, though much praise is due to the author's adventurous and persevering spirit. To the naturalist he will probably afford more information than Kolbe.——It seems, from the references to the plates, that all are not retained in the present translation.

145. *The Life of the Rev.* Isaac Watts, *D.D. By* Samuel Johnson, *LL.D. With Notes. Containing Animadversions and Additions. To which are subjoined, A distinguishing Feature of the Doctor's Character, omitted by his Biographers; An authentic Account of his last Sentiments on the Trinity; and A Copy of a Manuscript of his never before published.* 8vo.

THE Protestant Dissenters, who veil a love of truth under what others would call *Captiousness*, having much to boast of such a catholic and cultivated mind as Dr. Watts's, think him equal to all the great characters the world has produced. Some zealous Protestant Dissenter has here reprinted Dr. Johnson's Life of Dr. Watts, in order to write notes on it, *after the manner of Bayle*, as Dr. Harris did: but—if we can trust our own impartiality—to shoot through Dr. Johnson's sides at every thing that squares not with the sentiments of Protestant Dissenters. We cannot help thinking, from the compliments paid to Dr. Watts and Dr. Gibbons, that this is the effusion of some gentleman who sought after truth in the shades of Hoxton-square, and who sees no truth out of Independency. And what is this boasted "principle, in itself so highly rational and most favourable to religious liberty," which admits no teacher to its pulpits, no member to its communion, without confessions of faith and experiences, whose fetters are as binding as those of creeds and articles? High-churchmen may affect to apply to Dissenting ministers the invidious term of "Teacher of a Congregation;" but is it really so intended, or does it mean any thing more than a distinction from the Church of England's ministers, who, as *Doctors*, are *Teachers*: and Christian ministers, of all denominations, cannot think it a disgrace to do what their great Master did before them, and what he commissioned them to do—*Teach*.

There is a greater appearance of impartiality towards Dr. Watts than towards Dr. Johnson in this *variorum* edition of his Life, which, after all, seems principally intended to tell the world that Dr. Watts did not entertain different notions of the Trinity, at the close of his life, from what he held at his first setting out. His executors, it seems, who, like the executors and friends of other popular writers, wished to scrape together every scrap of their favourite's writing, whether written in boyhood or dotage, thought fit to suppress his doubts or change of opinions on this subject. It had been as well for his reputation had they suppressed his "Solemn Address to the "great and ever blessed God," on a review of which he had written in the Trinitarian Controversy: an address which David himself would hardly have presumed to make, and which probably never was, nor will be, answered.

After all that has been said, or may be said, on the controvertible points of faith, by different opinions, on which men got the names of *Orthodox* and *Heterodox*, *Arians*, *Athanasians*, *Sabellians*, *Socinians*, and a thousand other nicknames, more easily bestowed than understood, can these controversies be of so much consequence to mankind as a good life and a due preparation for eternity, founded on the firm persuasion that "God has given us eternal life, and that that life is in his son;" and that we cannot so properly be said to *merit* eternal happiness as to be rendered *capable* of it? For who, that reflects for a moment how much his happiness depends on himself, in every state of life, but would "awake to righteousness, and sin "no more," lest a much worse thing befall him than the most acute remorse of conscience here—the unremitting continuance of that remorse for ever.

146. BIBLIO-

146. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. *No XXXII. Containing a Sketch of the History of* Bolsover *and* Peak *Castles, in the County of* Derby. *By the Rev.* Samuel Pegge, *M. A. In a Letter to the Duke of* Portland. *Illustrated with various Drawings, by* Hayman Rooke, *Esq.* 4to.

"*Belesoure* [Bolsover], which stands on the brow of a hill, which commands a noble and most extensive prospect, belonged, when Domesday-Book was made, to William Peverell, the Conqueror's natural son, who erected that fortress, in conjunction with Peak Castle, which was also Peverell's. His son, by a foul act of murder, (poisoning the Earl of Chester,) forfeited his estate and employments to the crown, A. D. 1153. Both these castles were given by Richard I. to his brother John (afterwards king), on his marriage, who, on his accession, granted the government of Peak castle to Hugh de Nevill, and that of Bolsover to his great favourite, William Briwere. But Bryan de L'Isle was constituted governor in John's 9th year; and the twin castles were kept against that king by the Barons till they were retaken by William Earl Ferrars in 1215, who was made governor of both. Many other commandants, or castellans, are also named from Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I.; and, without noticing Mr. King's mistakes, we here find, as the possessors of Bolsover, the Earls of Chester, their sister, and her husband, Henry Hastings Lord Abergavenny, the Crown, from 39 Henry III. to 19 Richard II, R. Stury, perhaps erroneously, and again, with a large chasm, Edmund Earl of Richmond, with another considerable interval, Thomas Duke of Norfolk and his son, the Crown by escheat, Sir John Byron by lease, Lord Talbot, in fee-farm, by his heirs Sir Charles Cavendish lessee, 6 James I. and 21 James I, the manor was sold to Sir Charles. The castle was then in ruins, but Sir Charles built the habitable mansion at the N. E. From him descended William Duke of Newcastle, who began a noble fabrick, but never finished it, and three times entertained K. Charles the First, at above 20,000l. expence; Duke Henry his son; "from Cavendish it went to Hollis, from Hollis to Harley, and from Harley to Bentinck," Duke of Portland, in which illustrious family it now rests. Fourteen castellans of Peak castle are named, from 3 Richard I. to 46 Edward III, when "it was given to John of Gaunt, and absorbed, consequently, in the Duchy of Lancaster."—— Annexed are, Mr. Rooke's ground-plot and admeasurements, and Mr. William Bray's Description of the Castle, 1783, p. 343, &c. with some additions, for which we must refer to the work; an Extract from the Parish Register, by the late Rev. John Griffith, of Handsworth, in regard to William Duke of Newcastle, born 1593; and a Description of the Fountain, by Major Rooke. The plates are, West and North Views of Bolsover Castle (strikingly seen from the author's rectorial garden at Whittington); Sepulchral Tokens, wrought into the wall on the Terrace, probably, of Christians; Plan of the Range of Buildings at Bolsover, now in ruins; Elevation of the Entrance of the West Front; Two small Buildings on the Slope of the Hill (perhaps Watch-houses), and a Sketch of the Fountain.

All the precaution mentioned in pp. 16, 17, proved faithless; for *Muschamp* could not hold out long against the enemy, who certainly were in possession of the castle Aug. 3, 1644, for Samuel Clarke, of Ashgate, in the county of Derby, Esq. claimed pay from that time to June 3, 1645, as major of horse to Col. Rowland Morewood, at 2l. 11s. per diem, *for serving at Bolsover Castle. (MS. at Norton-Hall, co. Derby.)*

147. *Proposals for establishing, at Sea, a Marine School, or Seminary for Seamen, as a Means of improving the Plan of the Marine Society, and also of clearing the Streets of the Metropolis from Vagabond Youths, now sadly training up to Pilfering, Robbery, and Plunder. In a Letter addressed to* John Frere, *Esq. Vice President of the Marine Society. Written in consequence of the Report made by* Jonas Hanway, *Esq.* July 25, 1785, *which was printed by order of the Society.* [*By* Edward King, *Esq. F. R. and A. S. S.*] 8vo.

AS a man, and a citizen, our author has here submitted to the publick some very important hints; and though they should err or fail, his intention is certainly good, and will have its reward.

After premising a very judicious account of the earliest and present times, in different periods and ages of temporary evils and various remedies; after wishing that in public charity-schools children might be taught to labour, and be industrious, instead of *teaching all to read and write alone*; he confines him-

ſelf to the Marine Society, which, for ſufficient reaſons, he has ſhewn has not hitherto produced the good that has been intended.

To remedy many of the evils, inſtead of a large Marine School on land, as propoſed by the excellent Mr. Hanway, of which the inconveniences are evident, this writer offers, as the heads of his plan, ſeveral reſolutions, viz. that a ſhip of war ſhould be borrowed, or ſold to the ſociety, as the *Marine Society's School*, with half-pay officers, commiſſioned, and fully paid, and ſome experienced ſailors; that ſuch ſhip, partly manned, ſhould then conſtantly cruize in the Channel; that the lads, when ſeaſoned, ſhould occaſionally ſail to the Straits, the Baltic, &c.; that they ſhould act under the direction of the veteran ſailors and officers, navigate the ſhip, exerciſe the guns, ſplice, make ropes, &c.; that there ſhould be two or more ſchoolmaſters, choſen from honeſt and able ſeamen, with handſome ſalaries, and ſupernumerary maſters at land, always on pay, for exchange; and the ſame ſhould be the caſe with the officers; that there ſhould alſo be two or more chaplains; that the lads ſhould never go on ſhore but in parties, and under the government of a veteran ſailor, or more, as an indulgence; that a ſmall veſſel, as an hoſpital-ſhip, and of confinement, ſhould attend the great ſchool-ſhip; the whole to be directed under the Society, to be regulated and viſited once a year, &c. &c.——Many other regulations, and the above much more particularly, are recommended.—And that this or ſome ſuch mode may be adopted, we wiſh moſt zealouſly, as the very beneficial effects intended and deſired by a *Marine Society* cannot be fully accompliſhed but by a *Marine School*; and, without it, the promoters, however meritorious, act as abſurdly as a mariner who navigates on the land, or the painter in the *Epiſtle to the Piſos*, who

"*Delphinum ſylvis appingit, fluctibus*
"*aprum.*
"*In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, ſi careat*
"*arte.*"

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ODE TO MELPOMENE.

FROM HORACE, BOOK IV. ODE III.

BY ANNA SEWARD.

NOT he, O Muse! whom thy auspicious eyes
Kind in his natal hour beheld,
Shall Victor in the Isthmian contest rise;
Nor o'er the long-resounding field
The rapid horse his kindling wheels shall roll,
Gay in th' Olympic race, and foremost at the goal.

Nor in the Capitol, triumphant shown,
The victor-laurel on his brow,
For the proud threats of vaunting kings o'er-thrown;
But Tiber's streams, that warbling flow,
And groves of fragrant gloom, resound his strains,
Whose sweet Æolian grace high celebration gains.

Now that his name, her noblest bards among,
Th' imperial city loudly hails,
The proud distinction guards his rising song,
When Envy's carping tongue assails;
In sullen silence now she hears his praise,
Nor sheds her livid spots upon his springing bays.

O Muse! who rulest every dulcet lay
That floats along the gilded shell;
That the mute tenant of the watery way
Canst teach, at pleasure, to excell
The softest notes harmonious sorrow brings,
When the expiring swan her own sad requiem sings.

Thine be the praise, that pointing Romans guide
The stranger's eye, with proud desire,
That well he note the man whom crowds decide
Should boldly string the Latian lyre.——
Ah! when I please, if still to please be mine,
Nymph of th' Æolian shell, be all the glory THINE.

To the memory of Miss Lucy S———n, *who, being betrayed into much undeserved misfortune, was at last thrown upon the town, and concluded her life with suicide at the age of two and twenty.*

HARK, hark, methinks a calling voice I hear,
A voice, I well remember once was dear;
"*I gave you all*," exclaims some shade unblest,
"The poor return I ask is only rest;
"From heaven's delaying hand no vengeance "due,
"For what is done I deprecate on you;
"Love's misled child in youth's gay morn I "die,
"Ah, lend a little earth for charity"——
'Tis she—grief-sunk; yet why that haggard "eye!
Those tears—that phrensy'd *sigh*—and inward *sigh*!
Those clasping hands, with deepen'd anguish wrung,
And angel tress in wild disorder flung?
Full fondly had I hop'd some luckier day,
However distant, still might lend its ray,
Thy winter-smitten hues again to rear,
(Life's bitter storms but ill dispos'd to bear)
And see thy tender frailties reassume
Fair Virtue's injur'd grace and banish'd bloom,
That Peace, with joy-fledg'd wing within thy breast,
Might still find warm her long-forsaken nest;
Much have I wish'd to me that angry heaven
An angel-like reclaiming power had given,
For ever to have won thee from distress;
And lodg'd thee in the arms of happiness;
Before the fated world had left its prey,
And flung thee, like a faded flower, away.
Vain wish! how blind to fate!—'twas e'en deny'd
At life's last hour to linger by thy side!
With kind concern t' assist each sinking sense,
And lend fresh warmth to faltering penitence;
When dim with death's eclipse thy speaking eye,
In trembling hope held converse with the sky;
Or thro' th' eventful past seem'd sick to run,
And fain had found th' upbraiding tale undone—
Let Levite prudence, with contented sneer,
Reserve for meaner clay his abject tear;
Ah! may he long this luckless dust forego,
And hoard for kindred minds his sordid woe;
Tho' thy pale bones beneath the common sky,
Cold as the heart he bears forgotten lie,
Their martyr cause to other souls they trust,
And leave relentless caution to be just—
Well pleas'd her tear-wet mantle to have laid
O'er thy sad wounds by fell misfortune made,
Pity shall ever place her best thoughts there,
And kiss the spot proscrib'd without a fear;
With vindicating voice shall damn to rest,
Base Censure's fiend-like bark, and Scandal's jest;
And tell weak man to him it ne'er was given
To mark the bounds of mercy out to Heaven.

C——T——O.

SEPTEMBER: A PASTORAL.

In his mid career the spaniel struck
Stiff by the tainted gale, with open nose
Outstretch'd, and finely sensible, drawn full,
Fearful, and cautious, on the latent prey,
As in the sun the circling covey bask
Their varied plumes, and, watchful every way,
Thro' the rough stubble turn the secret eye.

THOMSON.

Malling, Nov. 7.

SHALL Sorrow dash gall on my strain,
While Echo, alarm'd in the dale,
Resounds to compassionate pain,
That flows for the partridge and quail!
Responds to the merciless gun,
If cruelty harbour a joy,
Then Doriland rise with the sun,
For privilege gives to destroy.

I sigh

I sigh at the cruel decree
My minstrelsy pity implores,
As well might the Muse for the sea
Fix bounds on its stretch to the shores.
—'Tis done, and the covey must bleed,
The plume of the stubble must fall,
In silence I shrink at the deed,
For pity is deaf to my call.

Tho' nature seems prone to decay,
The coverts more russet appear,
Contracted the length of the day,
Announces the fall of the year.
The mellow-ton d songsters I hear,
The wood-lark, the blackbird, and thrush,
Thy landscapes, Autumnus, to chear,
The red-wing revisits the bush.

Tho' robb'd of their verdure the trees,
The ensigns of autumn succeed;
Tho' chill and unpleasant the breeze
At morning and eve o'er the mead.
September revolves with delight,
A coronet circles his head,
Embossd with those blossoms of white,
The hops most luxuriantly spread.

His mantle the vine-leaves compose,
A holyhock sceptres his hand,
The arbutus, and larkspur, and rose
Disdain not their charms to expand.
Bloom lupines and sweet-scented peas,
The tamarisks modest of hue,
The bean clad in scarlet to please,
And aconite's prodigal blue.

His reign shall the cricket attend,
The green-coated herald of cold;
Does winter this messenger send
His embassy first to unfold?
But why, peevish insect, thus pine?
What fate has ordain'd thee to weep?
That querulous notes, ever thine,
Deny the refreshment of sleep.

And thou, on the wings of dull sound,
Sad volunteer knell of the day,
O say on what circumstance bound,
Agility hastens thy way.
Why thus, giant beetle, dost roam,
In ebony panoply dress'd?
By war art thou urg'd from thy home?
Or art thou by enemies press'd?

Will Delia, most elegant maid,
As soft and serene as the day,
The gardens of saffron pervade,
Or the charms of Pomona survey.
I'll pluck her choice fruit from the tree,
The garden her tribute shall pour,
The woodlands re-echo for thee,
The hazel surrender her store.

When evening's brown shadows extend
To my bower, still crested with green,
Without invitation, my friend,
Will Celadon honour the scene?
Of Phœbus we'll catch the last gleam,
While friendship our numbers shall fill,
Those numbers respond to the stream,
That steals from the foot of the hill.

Or when with her crimson the morn
Dispels the delusions of night,
The landscapes appear as new-born,
Present early throngs to the sight.
The peasants arous'd to their toil,
And nymphs o'er the eminence gain,
Where *Cautium*, with many a smile,
Of Ceres receives the rude train.

Then let us in early career
The *industrious vulgar* survey,
To Mirth and to Jocus give ear,
For Jocus and Mirth lead the day.
The plant * interdicted no more,
With floscles of silver behold,
While farmers, enrich'd by its store,
Find silver's the mother of gold.

What need that the Muse should essay,
Or hint to the generous breast,
That he who is happy to day,
With pity should eye the distress'd:
Want planters this precept to learn,
Lo! Providence, pleas'd to bestow,
Solicits the grateful return,
To feel for the anguish of woe.

And shall the remonstrance of need,
The abject and wretched unseen,
To plenty unaided proceed,
Return with disconsolate mien?
Forbid it, ye Virtues, whose tears
E'er start at the plaints of distress,
Whose sympathy sorrow uprears,
Whose arms are extended to bless.

But where, ye Aonian Nine,
Are your measures of harmony pour'd,
In humaniz'd cadence divine,
For whom is your melody stor'd?
The bells o'er the mist-crested ground
Delightfully usher a peal;
That Hymen gives birth to the sound,
My heart is the Muse that must feel.

This day to her Celadon's breast
The peerless Penelope gives,
September, be ever confess'd,
What honour thy empire receives!
Bless'd pair! for whom Hymen has wove
A wreath of unchangeable peace,
He supplicates blessings from Jove,
And long may your comforts increase!

Ye Graces your beauties that lend,
Ye Virtues that shed hallow'd fire,
Felicities beam on my friend,
The warmest, first lay of my lyre!
Fill, Heaven, their measure of joys,
To crown their connubial solace,
Renown'd for *his* truth be their boys,
Their girls for her softness and grace.

On seeing Mr. *Hastings* and Mr. *Charles Fox* on the Walks at *Cheltenham-Spa*, August 1785.

EN redit *Hastingus*, pacatis regibus *Indi*;
Anglorum et posito numine et imperio:
Ecce filet *Vulpes*, annosaque Fabula *Bourchi*
Faucibus hæret, eheu—Dic, age, dic, *Sheridan!*

---

* The parliament was petitioned against hops as a wicked weed in the year 1428.

E e e 2

ELIZA was a young lady endowed with every accomplishment, to whom Amyntor paid his addresses a considerable time; but during his absence of a fortnight, for they both lived in the same town, the connection, unhappily, transpired; and her parents, forbidding the intimacy, occasioned a severe indisposition, of which she soon died, neither of them being suffered to see the other. The following Elegy was written by Amyntor, on hearing the bell toll for the regretted object of his affections.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF ELIZA.

"SAY why the bell with slow and solemn sound,
"Flings thus a dread *memento-mori* round?"
Why leans yon sexton on his shining spade?
Has grisly Death another conquest made?
Yes, now methinks some whispering voice replies,
This clay-cold hand has clos'd Eliza's eyes;
Wrapt round her form, with ev'ry grace replete,
A narrow winding for a wedding sheet.
Oh! Death! thou tyrant o'er the human race,
Why didst thou clasp her in thy cold embrace?
If aught can touch thee, hear a lover speak,
And, ere the lily fades upon her cheek,
Call back her spirit, change thy stern decree,
And let her live once more to love—and me.
Ah! no—thou'rt deaf to all my tend'rest cries,
A dull, insensate, lifeless lump she lies!
Youth could not charm thee, nor could beauty move,
Else she had liv'd, and still return'd my love.

And thou, unknown to ev'ry thing that's just,
Thou curst betrayer of a parent's trust,
Thou father—yet no father to thy child,
On whose mean birth no friendly planet smil'd;
Why didst thou screen her from her lover's sight
Give pain for pleasure, torture for delight!
He sure, in pity, might have seen her die,
Grasp'd her chill hand, and catch'd her parting sigh!

Full oft, when evening spread her murky robe
O'er the wide surface of this rolling globe,
When balmy slumbers clos'd each wearied eye,
And lambent glories blaz'd along the sky,
Beneath the gleam of silver Cynthia's ray,
Unseen we talk'd the fleeting hours away;
Pierc'd the dark veil of Time's unfathom'd womb,
To trace each transport that was then to come,
And, warm'd with Love's and Friendship's holier fire,
Knew but one wish, and felt but one desire.

How blest are those who fan Affection's flame,
Whose hearts, united, make their thoughts the same;
No adverse winds their kindling love controul,
Angelick raptures glide from soul to soul;
And, led by truth, by radiant virtue fir'd,
They live, they love, and are by heaven admir'd:
But ah! tho' we with equal ardour strove
To taste the sweets of friendship and of love,
With mutual warmth unwelcome cares beguil'd,
And wept together, and together smil'd;
Breath'd all our wishes, all our thoughts expreft,
Till, blessing each, we seem'd divinely blest.
Yet, still deciev'd by Hope's delusive beam,
Our bliss was transient as a midnight dream;
Fate, early bent to banish ev'ry joy,
And all our mental intercourse destroy,
Relentless, snatch'd her to eternal rest,
And pour'd a tide of anguish in my breast.

Lo! now the hearse, adorn'd with many a plume,
Slow-moving bears her to the silent tomb,
Can aught that's human, with a mind sedate,
Behold the scene, nor shudder at her fate?
No, lov'd Eliza, o'er thy corse we bend,
Grieve that thou'rt dead, and blame thy nearest friend.
In thee was found whate'er had power to please,
Politeness, freedom, elegance, and ease:
Thy heart was gentle as the spotless dove,
And known to nought but innocence and love;
Thy temper tranquil, and so much refin'd,
That heaven itself seem'd opening on thy mind;
Yet, tho' possess'd of each celestial grace
That shines refulgent in an angel's face,
Yet, tho' thy beauties, undisguis'd by art,
Pleas'd every eye, and stole on every heart,
Death, swiftly riding on the wings of Time
Thro' open space to visit ev'ry clime,
On thee the hand of torturing sickness laid,
By which the springs of ling'ring life decay'd,
And all those charms indulgent heaven supplied,
Droop'd like the lilies, like the roses died:
In vain we strove with fervent sighs to stay
Thy spirit, destin'd to eternal day,
That rose from earth and ev'ry kindred tie
With new-born rapture to its native sky.
Sweet, gentle spirit! if with thee remain
A sense of human transport or of pain,
Look down with pity from thy blest abode,
Bright shrin'd in all the radiance of a God;
Look down, and guard from ignominious strife
A wretch who lov'd thee dearer than his life;
Who breathes this requiem at thy hallow'd shrine,
And, as thou art, would fain become divine.

Yes,

Yes, deign to view from yon celestial sphere
Thy weeping, wand'ring, lost Amyntor, here.
Each day protect me by thy mystic power,
And hover round me at the midnight hour;
Then while still slumbers ev'ry sense controul,
Pour all thy meekness o'er my passive soul:
And oh! when, summon'd to its kindred clay,
This heart that vibrates shall forget to play,
Descend, blest shade, from thy etherial height,
And meet my spirit on its trembling flight;
Then no cold parent, now too fond to blame,
Shall check the fervor of the purest flame;
But each to each immortal transports give,
And unmolested through all ages live.

Meanwhile, the spot where thy lov'd relicks lie
Shall drink my tears, and echo sigh for sigh;
And when my soul resigns its tottering seat,
And Death's chill damps extinguish vital heat,
Some pitying friend shall weep my early doom,
And place my ashes in thy hallow'd tomb.

Poplar, Nov. 8. J. H. Colls.

SONNET TO THE RIVER TWEED.

O Tweed, a stranger that with wand'ring feet
O'er hill and vale has journey'd many a mile,
(If so his weary thoughts he might beguile)
Pauses with fond delay thy shores to greet.
The waving branches on thy banks that bend,
E'en now a soft and soothing charm bestow,
And the lone murmurs of thy wave below
Seem to his ear the pity of a friend.
Delightful stream, tho' now along thy shore
(When spring returns in all her wonted pride)
The shepherd's madrigal is heard no more;
Yet here with pensive peace could I abide,
Far from the stormy world's tumultuous roar,
To muse upon thy banks at even-tide.

Occasional Prologue to The Siege of Damascus, *Spoken by Mr.* Fector, *at his private Theatre in* Dover, *on the 13th of October*, 1785.

Written by Mr. PRATT.

Enter in haste, after a flourish of warlike instruments.

PREPARE, good Sirs, prepare—a battle's near,
Anon in arms our plumed Chiefs appear,
Soon shall our swelling scene a siege unfold
Of savage Arabs and of Christians bold,
And I, the Herald chosen by the band,
Am come to spread the tidings thro' the land;
An Herald *new*, but soon a Christian youth,
Devotion's champion in the cause of truth.
In due array my little army speeds,
Smit with the love of honourable deeds
They come as *Volunteers* at friendship's call,
Resolv'd for you to conquer or to fall,
* Since last I took the field my *new allies*,
Like faithful friends, have voted fresh supplies;
My new-made Cohorts pant the war to wage,
And my brave General glows with patriot rage,
On *Dover Cliffs* Damascus seems to stand,
And Syria rises on our chalky strand;
A *Siege*, a Siege is now the martial cry,
A *Siege*, a *Siege*, our cloud-capt hills reply?
(*Flourish—Alarm.*)
And hark—O hark! You instruments you hear,
Roll War's proud clangor on the list'ning ear.
(*To the audience.*)
Now then, ye rang'd spectators of our fray,
Umpires and patrons of the glorious day,
Not for Damascus, but for you we fight,
And yours the trophies of this votive night,
You, Sirs, must prove our bulwarks and our towers,
And you, ye Fair, our tutelary powers:
Like Ilion's Helen, you shine forth our prize,
Our brightest glory beaming from *your eyes*.
For you this night sharp wounds and death I bear,
Your tears my recompence, your smiles my prayer.
You, only *you*, can sooth Eudocia's woe,
And Phocyas' laurels on your altars grow:
E'en the fierce Daran Beauty's empire feels,
And at your shrine our hardy general kneels;
Christians and Saracens confess your charms,
Soul of our courage, guardians of our arms,
'Tis your applause must bid our *colours fly*,
And make us proud—*to conquer or to die*.

Epilogue to The Siege of Damascus, *Spoken by Mr.* Fector *on the 13th Instant*, And written by another Friend.

WHEN torn with civil feuds from side to side,
And sunk in ease, in luxury and pride;
Forlorn, expos'd, the Grecian empire lay,
In splendid weakness an inviting prey;
The warrior-prophet rose: he call'd his bands
Far from their wretched tents, their barren sands;
And the wild Arab, lur'd by lust and gain,
A venal convert, join'd the spoiler train.
O'er each fair province, like the lightning's blast,
From hill to hill the rapid ruin past,
Till nought th' enfeebled Monarch's empire own,
Save the few fields that girt th' imperial town,
Confin'd within Byzantium's bulwarks old,
The ruins of Cæsarean power behold!
But though the country's genuine splendor fade,
Mark the long title and the vain parade;
The livery'd Baron waiting at the gate,
The proud procession and the pageant state,

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* Several plays have been performed in Mr. Fector's Theatre.—The last Tragedy was acted last March; see p. 820.

Thus

These left alone, for nought remain'd beside,
Dishonest relics of imperial pride.

Whilst thus the prophet's growing greatness spread,
And the proud van his conquering *Caliph* led:
In Grecia's Court, in long and loud debate
Immers'd from year to year, the Senate sate;
But not to cross the conqueror in his course,
The lips of Learning tried their magic force;—
Nor in smooth periods, each of measur'd length,
Did Eloquence exert her giant strength:
Not patriot warmth inflam'd the redd'ning eye,
Ur 'd the black charge, or form'd the keen reply;
On other cares was each mean mind intent,
The rich appointment or sequester'd rent;
Or idly lost in visionary schemes,
The pedant's quibble or the churchman's dreams.
They talk'd, they toil'd, they turn'd and turn'd again:
Unchecks'd the victor rushes on amain,
Till o'er Byzantium's walls, in evil hour,
Stream'd the proud crescent from the topmost tower.

Britons, attend! nor be for you in vain
Th' historian's page explor'd, the poet's strain:
And whilst you weep, to gen'rous impulse just,
O'er worldly greatness humbled in the dust,
From woes long past, oh! turn the pitying eye,
A nearer sorrow claims a Briton's sigh;
O'er your own country's fate one tear bestow,
For what Byzantium was is Britain now.

But though alike the thirst of power and gain,
Foul feuds and guilt the Greek and Briton stain,
Though interest's impious shrine alike revere
Byzantium's Baron and Britannia's Peer,
Yet in our Chief a better fate we own,
No weak Heraclius fills the British Throne:
Heaven yet may view him with propitious eyes,
Bid from his loins some *Belisarius* rise,
Bid some proud youth a gallant *Phocyas* prove,
With happier omens both in war and love:
So shall our isle, at victory's jocund call,
Rise, like *Antæus*, strengthen'd from its fall;
So valour join'd with wisdom, hand in hand,
Shall ward Byzantium's fate from Britain's land.

WRITTEN ON A WINDOW OF THE UNICORN-INN, AT RIPON.

YES, Virgin Window, I presume
The first to scribble here;
But with a wish to save thee from
Each brother sonneteer.

Oh, never here may word obscene
Offend the virtuous eye;
Nor Letcher's passion crimson o'er
The blush of Modesty.

Sure the abandon'd wretch was born
Of Erebus and Night,
Who writes but with design to shock
Those eyes that seek the light!

Verses found at an Inn in the North *of* England, *written under the well-known print of* Apollo *crowning* Merit.

OH, Merit, if thou'rt blest with riches,
For God's sake buy a pair of breeches,
And give them to thy naked brother,
Since one good turn deserves another. M.

Mr. URBAN,

AGAINST the north wall of the choir of York Minster is a figure of Hygeia reclining over an urn, on a tripod at the feet of which are two dogs; in her left hand a corolla, in her right a staff and one snake.

"To the memory of JOHN DEALTRY, M.D. whose skill in his profession was only equalled by the humanity of his practice:
Elizabeth, his afflicted widow, dedicates this marble.
He died March 25. MDCCLXXIII.
Aged 65.

Here o'er the tomb where DEALTRY's ashes sleep.
See Health in emblematic anguish weep,
She droops her faded wreath: "No more," she cries,
"Let languid mortals, with beseeching eyes,
"Implore my feeble aid:—it fail'd to save
"My own and Nature's guardian from the "grave."

On the plinth, two winged lions turn their backs on a sarcophagus.

The above lines are by the Rev. Mr. W. Mason.

AN EPITAPH PROPER TO BE INSCRIBED ON THE TOMB OF MR. ROZIER, Who was killed by falling from a Balloon, which was thought to be set on fire by Lightning.

"Expertus vacuum ROZIER aëra
Pennis non homini datis:
Nil mortalibus arduum est:
Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitia; neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina."
Hor. Lib. I. Ode 3.

"ROZIER's inflated sphere aspir'd to soar
Empyreal heights to mortal man forbid.
Where, where will human folly stop! E'en Heaven
We wish to scale! but mark th' event, vain man,
The Thunderer defeats the proud attempt."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE following are the most interesting advices that have been received from abroad during the course of the month past.

The spirit of resentment has so far prevailed in Constantinople, on account of the sacrifices that were made in the late revolution, that every time the Grand Seignior appears abroad, he is insulted by the multitude. To abate their rage, the Sub-Vifier has been deposed; but the Vifier is still in high favour. The Court, however, appears quite undisturbed with respect to any intentions of partition or of conquest by the powers that surround them. The complaints of the Venetians, relative to the encroachments of the Turks on the borders of the Gulph, have been heard with indifference, and that State left to pursue its own measures. The Algerines still continue their piracies with impunity: but by the interposition of the Porte, the Spaniards have at last obtained a peace.

By the last advices from Poland, there is an authentic account of a confederacy of the Nobles against the King, on account of some real or pretended grievances, the issue of which cannot yet be foreseen.

Warlike preparations, by sea and land, are continued with vigour by the Courts of Petersburg and the Porte; which seem to indicate a design to commence hostilities the ensuing spring.

The Count de Rechteren, lately appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General to the Court of Petersburg, has been admitted to an audience of the Empress and the Imperial family. His predecessor, Baron Wassenaer, had his audience of leave some time ago.

The alliance between her Imperial Majesty and the Emperor appears to be so strongly cemented, that very little respect was shewn to the Dutch minister, while the differences between their H. M. M. and that Monarch subsisted. It will be now seen whether any alteration in her Czarish Majesty's conduct to the New Minister will take place.

The Court of Vienna is now wholly occupied in endeavouring to defeat the purpose of the Germanic League.

The Duke of Deux Ponts has formerly acceded to it, to which the preservation of the Electorate and the Dutchy of Bavaria for his House has given rise. This Prince has even made some family arrangements, which indicate, that he is far from falling in with the designs of the Court of Vienna, and that the Court of Russia is influenced by gratitude, and with a view of uniting herself more firmly with the Emperor to obtain her end against the Ottoman Porte.

The Elector of Saxony remains immoveable in the design of adhering to the Germanic confederacy, of which the K. of Prussia has the most positive assurances. The Elector of Hanover is not less faithfully attached to the league, notwithstanding the efforts of the Minister of Vienna, and especially of the Russian Minister, at the Court of England, to influence the King of Great Britain to renounce it. It is known that those two Ministers have endeavoured to the utmost of their power to obstruct the ratification of the accession to the league, which the English Monarch hath given in quality of Elector of Hanover.

The present Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has likewise notified his accession to the Germanic league.

The ratification of the preliminary articles, so much talked of, between his Imperial Majesty and the Dutch, took place on the 8th of this month at Fontainbleau. The sovereignty of the Scheldt from Saftingen to the sea is acknowledged by the Emperor in favour of the Republic; the canals of Sas and Zuin remain shut, and his Imperial Majesty renounces all pretensions to the Outre-Meuse, except an abbey situated in the country named the Redemption.

After the signature of this treaty, the Treaty of Alliance between their H. M. M. and the King of France was also signed, by which the possessions of their H. M. M. both in and out of Europe, are guaranted by the latter. The articles of this treaty bode no good to England.

The Court of France is busied in forming a treaty with the Court of Russia, the terms of which are extremely hostile to the manufacturing interest of this country. Various reasons are assigned for the Empress's conduct in this respect. She has hitherto most steadily refused to negotiate with France, and this relaxation from her former policy is attributed to some objections which she has taken at our conduct in Germany.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

A rumour prevailed on the departure of the last French pacquet from Pondicherry, that an attempt had been made on the life of Tippoo Saib, by means of poison given to him in coffee by one of his women; which failing of effect, the unhappy wretch was burnt alive on a slow fire, while the remorseless savage was a joyful spectator of her tortures.

By the last advices, which arrived on the 19th instant over-land, there is an account of a battle fought in the Mysore Country, between Tippoo Saib and the Marattas, in which the latter obtained a compleat victory, and Tippoo was near being made a prisoner, having lost his camp equipage, and most of his artillery. It does not appear any European auxiliaries were employed in this engagement on either side.

The Company's packet, which left England in December last, was plundered near Bassorah.

By the above packet, advice was received of a duel fought between Sir Wm. Murray and Lieut. Gilbert Waugh of the 73d regiment, on the 21st of October, 1784, in which the latter was mortally wounded, and died three days after greatly regretted.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

Letters from Antigua and other islands bring melancholy accounts of the distresses of the inhabitants for want of corn and other provisions; the hurricanes, and a variety of other bad weather, having wasted almost their whole produce. If not allowed to trade with the Continent of America, a famine is apprehended.

AMERICA.

By letters from Philadelphia, there is certain advice, that the Shawanese Indians are in great force upon the frontiers, and have joined the tribes of the Six Nations; that at Point Pleasant they have killed Col. Tho. Lewis and four other officers, one a Major, the other three Captains. Col. Lewis and his party were killed at a place called Caccoon Bottom, to which place they went upon invitation of the Shawanese, to hold a Talk with them; and this piece of bloody treachery it said to be in revenge of the late murder of an old Indian hunter by a party of whites going down the Ohio.

The fort of Point Pleasant is in great distress; and the inhabitants of Great Brier, headed by Col. Samuel Lewis, brother to the deceased, are in motion to its relief.

On the 15th of September, Dr. Franklin arrived at Philadelphia. He was received with tears of joy, and accompanied to his house by all the members of Congress, amidst the acclamations of the citizens of all ranks, who poured forth their prayers for his preservation. Mr. Hendon, who wrote the account of his arrival, says, he never saw so affecting a scene. All the people shouted, "Liberty!" Those who give it to man are the Ambassadors of a beneficent God; and it is under her tutelary auspices that altars ought to be erected.

He was addressed by the General Assembly that was then sitting; and afterwards by all orders of men in Philadelphia, congratulating and testifying their approbation of the conduct of that venerable Old Patriot, whose return has diffused a general joy among all ranks.

By a letter from one of the Surveyors of the Western Territory, who was sumptuously entertained by two of the greatest Chiefs of the Six Nations, with dumplins, jerked venison, and bears oil, there are the strongest assurances, that these nations in general are inclined to peace.

By the United States in Congress assembled, Sep. 13, Resolved, that, for the services of the present year, it will be necessary that three millions of dollars, in addition to 649,880 dollars already voted, be paid into the common treasury, on or before the first of May next.

As a motive for the chearful payment of the sum now called for, as well as of the arrearages on that of April 27, 1784, the Committee are of opinion, that the States be reminded, that Congress have passed an ordinance for the survey and sale of the Western territory of the United States, and that the proceeds thereof will be applied as a sinking fund to extinguish the domestic debt. Future requisitions for interest on the domestic debt will therefore be reduced in proportion as this fund may be rendered productive.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said Report.

The United States Indiaman, Capt. Bell, is arrived at Reedy Island. She was not permitted to repair at Barbadoes, though in a distressed condition. *So say the American Papers.*

SCOTLAND.

In a field near Kelsyth, a quarrel happened between two farmers (one who had taken a farm, and the other who was leaving it), about the faggage or stubble, in which the families of both were engaged, which ended in the death of two promising youths, who were killed on the spot. One of the farmers was dangerously wounded.

By the Clackmananshire Club, for the improvement of husbandry, an annual ploughing-match has been lately instituted; and on Friday, the 22d of October, 32 ploughs started in a field appropriated for the purpose; and after they had performed their tasks, the Judges, that were to inspect the work, adjudged the prizes to the ploughmen according to their merit. The premium to the victor was a silver medal, having a plough engraved on the one side, and on the other an inscription, expressive of the purpose of the club in the donation. A great number of gentlemen attended on the occasion, who expressed the great satisfaction they had received from this new kind of rational entertainment.

There are other institutions for the like purposes in other counties.

The ports of the counties of Renfrew and Dumbarton are shut against the importation of foreign grain, for three months.

On the 31st instant, the inhabitants on the Molendinian-burn, that runs through Glasgow, were, about three in the morning, alarmed with a sudden inundation, which rose with such rapidity, that it filled the lower floors of the houses, before the people, who were mostly asleep, were apprized of their danger. It seems the North-bank of the Monkland Canal had given way, and poured in so vast a quantity of water into the brook, that it carried every thing before it. The cries of those who were in danger roused the

ple who were in safety. All was a
f distress and confusion. At that
our in the morning no one was col-
no one knew from what cause the
ion proceeded, how high it might
r what relief could be afforded. At
tant part of the college-wall gave
d gave a sudden check to the waters
brook, of which the people below
themselves to save their lives; but
ve a short relief to them proved still
stressful to those at the Speat's mouth,
he arches of the bridges being too
for such a body of water, the bridges
dams rather than passages, and raised
er to the height of six feet in many
houses on the borders of the brook.
n in the morning the waters of the
ere nearly run out; but then, to add to
mity, the river Clyde began to swell
e heavy rains that had fallen the day
and by eleven in the forenoon most
the Bridgate-street was under water,
ried in the afternoon. No lives were

he 3d instant John M'Donald, alias
der Macraw, was executed at Aber-
or wilful fire-raising. He denied the
the last.

riots, which were thought to produce
rious consequences at Aberdeen, were
elled without a single life lost, though
ers were numerous and apparently re-
but being chiefly composed of the
lass of people, they soon dispersed of
lves.

IRELAND.

Parliamentary Session of this king-
ill begin on Monday the 16th of Ja-
next.

Duke and Duchess of Rutland have
visited the principal seats and corpo-
of this country, where they have been
d with that magnificence and hospita-
hich has ever distinguished the nobi-
d gentry of Ireland.

4th of November, being the anni-
of the birth of the late K. William
ious memory, the same was observed
Castle with great solemnity.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ween the hours of four and five in the af-
n of Nov. 1, a whirlwind arose at *Swin-*
ar Nottingham, which presented such a
ul scene as cannot be remembered. In the
of its progress, it raised a cart a consider-
eight from the ground, blew down a barn,
ed several houses, and forced out several
ws from their frames; seven trees
torn up by the roots. The statute for
servants being kept that day, several
were carried a considerable distance
the places where they were pitched,
he property of the unhappy sufferers
ed. One boy, in a smock frock, was
raised up in the air, and carryed over several hedges into an adjacent field.

At *Lewes*, in Sussex, the greatest riot that has been remembered took place on the 5th of November, when a great quantity of wood was collected, in order to make a bonfire in commemoration of the powder-plot. The inhabitants, alarmed at the danger, applied to the Magistrates to get the same removed from the town; but this served only to incense the mob, who rolled one of the Justices into the kennel, and paid no regard to the Magistrates; and though the Riot Act was read, could not be dispersed till the bonfire was extinguished. Nine of the ringleaders have since been apprehended, and committed to prison.

The following are the particulars of the falling down of the steeple of the parish church of *East-Grinstead*, in Sussex:

That stately building, the tower of the parish church of East-Grinstead, was rebuilt in 1684 (the old one having been burnt down by lightning in 1683); but had for some years past been in a state of decay, owing to the want of judgement in the architect, bad workmanship, and worse materials. But within this twelvemonth it hastened very rapidly to its dissolution, by shewing a large crack at the foundation of the north-east angle, which passed through the stone stair-case contained in that angle, and which led to the top of the tower by winding steps.—A large part of the outside of the foundation of that angle had at several times fallen down, which discovered the badness of the materials, being nothing but a case of stone filled up with rubbish, and that stone very indifferent. The bells, which were six, and very heavy, and hung in the third loft, had not been rung for some time past, as it was observed they shook the tower very much.

On Saturday the 12th day of November instant, a very considerable quantity of stone fell from the north-west angle, some distance up the tower; this brought near an hundred persons into the church-yard. The stones kept continually falling, and many of them, from the violent pressure, flew from the foundation to a considerable distance, as if thrown from an engine; when another large parcel of stone fell from the same angle, and raised a great dust, which served as a warning to the spectators to keep at a greater distance. The grand crack was then observed to run very fast up the tower, and about a quarter of an hour before two o'clock, it gave some dreadful cracks, and stones were heard to fall within side; when the tower immediately divided north and south at the top, and the north-west minoret tottered for some seconds, which, together with the south west and south-east minorets, fell down almost perpendicularly. The north-east minoret immediately followed; but unfortunately fell on the roof of the church,

church; and driving one pair of rafters against another, beat down three pillars out of the four, and with some large stones which fell from the south-east angle, unrooted almost all the north and middle ailes beyond the pulpit, and beat down one of the pillars in the south aile, in such a manner that the roof there also must be taken off; so that it may fairly be said two thirds of the roof are destroyed by the fall of the north-east minaret, and the stone from the south east angle. The west part of the tower sinking almost perpendicularly, the stones did not reach so far into the Churchyard on the west and south sides as might have been expected; so that none of the houses (though very near) were damaged, and providentially no lives lost, though some persons had been both in the church and belfry but a few minutes before, and the master and scholars had just left the school-room, which was adjoining to the steeple, and was also destroyed.

The tower, being very large and of great height, fell with the most dreadful noise, and shook the earth to a very considerable distance round the town, and the cloud of dust raised by it was beyond description, insomuch that the spectators could not distinguish any object a foot distance from them. Five of the bells lay on the top of the rubbish, only coverd by the lead of the roof, but the fourth bell was buried some distance, and has since been dug out, and are all whole to appearance; but whether any of them are cracked, cannot be determined till they are hung up to give their sound.

The hand of Providence has been very visible in this dreadful calamity; for if it had happened the next day in service-time, it would have been impossible for ten persons to have escaped; for the greatest part of the congregation must have been killed instantly, and almost all the remainder would have been pressed to death by each other endeavouring to make their escape, as there was but one door, and that very small.—Thus fell that beautiful tower, that was the pride and ornament of the whole country round!

PORT NEWS.

The Aerial sloop of war, lately arrived at Spithead from Jamaica, from whence she took her departure on the 12th of September entering the Windward Passage, met with so violent a gale, accompanied with thick rain, thunder, and lightning, which continued with unremitting violence from the 20th till the 22d, so that the crew not only lost all command of the ship, but all possibility of knowing where she was, till about one in the morning of the 23d, by a flash of lightning, they caught a glimpse of Mugagnana one mile under her lee, and by this lucky circumstance was providentially saved. She brought no part of the damage done by the storm; but supposed it must be inestimable, judging by appearances.

On the 16th instant arrived at Portsmouth Admiral Campbell, with his Majesty's ships Salisbury, Echo, and Merlin, from Newfoundland.

OCCURRENCES ABROAD.

On the 26th and 27th of September the funeral obsequies of her late Sardinian Majesty was observed with great pomp and solemnity in the cathedral church of Turin.

On the 17th, 18th, and 19th of last month, a most affecting spectacle was exhibited in the streets of Paris; 330 miserable objects just redeemed from slavery by the munificence of the religious communities of De la Sacente Trinite, and De la Merci; among those that composed this melancholy group, were some who had been in slavery 35 years, and some who were frightful objects of human barbarity.

On the 22d of October the Labratory of M. Seuwer took fire, by an accidental spark from the stroke of a hammer. All the rarities of that celebrated collector were destroyed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On Thursday the 27th of October the Medical Theatre of the London Hospital was opened in form by four introductory orations delivered before a splendid auditory.

1. By Dr. Harwood, on the utility of physic in general.

2. By Dr. Healde, on the first principles of the science, and on the liberal practice of it, in opposition to quackeries; of which he opposed the danger.

3. By Dr. Maddock, on the particular excellence of the institution of the London Hospital. And,

4. By Mr. Blizard, surgeon of the Hospital, who enlarged on the numerous benefits which could not fail to result from the maturity of the present plan; a plan conceived in benevolence, executed on the most eligible plan, and settled, he trusted, on the most solid basis; an illustrious monument to the sensibility and munificence of Englishmen

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the usual orders for the entertainment on LordMayor's day were issued; and it was farther ordered, that Mr. Dance do prepare a correct plan of London, comprehending all that part of it within the limits, with a general design for improvement.

On the 28th past a duel was fought between a student in the law from Ireland, and a physician from Scotland. Their seconds measured the ground at ten paces, and both were so eager to fire, that both pistols made but one report; both were wounded, when the seconds interposed, and made up the breach.

A few days before, a duel was fought near Liverpool, between two neighbouring esquires, which was happily determined meen in the same manner.

Saturday,

Saturday, Oct 29.

A man passed under a long examination before the Aldermen Plomer and Le Mesurier, charged with defrauding an elderly gentleman, of 55l. in cash, and a Bank-note of 20l. It appeared that the prosecutor went into a public-house where the prisoner was, who appeared to be in liquor; that a man said to the prosecutor privately, that the prisoner was a man of fortune, but loved play; that he lost 25 guineas at one game, and that he might as well have some of his money as another; accordingly they sat down to play, and the prisoner won the above sum. Mr. Garrow was counsel for the prisoner, and said, he had done nothing but what the law would justify; that the prosecutor, supposing the prisoner in liquor, thought to take an advantage, thinking him not in a condition to play; and it did not appear but that the prisoner played fair; therefore he was not only entitled to be dismissed, but also to the 75l. Accordingly he was dismissed, and the cash and bank-note were delivered to him. Are then such villanies supported by law? If so, it is time the law that protect them should be abolished.

Wednesday 30.

In the course of the present month, came on a question in the Court of King's Bench, whether a certificate taken out on the last Game Act went any way towards indemnifying the possessor from the penalties of former Acts? The court were clearly of opinion, that it *did not*; the last act being intended merely to raise a tax upon qualified persons in their exercise of the sportsman's right.

A Mr. Robert Pilot, who some ago set up a Banking House at Paris, a trading house at Bourdeaux, another at l'Orient, and a third at the Isle of France, has stopt payment. His failure is supposed to be for 10 or 12 millions of livres, or about 5 or 600,000l. sterling.

Accounts have been received from the province of Lithuania, that the constant rains that had lasted from August to October had retarded the corn and other fruits from coming to maturity, so that it would have been impossible to have gathered them at the usual season. The subsequent hurricanes and severe frosts have compleated the ruin of the husbandmen. There arose, within three miles of the Wilda, such terrible tempests of hail, and of such a size, that the men and cattle in the open field, were desperately wounded by it, and at the same time the wind that blew unroofed the houses and barns, and left not a leaf to be seen on the trees for many miles. At about 12 miles distance from the Wilda, the atmosphere was otherwise affected, and brought on such a fall of snow, as was wholly unprecedented at this season of the year. The same thing happened at Samoer on the 28th and 29th of September.

Nov. 1.

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the university of Cambridge for the ensuing year, viz. Proctors, William Hodson, M. A. Trinity college; William Fillbridge Arnold, M. A. Emanuel college.—Moderators, Thomas Jones, M. A. Trinity college; William Parish, M. A. Magdalen college.—Taxers, William Johnson, M. A. King's college; John Green, M. A. Sidney college.—Scrutators, Philip Gardener, B. D. Catherine Hall; George Borlase, B. D. Peterhouse college.

Notwithstanding what was urged in our last against licensing places of entertainment, (see p. 832), a new theatre in the Tower jurisdiction is said to be in such forwardness as to be in readiness to be entered upon early in the summer, and the magistrates appointed by the lord lieutenant have promised to licence it, being out of the power of any existing law to prevent it.—*So the papers say, and we have not seen it contradicted.*

His Royal Highness the hereditary Prince of Denmark, on the 23d of October, received the yacht which was sent him as a present from his Majesty. The hearty and splendor of the decorations *within*, and the symmetry and elegance of the accommodation *within*, excited the admiration of all who had access to her. The Prince in particular was struck with admiration. The captain who conducted her was received at court with great distinction, and received a present of a gold snuff-box, enriched with brilliants, and ornamented with the potrait of his Royal Highness, &c.

Friday 4.

A Common-hall was this day assembled, for the purpose of coming to some Resolutions with respect to the Shop-tax.

The Lord Mayor came forward, and explained to the Livery the purpose for which they were called together, and hoped they would behave with firmness; but, at the same time, with temper.

Ald. Skinner brought forward some Resolutions, which, he said, were drawn up with spirit, and in terms strictly legal. The burthens, imposed on the Citizens of London, were grievous. He had examined the books of two wards, Aldersgate and Queenhithe; in the former, the taxes of the houses, from 70l. a year to 200l. amount to 15s. in the pound; in the latter, to 16s. in the pound. He then gave the Resolutions to be read, all of which were unanimously agreed to. The Aldermen present expressed their abhorrence of the tax; and thanks being voted to the Lord Mayor, and to those members present who had opposed it in parliament, the hall broke up in perfect good humour.

Saturday 5.

The inhabitants of Alnesford, in Hants, were alarmed by a desperate man, who had collected together a great quantity of combustibles, to make a bonfire in the middle of the

the town. The Magistrates and Justices interposed their autnority to prevent it; but in vain, the mob were triumphant, the fire was lighted, the constables abused, the justices insulted, and the riot-act, which was attempted to be read, thrown into the fire and burnt. Some of the ringleaders were afterwards apprehended; but, on account of their families, released, on paying small penalties for throwing serpents, squibbs, &c.

Monday 7.

A motion was made in the Court of K. B. to set aside a verdict, on an affidavit of two of the jurors, stating, that the jury, not being able to agree upon their verdict, and, there being six for the plaintiff, and six for the defendant, tossed up, when the plaintiff's friends won. It was owned, that the verdict coincided with the opinion of the Court. Lord Mansfield asked, If there was any ground of objection against the verdict? The Counsel answered None; but that a verdict had been formerly set aside, on a like plea, as reported by Sir J. Hawkins. Lord Mansfield observed, that the cases were different; in the former case, the affidavit was made by the Bailiff, who had locked the jury in, and saw them through the window; and not upon the affidavit of the jurors.

A Law Correspondent observes, that had the affidavit of the jurors been admitted, the jury would have been liable to a trial of attaint.

Tuesday 8.

A Court of Aldermen was held, when the Court unanimously returned thanks to the Right Hon. Richard Clark, Lord Mayor of this City, for his constant attention to the duties of his office, and to the rights of his fellow-citizens; for supporting the honour and dignity of this corporation; and for his wise, steady, and firm administration of public justice, during the whole course of his Mayoralty. The two Lord Mayors, the Recorder, and fifteen Aldermen, were present. The assize of bread was ordered by the Court to continue; afterwards the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, attended by the City Officers, went upon the hustings, when Thomas Wright, Esq. was sworn into the office of Mayoralty, and the regalia of the City was delivered over to him; which ceremonies being ended, they returned to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

Rules and Orders were this day published in the London Gazette, to be observed by all persons who shall fish or drudge in the river Thames, by which the size of all nets are regulated, and of the fish that are to be caught, and the season for catching them.

Wednesday 9.

This being Lord Mayor's-day, the same was observed with the usual magnificence. The ball at Guildhall, in the evening, was undoubtedly one of the genteelest that has happened for many years at that place.—The company was extremely numerous, and the regulations made by the committee for conducting the business were such as precluded those improper persons who formerly used to gain admission, and who, being strangers to decency, were sure to set the Hall in confusion. Among the nobility and gentry who honoured the Lord Mayor with their company, were, The Duke of Richmond, Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Sidney, Chancellor of Exchequer, Baron Perryn, Baron Eyre, Judge Heath, The Recorder, The Attorney General, The Sollicitor General, Sir Roger Curtis, &c. &c.

Thursday 10.

This morning were executed, on a scaffold opposite to Newgate, the following malefactors; viz. James Rowe, for stealing twenty sheep; John Hayes, for stealing 16 yards of printed cotton; George Reynolds, for privately stealing 12 men's hats; William Barnes and Richard Silvester, for highway-robbery; Amos Rowsell, for house-breaking, at Enfield; James Mosdell, for a highway robbery, in Old street road; James Lewis, for stealing plate; Joseph Banning, for forging a draft for the payment of £01. 10s. with intent to defraud Messrs. Prescott and Co.; William Moore for house-breaking; Thomas Browning and Thomas Winderbank, for a highway robbery near Harrow; Joseph Wood, for house-breaking; Benjamin Howell, for a burglary; William Beer, for stealing on the river Thames 50 deals; James Camell, convicted in September session of house-breaking; and John Lloyd, alias Jones, for stealing a gelding. Their behavior was decent, and perfectly consistent with their unhappy situation.

Friday 11.

A gentleman arrived at the Hanoverian Secretary's office, from Germany, and in a few hours waited on the D. of Richmond, to communicate a new improvement in the art of making gunpowder; by which its strength may be considerably increased, and its substance diminished. A farther account may soon be expected.

Saturday 12.

By a report from Mr. Campbell, the Superintendant of the convicts at Woolwich-road, read in the Court of K. B. there are now between 7 and 800 convicts on board the hulks there, besides a great number sentenced for transportation; that Newgate and the several gaols throughout the kingdom are full of convicts and felons, who are ready to be discharged into the hulks; and that there is not work sufficient to employ those that are already there. Lord Mansfield remarked on this information, as being of the most alarming nature, and recommended it to the consideration of the Attorney General, who was in Court, to take some steps to prevent the mischiefs likely to ensue from

h a situation. He promised to con- Majesty's Ministers accordingly.

Monday 14.

broke out, about ten at night, at er of Strand-lane, near Surry-street, umed one or two houses, in front, naged the Talbot Inn. A young an, in his fright, got out of one of dows, in a two pair of stairs room, g some time, but could not be per- remain there till a ladder could be though in danger from the fire. efore let himself drop, and breaking on the pent-house, came to the vithout any hurt.

Friday 18.

Court of K. B. gave judgment in a gated cause, Parker *versus* Wells, action brought by John Dowy Par- Carshalton, against a Messenger of ts, to determine the validity of a hon of Bankruptcy, sued out against a brick maker, he having made for sale, in his own ground. The Common Pleas, on the case being argued before the judges of that ere unanimously of opinion, that the ion would not lie, he not being a within the meaning of the Bankrupt

Court of K. B. on the contrary, were on that Mr. Parker was, to all in- d purposes, within the Bankrupt

Saturday 19.

d of temporary hurricane came on in London, and its neighbourhood; ren in the evening, and continued furiously till eleven, which did con- damage on the river; it unroofed ouses, and blowed down several trees mes's Park, and in the fields round ropolis. A sash-window, with its d shutters, were beat into a room in -street, in the Strand, by a flate office of accounts in Surrey-street, 50 or 60 yards. The slate was shi- pieces, and, when got together, about 12 pounds.

Sunday 20.

ouse-keeper to the Princess Amelia ortunately burnt to death at Gun- -house, by her cloaths taking fire accident. She had lived with the many years, and was greatly es- y her highness.

Thursday 24.

t nine o'clock this evening, an ex- ary act of depredation was committed chambers of Allen Chambré, Esq. s-Inn. Two desperate fellows, arm- pistols, walked into the apartments, ired for Mr. Chambré; but finding but the servant, one of them pre- pistol to his breast, and after dread- ats robbed him of his watch and money. They then asked if there was any other person at home; and being informed that a pupil of Mr. Chambré was in the next room, they went thither, and in a similar manner robbed him of his watch and money. They were afterwards about to depart, when meeting at the outer door with Mr. Farrer, who was entering with a brief, they ordered him into the young gentleman's apartment, and took from him likewise his watch and money. Having made themselves masters of the property, they very politely demanded their handkerchiefs, which request being readily complied with, the villains pinioned their arms, tied their legs, and left them lying on their faces.

Friday 25.

The parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the first of December, was this day further prorogued, by proclamation, to the 24th day of January next, then to sit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

This day, at twelve o'clock, Christopher Atkinson, Esq. was put in the pillory, erected close to the Corn-Exchange, in the Corn market, Mark-lane, and stood for one hour, according to his sentence, for perjury. He was dressed in a light coloured coat, his hair dressed and powdered, and he bowed to the populace three times before he went in. A great concourse of people were assembled, and the Sheriffs attended on horseback, with their officers, the two City Marshals, and upwards of 500 Constables. Labels were stuck upon the pillars of the Corn Market, "Chistopher Atkinson, Esq. for perjury."

Saturday, 26.

By an authentic letter from Paris, it appears that Chameron and his girl had been in that city, and had presented the bills they had extorted from Mr. Macky, at two houses, that refused, they had at length got cash at Sir John Lambert's. Soon after an order came to secure them. The woman was apprehended, and only 225 livres found upon her, out of 5,400 which they had received. They had not been together for eight days. The officer, however, soon discovered Chameron, in a walk near the Thuilleries, where, by an intercepted letter, he came to meet the woman. He wounded the officer, got to the water-side, and obliged two watermen to ferry him over, and being almost dark got clear off.

Power being given by the Hawkers' act, in last session, that no hawker or pedlar may sell his goods in any county, if the justices at the Mich. Quarter Sessions shall make an order to the contrary, under forfeiture of 10l. such orders were made in West and East Kent, Oct. 4 and 8, and notice accordingly given in the country papers. These orders are not to be in force until nine months, ere which the act will possibly be

amended: otherwise the hawkers and pedlars, it is supposed, will be confined to Scotland.

In a convent in the province of Santogne France, no less than eleven of the Nuns have lately been found with child. They charged their confessor; by whose contrivance the son of a counsellor of Santogne had been permitted to accompany him in his visitations. It is supposed this event will lead to the abolition of these seminaries of lewdness.

Mirrow, the young man, formerly a clerk to Mess. Drummonds, bankers, who was convicted of stealing a bag of 1000l. has received, through their intercession, a pardon, on condition of being transported to the Bay of Honduras for life.

Capt. M'Kenzie has also received his Majesty's pardon for the murder of the soldier at Fort Moree, on the coast of Africa, but is still detained in Newgate on a charge of piracy, in cutting out a Dutch vessel from a neutral port, and making himself master of her cargo.

From a hint given in this Magazine in August last (see p. 662) of an association of thieves opening books, keeping clerks, and carrying on their trade as a regular company, the foreign prints have improved upon the plan, and established at Naples a company of robbers who had a common property of stolen goods, with which they trafficked to foreign nations, and bartered plate and jewels for silks and other rich merchandizes And at Padua the French News-writers have gone farther, and announced a company of murderers at Padua, who lived in a high style, and who made away with those whom they plundered, to prevent discovery. These facts, however, want confirmation; and it has not even yet been confirmed that such a FIRM ever had existence in London.

A mysterious circumstance is mentioned in a letter from Munich, which, if true, is a proof the Elector's Bavarian subjects are by no means well-affected to the plan of Austrian government. It is reported that as his highness was stepping into bed a little while ago, he felt something endeavouring to get from under it; he called for assistance, and as his servant came in, a man stept out at the same door. No discoveries have yet been made, but it is generally agreed that the man came there with no good design.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 31. AT Melchburne-park, Bedfordshire, Lady St. John, a dau.

Nov. 13. Viscountess Duncannon, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Richmond, Yorkshire, Cornelius Smelt, esq; to Miss Mary Trant Oley, of Richmond.

Oct. .. Henry Gore Wade, esq; of Fetcham *Grove, Surrey*, to Miss Catherine Whitelocke, daughter of John W. esq.

9. By special licence, at Dromana, the seat of the Earl of Grandison, George Hatton, esq; of Wexford, to the rt. hon. Lady Mabella Seymour Conway, youngest dau. of the Earl of Hertford.

25. At Durham, John Hancil, esq; of Sunderland, to Miss Cookson.

26. By special licence, at Dunham Massey, Cheshire, Sir John Chetwode, bart. to the right hon. Lady Henrietta Grey, dau. of the Earl of Stamford.

27. William Marsh, esq; of Savage Gardens, to Miss Cuthbert, daughter of Arthur C. esq; of Woodcot-park, Surrey.

28. At Hythe, Kent, Robert Kirk, esq; a captain in the royal navy, to Mrs. Clare, relict of the rev. Claude C.

29. Miles Smith, esq; of Sanderlandwick, to Miss Legard, daughter of the late Sir Digby L. bart. of Ganton.

31. John White, esq; to Mrs. Beetham, relict of the late Edward B. esq.

Major James Corbett, of Tollcross, to Miss Laura Gordon.

At Herne, Kent, Mr. Ridout, surgeon, to Miss Jane Wanstall.

Nov. .. Mr. John Robson, of Durham, to Miss Charlotte Fennel.

Mr. Richard Marshall, bookseller, of Lynn Regis, to Miss Pigg.

1. At Warwick, Mr. John Buchanan, of Stockport, to Miss Parkes.

3. William Tute, esq; wine-merchant, to Miss Pears.

Mr. Hummerston, to Miss Bluck, dau. of Peter B. esq; of Crouchend, Hornsey.

5. At Teddington, Charles Vaughan Blunt, esq; of Dillow-hill, Surrey, to Miss Hart, daughter of Percival H. esq; dec.

Hon. Mr. Lumley, brother to the Earl of Scarborough, to Miss Herring.

9. Henry Gale, esq; a major in the army, to Miss Sarah Baldwin, youngest daughter of Dr. Baldwin, rector of Aldingham, Lancash.

10. At Exeter, the rev. Mr. Shore, to Miss Praed.

12. By special licence, —— Hales, esq; of Park-street, to Miss Bentinck.

Mr. Nathaniel Austen, of Ramsgate, to Miss Cobb, of Twickenham.

Robert S. Milnes, esq; of the Blues, to Miss Charlotte Bentinck, 2d dau. of the late Capt. B. of the navy.

13. Ralph Tweedy, esq; to Miss Anne Whiting.

14. Sir Alexander Purves, bart. to Miss Magdalen Edmonston.

John Gale, esq; of Ormsby, Wilts, to Miss Marley, of Halston, near Marlborough.

Mr. Seaman, of Cheapside, to Miss Pierce, of South Malling.

Mr. Bourdillon, grocer to his Majesty, to Miss Almon, daughter of Mr. A. printer, Fleet-street.

Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, of Wootton-court, Kent, to Miss Fairfield, of Southgate, Middlesex.

15. At Weymouth, Thomas Watson, esq; of Watford, to Miss Mary Smith.

Samuel Shute, esq; of Frenchay, Glouc. to Miss Gwynn.

At Pesh, near Sandwich, —— Lambert, esq; of Portman-squ. to Miss Jane Le Grand.

17. Capt. Wilmot, of the navy, to Miss Townson.

Benjamin Rutland, esq; to Miss St. Amour.

Colonel Strickland, to Miss Ralph.

Mr. Henry Lynum, of Cambridge, to Miss Peale.

19. Nathaniel Gostling, esq; of Doctors Commons, to Miss Elizabeth Theodosia Vaillant, dau. of Paul V. esq; formerly sheriff of London.

H. W. Sanford, esq; of Wallford, to Miss Juliana Yonge, sister of Sir George Y. bart.

Mr. George Scholey, hop-merchant, to Miss Exam.

23. John Wombwell, esq; of Great Ormond-str. to Miss Barbara Baker, eldest dau. of the late Richard B. esq.

Deaths.

LATELY, at Cadiz, Mr. George Webster, jun. of Bucklersbury, who was on a voyage to Naples for the recovery of his health.

At Paris, the mother of Marshal de Segur, a natural daughter of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France, and of Mademoiselle Desmares, a celebrated actress of the Comedie Francoise.

Sir James Strafford Tynte, bart.

Aug. 22. At Wingham, in Kent, aged 61, Mr. William Clowes, formerly a surgeon at Market Harborough in Leicestershire.

Sept. 6. At his lodgings in Piccadilly, aged 65, Dr. St. John, a near relation of Hector St. John, the celebrated American writer. He lost the whole of his property during the late troubles in America.

27. Thomas Goosetree, esq; an eminent solicitor in Sherard-street, Golden sq.

Oct. .. At Bristol, Capt. William Mackall, many years in the West India trade.

Mrs. Haldimand, wife of A. F. H. esq.

At Huntingdon, the rev. Mr. John Smith, master of the endowed grammar school in that corporation. This school is in the gift of the mayor and aldermen.

At Southampton, Capt. Tho. Sadlier, of the South Hants militia.

18. At Naples, the right hon. Humphrey Morice, esq; M.P. in four parliament for Launceston, and formerly comptroller of the houshold and lord warden of the stannaries.

26. In Parliament-street, Mr. William Barrowcliff.

27. At Beverley, aged 68, Brigadier Gen. Oliver de Lancey, late of New York, who lost a large estate by his loyalty.

In Grosvenor-place, Capt. Frederic Vincent, formerly in the East India Company's service. He was an active friend for the poor, and the social and disinterested friend of the rich.

28. At Coventry, Lander Smith, esq.

Mrs. Dalrymple, wife of Gen. D. and dau. to the late Sir R. Harland, bart.

29. Aged 94, Capt. Thomas Phipps, upwards of 60 years in the navy.

Mr. Isaac Gatfield, turner, Newgate-street.

Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. H. printer, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell.

Mr. Preston, engraver, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

At Waltham abbey, aged 43, of the gout in his head, after an illness of seven days, Sir Wm. Wake, bart. He succeeded to the title, on the death of his father, in 1765; and married that year Mary, only child of Richard Fenton, esq; of Banktop, Yorksh. by whom he has left issue, a son, Wm. born Apr. 5, 1768; another son; and 2 dau.: cut off thus early by an hereditary disease, the repeated and violent attacks of which had subjected him, during a great part of even that short term, to the severest bodily pain. He represented the town of Bedford in the parliaments preceding the last general election. In public life, his name stands high in the list of those very few, who, unbiassed by party prejudice or private interest, made the good of their country the sole aim of all their actions. The uniform tenor of his political conduct justly entitles him to the noblest praise, that of an independant and honest man. As a private character, the deep affliction of his family, and universal regret of his friends and acquaintance, best shew their sense of the loss they have sustained. He was buried in the parish church of Courteen-hall, in Northamptonshire, on the 6th of November. He was followed to the grave by some of his nearest relations and friends; a respectable tenantry also attended to pay their last tribute of regard and affection to the memory of an indulgent master.

At Moulsey, Surrey, Jenkin Jones, esq; an eminent distiller. His death was occasioned by a fall from a horse.

30 In an apoplectic fit, John Dalton, esq; eldest son of the rev. Mr. James D. vicar of Stanmore, Middlesex.

31. Right hon. James Woodhouse, esq; Lord Mayor of York.

At his palace at Weissenstein, three miles from Cassel, at dinner, his most serene highness Frederic II. Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, Knight of the Garter, aged 65. In June, 1741, he married the Princess Mary of England, by whom he had three sons, the eldest of whom, William Count of Hanau, born June 6, 1745, succeeds to his dominions.

At Yarmouth, Norfolk, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Barber. At his death above 2000l. in specie was found in an old box in the closet of his bed-room, and crowns and half-crowns to a considerable amount in the drawers of his bureau, &c. He had accumulated this sum, except 700l. which he possessed from his father, from the income of a clerk's place of about 80l. per annum, which he

he enjoyed 40 years in the custom-house of that town, and which he had not resigned a month before his death. His family consisted of himself, a servant, and (till within these few years) his mother; his œconomy therefore must have been rigid in the extreme, to have admitted so great a saving from so small an income; and he does not appear to have had confidence enough in public or private credit to improve his property by putting it out to interest. The sordidness of his disposition was not marked by his dress or appearance; nor had he the striking, though opposite, characteristics of a miser, the insolence of wealth, or the pretence of poverty. Money formed no part of his conversation. He cultivated strongly the study of antiquity, and in this pursuit added all the advantages of a tolerably classical education to all the exertions of an unwearied industry. He collected a number of books, coins, and antiques, at an inconsiderable expence: the autograph of a king or a minister was his greatest pride, and he was always eager to improve his little museum by applying to the civility of his friends, or availing himself of opportunities of making cheap purchases. The news of the day, and the bookseller's shop, formed his chief entertainment after the hours of business: his life at home was perfectly reclose: of his religious principles it is impossible to speak, for he attended no place of public worship. He was too selfish to serve or to adorn society; yet too inoffensive to provoke its resentment: his life dispersed no joy, and his death has caused no lamentation. He died without a will, and his property, consisting of his money, his collection, the house in which he lived, and one adjoining, descends to some poor relations.

Nov. ... At Westbury, Paul Phipps, esq.

At Bologne, Harry Verelst, esq; formerly Governor of Bengal. He was related to the celebrated flower-painter Simon V. who flourished in the reign of Charles II. and died in 1710; of whom see Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. III. p. 33. Simon's brother Harman was also a painter, and lived at Vienna, till the Turks besieged it in 1683, and died in London about 1700, leaving a son, Cornelius, of his profession, and a very accomplished daughter, who painted in oil, understood music, and spoke Latin, German, Italian, and other languages. Cornelius married a lady who also practised painting, and left 3 sons, ———, William, and Harman. The eldest, ———, not succeeding in the world, left 5 sons and 3 daughters, all provided for by their uncle William, who was a portrait painter of eminence in London, and died unmarried about 30 years ago. Harman was treasurer to the Foundling hospital, and married. Of the children before mentioned Harry was sent out to Bengal, where by application and an excellent reputation he attained to the government, which he quitted with an easy fortune, and, marrying one of the daughters and co-heiresses of —— Wordsworth, esq; a worth-place, near Doncaster, June purchased Aston, near Sheffield, the the Earl of Holderness, where he n some alteration in his circumstances it prudent to retire to the continent. return from Bengal he found himself n a suit with Mr. W. Bolts, whom he council had removed from his plac council, which judgement of theirs w ed by the King and council on his May 1770. [See vol. XL. p. 284.] published "Considerations on Indi particularly respecting Bengal and it dencies, 1772," and was immedia swered by Governor Vereist, in "A the progress and present state of the government in Bengal, 1772," en was deservedly complimented by the Reviewers both for his fidelity to his for his talents as a writer. This however suspend Mr. B.'s proceeding English law courts, where he recove siderable damages against the Gover is now in the Imperial East India Co service. The Governor's two brothe and William died in India young. three sisters, all deceased, Anne marrie Court, esq; supercargo in the East Ind pany's service; Adriana-Cecilia marr Pybus in India; and Tryphæna, t died single. One of this family or nam engraver to the Elect. Palat. at Manh

At his seat near Baglake, Suffolk, Fletcher, esq; late of the island of St. from which place he lately arrived.

At Whitby, aged 80, Mr. John one of the people called Quakers.

At Stanfted, Sussex, Henry Barwell

At Westbury, Paul Phipps, esq.

At Bramshill, near Hartfordbridge, the lady of the rev. Sir Richard Cope,

At Hitcham, of a fit of apoplexy, Capt. Joshua Sabine, late of the Chat vision of marines. He served in the fore last in many engagements, partic the memorable one under Sir Edward in 1759, with the French fleet, on tended invasion of Ireland. He w to fall in his chamber, by his daugh was in a parlour underneath, and, coming into the room, she found hi floor, in the agonies of death. A was immediately called, who bled tered him, but without effect.

1. Mrs. Thornton, wife of J. T. Clapham.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Edmonston of the late Archibald E. esq; of D and aunt to the present Duke of Argy

Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Thomas

At Lacock, Wilts, aged 87, Mr Rose.

At his house on Dulwich commo 95th year, Henry Satchwell, esq; for the Chancery office.

Miss Landon, daughter of the late

Mha L.

At Norwich, rev. Mr. Church, rector of Boxford, Surrey.

5. At Lisle, in French Flanders, Sir Walter Blount, bart. of Mawley-hall, Shropshire. He is succeeded in title and estate by his son Walter, born in 1768, a student in the college of Douay.

Mr. William Kingston, of the Stock Exchange.

At Canterbury, aged 81, the rev. Charles Du Bles. He had been one of the ministers of the French congregation in that city ever since August, 1733, a period of more than 52 years. Before he came to England he had lost the sight of one eye by the small pox, and more than 40 years ago he became blind of the other eye by an accident. Notwithstanding his loss of sight, he regularly and assiduously, to his great credit, discharged the duties of his function till within three weeks of his death.

6. At Woolwich, Capt. Samuel Tovey, late of the royal regiment of artillery, and chief firemaster of the royal elaboratory.

7. Thomas Berdmore, esq; an eminent dentist, in Racquet-court; of whom further particulars shall be given in our next.

At Fulham, aged 89, Mr. Ben. Love.

Suddenly, aged 81, Mrs. Harnage, relict of Henry H. esq; late of the Custom-house.

8. At Bristol, W. Lawrence, esq; only son of W. L. esq; of Kirkby Fleetham, co. York, and M.P. for Ripon.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Anne Dalby, relict of Francis D. esq; late of Lewisham.

Mrs. Townsend, wife of James T. esq; of Bruce Castle, Tottenham High-cross, Middlesex, alderman of Bishopsgate ward, London, to whom she was married in about May, 1763. She was the daughter of Henry Hare, late Lord Colrane, by Mrs. Du Plessis, to whom he left his manor of Tottenham and estates in that neighbourhood: but she being an alien, could not take them, and the will being legally made, barred his heirs at law, so that the estates escheated to the Crown, and were granted to Mr. Townsend upon his marriage with her daughter. She has left a son, Henry Hare Townsend, and other children.

In Chancery-lane, aged 74, George Powell, esq; an eminent solicitor, regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

9. On Shooter's hill, Capt. Lewis Morgan.

In Broad-street-buildings, James Maude, esq; Russia merchant, and one of the Directors of the Bank.

10. At Hitchin, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Tristram, attorney at law.

At Prestonfield, Scotl. Sir Alex. Dick, bart.

At Halstead-place, Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, relict of John C. esq; of Derby.

11. At his seat at Ballinerig, in Scotland, the right hon. George Lord Elibank, a rear-admiral. His title and estate descend to his nephew, Alexander Murray, of Blackbarony, son of the late hon. and rev. Dr. Murray, prebendary of Durham.

At Birham-court, Kent, Mrs. Dering, wife of Charles D. esq; and sister to Sir Ch. Farnaby Radcliffe, bart.

12. At Kyre-house, Worc. Sam. Pytts, esq.

Thomas Hosier, esq; of Hammersmith.

Benj. Chery, esq; alderman of Hertford, an eminent butcher and dealer in cattle. He was talking to his bailiff at his farm at Jeningsbury, near Hertford, and, sending him to turn some persons out of an adjoining field, immediately threw himself into a moat. The bailiff returned in a quarter of an hour, but every method used to recover life was ineffectual. He has left a fortune of 30,000l. acquired with a fair character. The only cause assigned for this rash action is, that he had bought up a larger quantity of barley for malt than he could immediately pay for, though the profit on it would have amounted to a considerable sum.

At Deptford, aged 97, Capt. Ch. Holmes, upwards of 50 years in the navy.

13. Suddenly, in an advanced age, at Midgham-house, Berks, the seat of W. Poyntz, esq; Mr. Robert Bickle, many years steward to the late and present Earls of Corke, but had retired upon a genteel independent fortune. The integrity of his conduct through every scene of life endeared him to all ranks of people. He lived universally loved and respected; died deeply regretted. His remains were deposited (according to his will) at Frome, in Somersetshire; and the Countess of Corke paid every tribute in her power to the memory of so truly worthy a man.

14. In Berkeley-square, aged 92, Mrs. Eleanor Wraxall, relict of W. H. W. esq; formerly high sheriff for Montgomeryshire.

At Flamborough, co. Somerset, in his 91st year, the rev. Mr. Alexander Pages. He had been rector of that parish near 60 years.

Sir John Coghill, bart. M.P. for Newport, Cornwall.

At Maidstone, Mr. Peell, surgeon.

At Averham, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, the rev. Richard Sutton, D.D. rector of that parish, and of Whitwell, Derbyshire, and a prebendary of Canterbury. He had formerly been many years chaplain to the Princess of Orange at the Hague. He was son of Lieut. Gen. S. and related to the Duke of Rutland.

15. At Burnt Island, Scotland, right hon. Lord Rutherford, a lieutenant in the royal navy.

16. Lady of John Grant, esq; M.P. for Fowey.

John Wienholt, esq; an eminent merchant.

17. At Twickenham, in an apoplectic fit, Lieut. Gen. Henry Lister, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

Robert Holden, esq; of Clifford's-inn.

Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. George H. coal-merchant.

18. Mr. Scrimshaw, lately arrived from the West Indies.

At Hoxton, aged 97, Mr. Wyatson.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Henry Freeman, son of the late Mr. Samuel F. an eminent lead-merchant in London, and one of the candidates for the office of chamberlain in 1765.

19. At Barton, Gloucestershire, the hon. and rev. George Talbot, D.D. a younger son of the Lord Chancellor T. and uncle to the present Earl T. and Lady Dinevor. His character was exemplary, and, like Dr. Balguy and the late Dean Thomas, he declined a bishoprick. He had a civil patent place (given him long ago by his father), the clerkship of the custodies of the idiots and lunatics in chancery. He married a daughter of the late Viscount Folkstone.

20. Mrs. Wade, wife of Mr. G. W. of King-street, Bloomsbury.

Dr. Burn, at Orton, of which he had been vicar 49 years, being presented to it by the 12 feoffees, in whose patronage it was in 1736. He was born at Winton, in Westmoreland, educated at Queen's college, Oxf. which university conferred on him, March 22, 1762, the honorary degree of LL.D. He was author of two books, one on the Office of a Justice of Peace, the other on Ecclesiastical Law, both which have gone through several editions. He was one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and was made by Bishop Lyttelton chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle. In 1777 he published, in two volumes 4to, the History and Antiquity of the two Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in conjunction with Joseph Nicolson, esq; nephew to the Bishop of Carlisle of that name, in which he has given the above account of himself.

25. In Albemarle-street, aged 74, Richard Glover, esq. This very ingenious gentleman was brought up in the mercantile way, in which he made a conspicuous figure, and by a remarkable speech that he delivered in behalf of the merchants of London, at the bar of the House of Commons, about the year 1740, previous to the breaking out of the Spanish war, acquired, and with great justice, the character of an able and steady patriot; and indeed, on every occasion, he has shewn a most perfect knowledge of, joined to the most ardent zeal for, the commercial interests of this nation, and an inviolable attachment to the welfare of his countrymen in general, and that of the city of London in particular. In 1761, having, in consequence of unavoidable losses in trade, and perhaps, in some measure, of his zealous warmth for the public interest, to the neglect of his own private emoluments, somewhat reduced his fortunes, he condescended to stand candidate for the place of chamberlain of the city of London, in opposition to Sir Thos. Harrison, but lost his election there by no very great majority. From the time of Mr. Glover's misfortunes in trade, he lived in obscurity, known only to his friends, and declining to take any active part in public affairs. At length, having surmounted the difficulties of his situation, he again relinquished the pleasures of retirement, and in the parliament which met in 1761 was elected member for Weymouth. He hath since stood forward on several occasions, in a manner highly honourable to himself, and advantageous to the public. His abilities are so well known that we need no farther expatiate on them; in the *Belles Lettres*, he has also made no inconsiderable figure. Mr. Glover very early demonstrated a strong propensity to, and genius for, poetry; yet his ardour for public, and the hurry necessarily attendant on his private affairs, so far interfered with that inclination, that it was some years before he had it in his power to finish an epic poem, which he had begun when young, intituled "Leonidas," the subject of which was the gallant actions of that great general, and his heroic defence of, and fall at, the pass of Thermopylæ. Of this piece, however, the public were so long in expectation, and had encouraged such extravagant ideas, that although on its publication it was found to have very great beauties, yet the ardour of the lovers of poetry soon sunk into a kind of cold forgetfulness with regard to it, because it did not possess more than the narrow limits of the design itself would admit of, or indeed than it was in the power of human genius to execute. His poetical abilities, therefore, lay for some years lay dormant, till at length he favoured the world with two dramatic pieces, called; "Boadicia, a tragedy, 1753," 8vo; and "Medea, a tragedy, 1761," 4to. Mr. Glover wrote also a sequel to his "Medea;" but as it requires scenery of the most expensive kind, it has never yet been exhibited. We hear, indeed, that it was approved by Mrs. Yates, the magic of whose voice and action in the first part of the same piece, produced as powerful effects as any imputed by Greek or Roman poets to the character she represented.

Thus far we had prepared our page, when the following character of Mr. Glover was handed to us by a respectable correspondent:

"Through the whole of his life, Mr. G. was by all good men revered, by the wise esteemed, by the great sometimes caressed and even flattered, and now his death is sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness to contemplate the integrity of his character. Mr. G. for upwards of 50 years past, through every vicissitude of fortune, exhibited the most exemplary simplicity of manners; having early attained that perfect equanimity, which philosophy often recommends in the closet, but which in experience is too seldom exercised by other men in the test of trial. In Mr. G. were united a wide compass of accurate information in all mercantile concerns, with high intellectual powers of mind, joined to a copious flow of eloquence as an orator in the House of Commons. Since Milton he was second to none of our English Poets, in his discriminating judicious acquaintance with all ancient as well as modern literature; witness his Leonidas, Medea, Boadicia, and

and London: for, having formed his own character upon the best models of the Greek writers, he lived as if he had been bred a disciple of Socrates, or companion of Aristides. Hence his political turn of mind, hence his unwarped affection and active zeal for the rights and liberties of his country—— hence his heartfelt exultation whenever he had to paint the impious designs of tyrants in ancient times frustrated, or in modern, defeated in their nefarious purposes to extirpate liberty, or to trample on the unalienable rights of man, however remote in time or space from his immediate presence. In a few words, for the extent of his various erudition, for his unalloyed patriotism, and for his daily exercise and constant practice of Xenophon's philosophy, in his private as well as in public life, Mr. Glover has left none his equal in the city, and some time it is feared may elapse before such another citizen, shall arise with eloquence, with character and with poetry, like his, to assert their rights, or to vindicate with equal powers the just claims of freeborn men. Suffice this testimony at present, as the well-earned meed of this truly virtuous man, whose conduct was carefully marked, and narrowly watched by the writer of the foregoing hasty sketch, for his extraordinary qualities during the long period in human life of upwards of 40 years; and now it is spontaneously offered as a voluntary tribute, unsolicited and unpurchased; but as it appears justly due to the memory of so excellent a Poet, Statesman, and true Philosopher, in life and death the same."

25. At his house in Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Mr. HENDERSON, of Covent-Garden Theatre. The decease of this gentleman will doubtless be felt as a public loss; he was the only performer, since the death of Mr. Garrick, who could in any degree supply the place of that admirable actor in the various characters of the immortal Shakspeare. His private character was exceedingly amiable; and his talents, as an entertaining companion, are not to be equalled in the present period. Mr. H. at four o'clock this morning, thought himself better than he had been some days before, and insisted on his attendants, who had sat up several nights, retiring to bed. At nine the same morning, on his wife's going to administer a medicine, he was found lifeless. He departed in the 37th year of his age, and has left an infant daughter by his disconsolate widow. Mr. H. is to be lamented by the public not only as an excellent actor, but as a most valuable man: He had a heart replete with candour, benevolence, and affection; he was humble, soft, and easily wounded by unkindness; all those fine sensations, which his art so well expressed, his nature truly felt; and the tears of his spectators never fell unaccompanied with his own. He was devoutly thankful to the public when they applauded his exertions, but totally overpowered with gratitude, if at any time they marked his person with esteem. At a period when the English Stage is furnished with performers whom no preceding time exceeded, or perhaps has equalled, the death of Mr. Henderson makes a breach that can hardly be filled up; his fraternity at each theatre lament it with a sensibility that does honour to their hearts, and shews, with many other instances, that in their profession emulation does not extinguish candour, nor prevent the cordial interchange of mutual kindnesses amongst its members. To answer the description of a perfect actor, must have been the lot of very few, either in antient or modern time; so many requisites must meet in one person, that the man must be a phænomenon who possesses them all; nature and education must unite in a wonderful degree. In the instance of the deceased, there might be something wanting on the part of nature, but the defect was merely external; he rested on the strength of his understanding, and the truth of his feelings. Sincere to his author, he never failed to give a perfect delineation of the character intrusted to him, though he did not always heighten it with those graces that would have given it the last hand and finished touches of a master. His chief excellence therefore lay in strong colourings; in broken and abrupt speakings, where the workings of the mind break forth into soliloquy, and more is to be conveyed to the spectator than the tongue utters, he was an unrivall'd master: he could give its full weight to every incident of terror; and whether in the meditation or execution of the deepest catastrophe, he was equally the very soul of the scene. Those parts of tragic horror, from which feeble spirits revolt, he was ever prompt to undertake; and this may be considered the test of a superior genius: his scale was uncommonly extensive; for it included the extremes of Tragedy and Comedy; and as he was attached to his Theatre under a very liberal engagement, we are persuaded, he would have strained every further resource in its service, and there were many still within his reach.—— But this is now over; and whilst he was pouring forth his ardent thanksgivings to the Supreme Being for restoring him to health, the flattering intermission proved to be no more than a pause before death, and he expired without a struggle.

Mr. H. died intestate. The property he has left is between 6 and 7000l. A will was found in his desk, which he had left instructions with an attorney to draw some time since, on his going to Scotland, but it was not witnessed or signed. By this, however, which, though not a legal, is a certain demonstration of his intentions, we hope his relatives will proceed in the disposal of his fortune. His library, which consists of a great number of valuable and well-chosen books, we understand is to be disposed of by auction.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1789.

Day of Month	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Exchequ Bills.	Lottery Tickets
29		64¼	65⅛ a ¼		82⅝	102¾	19⅛		13½	149½		32s. pr.					2½				14 19 0
30	Sunday																				
31	130¼	64¼	65¼ a ⅛		81½	102⅞	19⅞		13½	150		35					2¼				15 2 0
1		64⅛	65¼ a ⅛		83	102⅞						37					2½				14 19 0
2		64½	65⅛ a ½		83	102⅞	19⅞		13⅛			38									15 0 0
3	131	64⅞	65¼ a ⅜		83⅜	103½	20			151¼		40					2⅛				15 0 0
4		65⅛	65⅞ a 66¼		83¾	104	23⅛					4 2								24 pre.	15 0
5																					
6	Sunday																				
7		65¾	66¼ a 67		84¼	104¾	20⅜		13¾								2¼				15 0 0
8	133	66⅞	66⅝ a 67		85⅛	105	20⅛		13¾								2¼				15 0
9																					
10		65½	66¼ a ⅝		84⅞	104¼	20⅝		13⅝			41					2⅛				14 19 0
11	133	66	66¼ a 67⅛		84¼	104½	20⅝		13¾			40		64¼							14 19 0
12		66⅝	67¼ a ⅞		85½	105¾	20½		13¾			40					2¼				14 19
13	Sunday																				
14	134½	67	67⅝ a 68		85⅜	105¼	20¾		13¾			42					2⅛				14 19 0
15	136	67⅜	67⅞ a 68⅜		85⅝	105⅝	20¼		13¾			41									14 18 6
16		68⅞	68¾ a 69		86⅞	105¾	20¾		13⅝			40								20	14 18 0
17	138	69	69¼ a 70		87¼	106¼	20⅝		13⅝			41								20	14 18 0
18	136¾	68⅛	68⅝ a ⅞		86¾	105¾	20¾		13⅝			41		64¼						20	14 17 0
19		67½	68¼ a ½		86¼	105	20⅝		13¾			41									14 16 0
20	Sunday																				
21		67¾	68⅞ a ¾		86⅛	105	20¾		13¾			42									14 16 0
22	137⅛	68⅛	68⅞ a 69⅛		86⅜	105¼	20¾		13¾			42								18	14 16 0
23	136⅝	67¾	68⅝ a ⅞		8[illegible]	104¾	20⅝		13¾			40					2¼				14 15 6
24		68	68⅝ a ⅞		86	105	20¾		13¾			39					2⅛				14 17 0
25	137½	68¼	69⅛		86⅜	105	20¾		13¾			35					2⅛				14 16 6
26		69¼	69½ a 70⅝		87¼	106⅛	21⅛					41					2¼				14 16 0
27	Sunday																				
28		69⅝	70⅛ a ¾		88	106¼	21½		13⅞			40									14 18 0

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For DECEMBER, 1785.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 12, to Dec. 17, 1785.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	7	2	9	3	1	2	5	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	8	0	0	3	3	2	4	4	0
Surry	4	8	3	10	3	3	2	5	4	7
Hertford	4	10	0	0	3	2	2	5	4	5
Bedford	4	9	3	3	3	0	2	4	3	7
Cambridge	4	5	2	9	2	3	1	11	3	9
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	7
Northampton	4	10	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	9
Rutland	5	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	7
Leicester	5	2	3	6	3	6	2	3	4	2
Nottingham	5	0	3	2	3	7	2	3	3	6
Derby	6	0	0	0	3	10	2	4	4	4
Stafford	5	5	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	9
Salop	5	4	3	9	4	1	2	8	5	6
Hereford	4	10	0	0	4	4	2	7	5	2
Worcester	5	4	0	0	4	2	2	8	5	0
Warwick	4	5	0	0	3	11	2	4	3	11
Gloucester	5	4	0	0	4	0	2	8	4	6
Wilts	5	4	0	0	3	10	2	8	5	0
Berks	4	11	0	0	3	1	2	7	4	4
Oxford	4	11	0	0	3	4	2	7	4	3
Bucks	4	10	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	10
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	3	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	4
Suffolk	4	3	2	9	2	7	2	0	2	11
Norfolk	4	2	2	6	2	3	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	4	8	3	0	2	9	2	0	3	2
York	5	3	3	6	3	5	2	1	4	2
Durham	5	4	3	9	3	4	2	0	4	3
Northumberld.	4	10	3	4	2	8	1	11	3	8
Cumberland	5	12	3	10	3	1	2	0	3	8
Westmoriland	6	5	3	9	3	2	1	11	0	0
Lancashire	5	9	0	0	3	10	2	2	4	4
Cheshire	5	6	3	7	3	8	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	5	7	0	0	4	2	2	3	4	8
Somerset	5	7	5	0	4	2	2	11	5	3
Devon	5	9	0	0	3	8	2	2	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0
Dorset	5	5	0	0	3	8	3	0	5	3
Hampshire	4	11	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	10
Sussex	4	6	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	4
Kent	4	5	2	11	3	1	2	3	3	0
WALES, Dec. 5, to Dec. 10, 1785.										
North Wales	5	4	4	3	3	6	1	8	4	6
South Wales	5	5	4	1	3	8	1	11	3	9

Jan. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	28	16	32	NE		overcast. [1]
2	28	13	34	NE		fog, thaw. [2]
3	28	18	34	NE		deep fog, thaw. [3]
4	28	16	42	SE		swift thaw, rain. [4]
5	29		40	SW	.112	mild rain, dark. [5]
6					.26	snow.
7			24			frost.
8			22			frost.
9					.14	rain. [6]
10	30	2	34	E		fair, still, and pleasant.
11	29	18	26	SE		frost, rime.
12	29	14	32	NW		overcast and still.
13	29	12	33	NE		overcast and still.
14	29	11	35	NE		gloomy.
15	29	12	38	N		gloomy.
16	29	11	39	SE		overcast, fair.
17	29	10	46	S	.13	mild, pleasant, air clear, rain.
18	29	11	45	SW		fair and mild.
19	29	10	45	S		soft and mild. [7]
20	29	11	45	SE	.13	louring, rain. [8]
21	29	16	41	N		mist, still, pleasant day. [9]
22	29	18	45	SW		overcast.
23	30	1	34	SE		white frost, fog, bright, warm. [10]
24	29	19	29	NW		white frost, fog, bright.
25	29	18	38	SE		overcast.
26	29	18	35	E		overcast, cold, and raw. [11]
27	29	17		SE		overcast.
28	29	11	43	NW	.16	rain.
29	29	9	31	W		fair, brisk, sharp wind.
30	29	3	36	S	.36	louring, cold, raw, and rain. [12]
31	29	8	31			stormy, sharp freezing wind.

OBSERVATIONS.

[1] Moles work. No wagtails (motacillæ albæ, nec flavæ) since the snow fell.—[2] No woodcocks, snipes, nor fieldfares to be found.—[3] Titmice (pari) during the frost, pulled the moss off the trees, in searching for insects,—[4] Barberries and haws frozen on the trees. No birds eat the former.—[5] Insects about.—[6] Beans planted the 13th of Nov. came from under the snow, unhurt and thriving. Peas sown then scarce above ground.—

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For DECEMBER, 1785.

BEING THE TWELFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART II.

M. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

AS the first step to amendment is the acknowledgement of errors, you are requested to give the earliest insertion to the following corrections of the "Short Genealogical view of the Family "of Oliver Cromwell," published in Mr. Nichols's "Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica XXXI." (see p. 672.) just received from the worthy vicar of Ramsey, in a letter to the compiler. Mr. N. will also print them as an Appendix to that Number; but you perhaps will give them a more general circulation, and oblige yours, &c. ***

DEAR SIR, *Ramsey, Aug* 12.

I Received your Memoirs of the Cromwell family very safe, for which I return you many thanks. You have fallen into some few mistakes, which I will endeavour to rectify in a future letter, if you desire it; however, one thing strikes me very much, of which I cannot avoid taking notice.

You suppose (p. 12.) that Eliz. Cromwell de Ely, buried at Wicken, was the Protector's Widow, though there is not the least intimation that she was so in the inscription. No doubt but she was one of the family, and that she chose to be buried with her near relations; and I cannot but believe that it was the Protector's Widow, especially when the Northborough-register is plain and clear, and expressly calls her the *Protector's Widow**. There can be nothing more certain than an entry publickly made in a parish-register, which cannot be suspected of falsehood, or serving *political* purposes. I think we may as well suspect the Ramsey register of falsehood, and that Sir Oliver Cromwell, aged about 93 years, was not buried there, tho' it is expressly entered, as suspect the Northborough-register. Besides, it is the most probable place she should die and be buried at. Mr. Cleypole, of Northborough, married their favourite daughter, and, as Oliver's Widow survived the Restoration, she thought no place so private where she could retire to, and in short none so probable, as to her son-in-law Cleypole.

But the principal design of this letter is to give you some farther information relating to the Cromwell family, which is very lately come to light. A Mr. Lockhart, a descendant from the famous Lockhart, who was a great favourite of Oliver and his Ambassador and General in France, has sent a pedigree to Lord Sandwich, in which the Cromwell family are concerned, and by which it appears that General Lockhart married a *Robina Sewster*, niece to the Protector. I have been consulted about it, and therefore would not withhold from you any information I was able to give. Lord Sandwich knew nothing of the *Sewsters*, with which family and pedigree I was well acquainted. You say, at the bottom of your Notes, p. 19, "that Miss Cromwell's pedigree marries Robert Cromwell's 3d daughter to——*Jewster*," which certainly should be Jewster. Miss Cromwell's pedigree is right, and I suppose

7 Winter aconite (helleborus hiemalis) in bloom.—8 Blossom-buds of common elm enlarged.—9 Gossamer floats. Hazel (corylus avellana) in bloom.—10 Caught two spiders floating with balloons of gossamer.—11 Snow-drop (galanthus nivalis) in bloom.—12 Thrushes and blackbirds much reduced in number by the severe weather.

N. B. The observations, till the 6th, were made at a village 50 miles S. W. from London, afterwards at the usual place near London. Thermometer as usual.

* In the page abovementioned (as copied in Wicken Chancel, she is said to have died in the year "MDCLXXII;" but, in the entry in Northborough-register (which follows), we are told, that she was buried in "1665." The former, we suppose, is true. Edit.

pose *Jezwster* to be the fault of the printer, or transcriber.

There were two branches of the Sewster family. The elder, Sir Robert Sewster, was seated at Great Ravely, one mile to the South of Upwood; and the younger branch, —— Sewster, Esq. at Wistow, a mile to the East of Upwood. The male line of the elder branch ended in Sir Robert Sewster, whose daughter and heir, Frances Sewster, married Sir Algernon Peyton of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, the issue of which marriage was Sir Sewster Peyton, Master of the Buck-hounds to Queen Anne. Mr. Sewster of Wistow certainly married a daughter of Robert Cromwell, Esq. of Huntingdon, and I think it was *Robina*, sister to the Protector, tho' your pedigree contradicts it. By Mr. Lockhart's pedigree sent out of Scotland, it appears that General Lockhart * married Robina Sewster, daughter to the above gentleman, and niece to the Protector. What confirms this intelligence is, that there is a respectable family still living at Wistow, of the name of *Gosling*, whose ancestor married his wife out of this family. The grandfather of the present Mr. Gosling married a Miss Sewster, the last of the family resident there, and by that means came into possession of the family-pictures, which are still preserved. The picture of Oliver Cromwell, General Lockhart, and Mr. Sewster, are still preserved at Mr. Gosling's. It appears from constant tradition, that General Lockhart resided some time at Wistow, either *before* or *after* his marriage with Robina Sewster. Of this family was the Rev. Robert Sewster of New College in Oxford, but in what part of the kingdom he settled, or whether he left any descendants, I know not, only that he had his descent from the Protector's sister. I thought I ought not to conceal this interesting intelligence from you, when I considered the work you were engaged in, and am, dear Sir,

Yours, &c. T. WHISTON.

P. S. I went out to Wistow, this day, Aug. 12, to examine the register, which is very badly kept. They found Robina Sewster baptized 1633; but the father and mother's name were so much worn, that they could not be certain of their names. Lancelot Brown, Esq. member for Huntingdon, and a great friend to Mr. Noble, went to Wistow yesterday, to see the pictures at Mr. Gosling's.

* If it was not General Lockhart himself *that married* Robina Sewster, neice to the *Protector*, it was his son. I cannot be certain *till I see* Lockhart's pedigree.

DEAR SIR,

I SHALL begin my remarks upon your Pedigree of the Cromwell Family, with a mistake of *my own*, as well as *Mr. Noble's*. I did suppose that the *name* of the *second Wife* of Henry Cromwell, Esq. was *Lucy*, till I found the entry made in the Ramsey-Register in 1639, where I find that Lady Anne Car, Wife of Henry Cromwell, Esq. was buried that year, Jan. 12. There is a *Lucy Carr* buried in the church at Ramsey, who, I suppose, was Lady Anne Cromwell's *Mother*, or *Sister*. Mr. Noble supposed, because there is an entry of a Mrs. Mary Cromwell being buried Jan. 12, 1629, that she was the 2d Wife of Henry Cromwel, Esq. when she was the *youngest daughter* of Sir Philip Cromwell, who was buried a few days after her. There is not a *single instance* to be met with in this Register, when the *Wives* of any of these gentlemen are buried, but they are distinguished to be the *Wife* of such a *one*. This young lady died a few days before her father, Sir Philip, aged 15 years. Pref. p. xiv.

Mrs. Jane, or Joan, Cromwell, married to Mr. William Baker, was *not* the eldest daughter of Sir Philip Cromwell, but the daughter of *Sir Oliver*, as appears from the Register of Huntingdon. "Mr. William Baker and Mrs. Joan Cromwell were married Jan. 7, 1611." Sir Philip Cromwell was not married till 1604, and therefore it could *not* be *his* daughter that was married to Mr William Baker in 1611, but the daughter of Sir Oliver, the elder brother. In what Register you found such an *entry* as that Jane or Joan, the eldest daughter of Sir Philip Cromwell, who was born March 6, 1605, was married to Mr. William Baker, Jan. 2, 1621, I know not. If that is true, the *first Wife*, daughter of Sir Oliver, must be dead, and the husband married a second time. You mention positively, Pref. p. xvi. that Mrs. Jane Cromwell, married to Mr. Baker, was *eldest daughter of Sir Philip*, without giving the least intimation that he had married a daughter of Sir Oliver before. There is a mistake somewhere.

You say, in the same page, that "Mr. Henry Cromwell, the correspondent of Mr. Pope, is like to remain in obscurity to the last." I have not the least doubt, but that he was a descendant of the Upwood branch of the family. It appears by the Upwood Register that Henry Cromwell, Esq. the

the father, was buried there in 1630. His son Henry was born in 1615, and therefore did not come to years of maturity till 6 years after the death of his father. Soon after this he sold the Upwood-estate to Stephen Pheasaunt, Esq. and moved into another county. You mention yourself that a branch of the Cromwell family have been found in Wiltshire.

In p. 3. of your Memoirs you have made some unaccountable mistakes under the article of *Sir Henry Cromwell*. He had indeed the name of the *Golden Knight*, and scattered money among the populace whenever he came to Ramsey; but his *eldest son*, who was *Sir Oliver Cromwell*, did not sell the estate at Ramsey to Col. *Titus*, but *Sir Oliver's Grandson*. And in the same paragraph how could you call *Oliver the Protector*, *Sir Henry's Nephew and Godson*, when Sir Henry was really the Protector's *Grandfather?* The Protector was indeed *Sir Oliver's Nephew and Godson*, and plundered his uncle at Ramsey. Oliver the Protector was but four years old when his Grandfather, Sir Henry, died in 1603, some short time before the accession of King James I. This is the most palpable error you have committed in your whole work, by applying *those* incidents to the *father* Sir Henry, which really belonged to his *son* *.

P. 2. You say that Sir Richard Cromwell built the manor-house at Ramsey," and then in a note at bottom contradict yourself by saying that the initials H. C. are upon an iron ring in the stable. The initial letters of *Sir Henry's name* H. C. are upon *most* of the doors of the *House* at this time, and I doubt not but he built it upon the ruins of the abbey.

P. 7. In Dr. Dugard's Greek epitaph the τε in the second line is wrong; λιῶς κκι is a Spondee. But whether this is the fault of the printer or Doctor Dugard, I know not.

P. 10. That whole paragraph which supposes "that *Henry*, the eldest son of Sir Philip Cromwell, was a Colonel in the King's service," should be expunged. Henry, the eldest son, was brought up to the church, and was Rector of Wistow, as I have since found, the living, at that time, being in the gift of his father, Sir Philip. I doubt I led you into this mistake myself, as I had heard there was a Colonel Henry Cromwell in the King's service, and supposed it was he.

P. 9. Mr. Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, that died here in 1661, was the youngest son of Sir Philip Cromwell, born in 1617, Mr. Richard Cromwell, the brother of Sir Philip, having always lived at Upwood, and died there.

In the Ramsey Register were *two Henry Cromwells*, Esq; one of whom is called Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; and the other Henry Cromwell, Esq; who were married, and had children about the same time, and yet they do not appear to be *father* and *son*. Their respective children are thus entered. Carina the daughter of Henry Cromwell jun. Esq; was baptised September 5, 1622. Pembroke son of Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; was baptised December 3, 1623. Henry, son of Henry Cromwell, Esq; was baptised June 22, 1625. This proves that *Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq;* was not the son of Henry Cromwell, Esq; for he would not have had *two sons* named *Henry* at the same time. Who then was Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq? I can fix upon none of the family, but Henry son of Robert Cromwell, Esq; who was baptised at Huntingdon, Aug. 31, 1595. Robert Cromwell, the father, of Huntingdon, might have most part of his estate lying either at Bury or Ramsey, and settled his *eldest son* there; and accordingly we find, in the old Register at Bury near Ramsey, a Mr. Henry Cromwell lord of the manor there about that time, who might live at Ramsey and be called Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; Nothing certain can be determined in this affair, unless we could see the *original conveyance* of the manor and estate at Bury to the Bernard family, which must be in the possession of Sir Robert Bernard, the present owner. However, it seems highly probable, that this Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; was the husband of the *Lady Ann Carr*, who was buried here in 1639, as their first daughter was named *Carina*, and their first son Pembroke, which shews they belonged to some other branch. This Pembroke Cromwell, aged 16 years, was buried here 1639, a little time before his supposed mother.

Philip Cromwell, gentleman, was buried here, May 14, 1642, who must be second son of Sir Philip Cromwell, as there is no other of the name of *Philip* in any branch of the family, either at Huntingdon, Ramsey, or Upwood. How then could that be Sir Philip's son, who was mortally wounded, fighting for the parliament

* This is rightly stated in the *pedigree*.

parliament at the siege of Bristol, I will venture to say, and so in your note you seem to acknowledge, it was not Sir Philip's son, who died before the King's standard was set up.

If, as I suppose, the lady Ann Carr was the wife of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq. who then was the *second wife* of Henry Cromwell, Esq. whose *first*, Battina, was buried at Huntingdon. 1618, it is plain he had another before 1625, as his son Henry was born that year I am confident it was not that Mrs. Mary Cromwell who died here in 1629, as she is not entered as a *wife* to any of the Cromwells, as all the others are There is no entry made of any children being baptized after the year 1628, when Mary, the daughter of Henry Cromwell junior, Esq. was baptized Sept. 25. What lady then was the *second wife* of Henry Cromwell, Esq. is a question I cannot solve. If it was the lady Ann Car, then who was the wife of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq.? who was the father of Carina, Pembroke, and Mary? Mr. Noble's Preface, p. 15. makes no distinction between these *two gentlemen*, but supposes the *two Marys* were *children* of the *same father*, and that the first died *an infant*, neither of which assertions are true. The entries are thus made: "Mary, the daughter of Henry Cromwell, Esq. was baptized Sept. 12, 1627." The other is "Mary, the daughter of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq. was baptized Sept. 25, 1628." This proof, I think, is very clear, that these *two gentlemen* were entirely different. Mr. Noble has omitted Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Cromwell, Esq. who was baptized Sept. 6, 1626, and buried here Nov. 12, 1627. Neither of the *two Marys* are entered as dying *infants*. What became of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq. I know not, as he left *no son* behind him.

I have just to add, that it is highly probable that Mr. Hettley of Broughton (for this is the orthography of the name, and as Mr. Hettley, of Ailerton now spells it) left heirs by Carina, the daughter of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq.; for, since the writing the other papers, I find that Francis Cremer, gent. of Ingoldsthorp, in Norfolk, was married to Mrs. Eliz. Hettley of this parish, Feb. 13, 1676. Mr. Hettley, of Ailerton, has still a small estate left in this parish. I still regret the loss of the old register here for ten years, as it would have been a means to explain many other particulars relating to this family. T. WHISTON.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

YOUR correspondent H. Lemoine, in the last Magazine, p. 781, seems very much disturbed at what he calls a shocking anachronism in the English history, by the supposed misplacing of the insurrection temp. Ric. II. This supposed mistake has probably arisen from his being too attentive to the year of the King's reign, rather than to the year of our Lord, a custom very common among our antient writers, and I think too much followed in the present day, as I cannot conceive of any more determinate and satisfactory definition of time, than by the year of our Lord. If your correspondent will take the trouble to refer to Rapin, vol. I. pp. 457 and 8, fol. he will find that the insurrection commenced before 23d May 1381, which was the fourth year of Richard II. (who succeeded his grandfather 21st June 1377) but was suppressed before 2d July following. Now, with respect to the mayors of London, it is very true that John Comberton, al John of Northampton, stands in the catalogue as mayor for the years 1381 and 2, and Sir William Walworth for 1380: but I apprehend, that H. L. will find upon enquiry, that the dates set against the names of the respective mayors from the beginning till about the Revolution, are the dates of the years in which they entered upon their offices: this being allowed, his supposed anachronism vanishes, as Sir William will then have been in office from Michaelmas 1380 to the same festival 1381. In the two following instances I can speak with certainty: the mayoralty of Sir Woldan Dixie, which is dated 1585, commenced on 29th October of *that* year: Sir James, not Thomas, Edwards, who stands as mayor in 1679, was elected at Michaelmas in *that* year. About the end of the reign of James II. there is a strange jumble in the list, which I cannot explain. Sir John Peake is put down for 1683, Sir John Shorter and Sir John Eyles for 1688, and Sir John Chapman for 1689. Sir John Chapman was elected mayor at Michaelmas 1688, and died 18th March 1688-9, (as mentioned in a note in the same Magazine p. 770.) Sir Thomas Pilkington, I apprehend, was elected upon Chapman's death, and continued in office till Michaelmas 1691, and is the last instance of a person continuing in that office two successive years, or being elected to it more than twice. With Sir John Chapman, as I conceive, commences the common, popular way of setting

ting down the mayors as holding the office for the year subsequent to that Michaelmas at which they were elected: for I know, that Sir Thomas Abney, who is described as mayor for 1701, was elected at Michaelmas 1700; and that Sir R. Hoare, who is set down for 1746, was elected at Michaelmas 1745; and so onward. The same may be said of the sheriffs, of whom I have an uninterrupted catalogue, copied from Strype's edition of Stow, entitled, "The names of the first Bailiffs, "(or Officers) entering into their office "at the feast of St. Michael the Arch-"angel, in the year of Christ 1189. "Henry Cornehill, Richard Reynere;" and ending with Sir John Eyles, and Sir John Tash, in 1719, i. e. elected at Midsummer, and entering upon their office 28th September, 1719: next to them follow Sir George Caswall, and Sir William Billers, 1721, i. e. elected at Midsummer 1720, and continuing in office till 28th September, 1721: but, were it not for this explanation, it would seem as if there were an omission of the sheriffs for one year. If these elucidations afford any satisfaction to you, or any of the numerous readers of your useful miscellany, they are at your service.

As to the person who was the proprietor of the sword in the Arms of the Worshipful City, whether St. Paul or Sir William Walworth, I leave it to your correspondent, and other abler antiquaries than myself, to determine, and am,

Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge, Dec.* 17.

IN my tour through Denbighshire last summer, I had the opportunity of visiting those much admired woods of Gwaynynog, the seat of Colonel Myddelton; under whose hospitable roof the late Dr. Johnson, in 1776, passed a happy fortnight.

In memory of his most respectable friend, and in a part of his woods that the Doctor used to visit with peculiar delight, the Colonel intends to erect a handsome urn, with the following inscription:

This spot
Was often dignified by the
Presence of Samuel Johnson, L.L.D.
Whose moral writings,
Exactly conformable
To the precepts of Christianity,
Give ardour to virtue,
and
Confidence to truth.

By inserting the above in your most useful Magazine, you will much oblige

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *November* 14.

I HAVE long been desirous of recording the memory of one of the most ingenious men that ever lived, and one of the best that ever died; and I think your Magazine a proper place, where so many good men, now WITH GOD, are registered. The gentleman whose genius and virtues I mean to speak of, was Pastor to the congregation of Dissenters at Henley upon Thames, his name Gainsborough, brother to the ingenious artist whose pencil will immortalize him, while a brother, his equal in another line of genius, might have been forgotten. Perhaps of all the mechanical geniuses this or any nation has produced, Mr. Gainsborough was the first. I have a clock of his making in my possession, and which I have seen go with accuracy, though all the parts were not finished, (for, if it had, it would have been a perfect perpetual motion), that is a wonderful piece of mechanism, every part of which was made by his own hands. It is a pendulum clock, in which a tin box is charged with a certain number of musket bullets. When the clock goes, a little ivory bucket appears loaded with one of them, and, having slowly descended to the bottom of the case, it is so received there as to open a valve and discharge the load. It then ascends empty to the clock, and there receives a fresh charge, and thus goes till it has expended the whole of the original ammunition; and had the ingenious artist lived, I perceive there are inactive wheels which were designed to fetch up the bullets, and do what must now be done by hand. Another curious and most expensive work of his, I had the honour to present to the British Museum, in hopes of depositing it where it may remain as long as brass can endure; and, as it may be seen there, I will not attempt to describe what I had not capacity to conceive, the manner of perfectly using; it is, however, a sundial, on a brass claw, which points the time to a second in every part of the globe. But if I were to give you a list of the various pieces of curious mechanism produced by this extraordinary man, it would fill your Magaine. I shall therefore conclude with the still brighter parts of his character. His genius as a man, his piety as a Christian, and his universal philanthropy was such, that at Henley, where he was known, he was universally beloved and respected, and some men, of high rank in the

the neighbourhood, offered him very good preferment in the Eſtabliſhed Church, if he would have taken ordination; but nothing could prevail upon him to leave his own little flock. I now come to that period which deprived them of an excellent teacher, and the world of a moſt ingenious artiſt. His wife had a cancer on her breaſt; and ſuch was his affection and care for her, that, leſt ſhe ſhould want his ſpiritual and corporal aſſiſtance, he would not quit either her apartment or her bed; the conſequence was, that it proved fatal to both. I lately lengthened my journey, to pay the tribute of a tear over his remains; and I was ſhocked to find, that the aſhes of ſo great and ſo good a man lay in the ſtable-yard of a paltry inn under the walls of his meeting-houſe at Henley, for unfortunately ſuch is the ſituation of that building. However, a ſtone is fixed againſt the wall, to tell us where the mortal part of this affectionate couple were depoſited. What a man to be loſt! what an example to follow! Reader, judge what my feelings were, when I read "*the* "*frail memorial*" over this departed Chriſtian, and the ſculptured marble to a ſelf-degraded gentleman in Weſtminſter Abbey. POLYXENA.

MR. URBAN, *City Road, Dec.* 24.

IF you will inſert the following in your Magazine, you will oblige your humble ſervant, JOHN WESLEY.

This morning a friend ſent me the Gentleman's Magazine for laſt May, wherein I find another letter concerning my Eldeſt Brother. I am obliged to Mr. Badcock for the candid manner wherein he writes, and wiſh to follow his pattern, in conſidering the reaſons which he urges in defence of what he wrote before—1. Mr. B. ſays, "His Brother cannot be ignorant, that he always bore the character of a Jacobite; a title to which I really believe he had no diſlike."

Moſt of thoſe who gave him this title, did not diſtinguiſh between a *Jacobite* and a *Tory*; whereby I mean, "One that believes GOD, not the People, to be the origin of all Civil Power." In this ſenſe he was a *Tory*; ſo was my Father; ſo am I. But I am no more a *Jacobite* than I am a Turk; neither was my Brother. I have heard him over and over diſclaim that character. 2. "But his own daughter affirmed it." Very likely ſhe might; and doubtleſs ſhe thought him ſuch. Nor is this any wonder, conſidering how young when her Father died, eſpecial did not know the difference b Tory and a Jacobite; which may have been the caſe with Mr. B friends, if not with Mr. Badcock

3. Mr. W. ſays, "He ne liſhed any thing political." ſtrictly true: "He never wro leſs publiſhed, *one line* againſt th He never *publiſhed one*. But he did write thoſe verſes, intit *Regency*; and therein, "by o expoſing the Regents, expo King himſelf."

In this my Brother and I di our judgments: I thought, the King's miniſters was one expoſing the King himſelf; n ther thought otherwiſe; and th without ſcruple, expoſed Sir Walpole and all other evil m Of his writing to Sir Robert heard before, and cannot eaſily it now.

4. From the moment that my heard my brother and me an ourſelves, ſhe was aſhamed of paid any regard to the vile miſre tations which had been made after our return from Georgia then fully approved both our pr and practice, and ſoon after rem my houſe, and gladly attended miniſtrations, till her ſpirit retu GOD. JOHN WE

MR. URBAN, *London, D*

IN the Gent. Mag. Sept. p 61 menes informed the public following ſuppoſed fact; viz. " " perhaps deſerve mention, th " C—'s library ſold for 5 l. and " quors in his cellar for 150 l ſhew that the above account is erro malicious, and cowardly, I nee certain events and facts, viz. Dr. Cooper died at Edinburgh, Ma 1785.—Ximenes' letter is dated mond, Auguſt 15, 1785. The cutors proved Dr. Cooper's will Commons, Oct. 8, 1785. Hence pears, that if Ximenes wrote th Dr. Cooper's library and liquor ſold before his will was proved; geſtion repugnant to common ſe law. "But it may perhaps deſer tion," that the library, which collected ſince his return to Eng 1775, is now at Sulhamſted Berks, not yet diſpoſed of by his tors.

ATTE

Kaſanka,
MR. URBAN, *May* 2, *O. S.* 1785.

THE laſt place I wrote to you from was Schurafka, when I ſent you a drawing of the Slepetz (ſee p. 761); to the account of which I might have added, that Mr. Laxmann, in the year 1764, found an animal in the parts about Barnaul, in many reſpects very like it, to which he gave the name of The Rat-mole; it being a rat by the head, hinder feet, and teeth, but is a mole by the fore paws, by the ſmallneſs of its eyes, by its ſhort ears, and its manner of living. It is called, in the Ruſſian language, Zemlenoi Medved, the earth-bear. But that animal has a tail, which the Slepetz has not. Notwithſtanding the bulk of his body, Mr. Laxmann ſays, there is no animal like him for burrowing in the earth All the fields of Siberia, in the latitudes about Barnaul, are covered with the hillocks he throws up. They ſpoil all the roads and paths, by undermining them with their ſubterraneous paſſages. If we may judge of their numbers, ſays he, by the quantity of mole-hills, there muſt be many hundreds of thouſands of theſe rat-moles in Kolivan alone. But, notwithſtanding the prodigious detriment they do to the fields and highways, the boors leave them in perfect liberty, and you meet with many who have never given themſelves the trouble to ſee one.—I ſhall take up no more of your precious moments, Mr. Urban, about rats and mice. But as, by this time, I ſuppoſe you may be a little intereſted in what relates to me, allow me juſt to inform you, that I left Schurafka about the middle of laſt month, and, after paſſing through Bitſchok and Gorelofka, I arrived here at Kaſanka, which is about 130 verſts from Pavlofsk. I broke down, as uſual, on the way; but the travelling in a cabitka is attended with one very great advantage, which is, that, let what will happen to it, it is next to impoſſible but I am able to repair it the firſt tree I come to; eſpecially as I always ſling a couple of ſpare axeltrees under it, and put a rope in the bottom, with a ſmall axe. I think, if you were once to travel in a cabitka, you would never uſe a poſt-chaiſe again.

Kaſanka is the firſt ſtanitza of the Koſacs of the Don, ſituated in an open plain, and has a ſtarſchina for commandant. Immediately on arriving, a ſenſible difference is apparent in the country; not that the ſoil is not always the ſame, but becauſe every thing is wild and uncultivated, and, in ſhort, preſents nothing but a frightful deſert. Hitherto you ſee mankind turning the various advantages of nature to account. The inhabitants of the Greater and the Leſſer Ruſſias earn their bread by the ſweat of their face; but in this country of the Koſacs all is arid and bare; and this inhoſpitable, uncultivated deſert extends, without interruption, from Kaſanka to Tſcherkaſk. Excepting, therefore, the obſervations that natural objects demand, I can find but little, or rather nothing at all, to excite my attention.

To make amends for this, I will ſend you the manner of managing bees among the Baſchkirians, from my portfolio, which I ſhall be glad to empty a little, that I may adminiſter a needle and thread to it; for, by having been jolted ſo often under my head, and ſo often under my feet, I will venture to affirm no beggar's wallet in all London is half ſo ragged.

About four years ago I was at Bogorodſkoe, on the banks of the river Ufa, where I paid ſome attention to the manner in which the Ruſſians of thoſe parts, excited by the example of their neighbours the Baſchkirians, who are famous in this way, apply themſelves to the cultivation of bees, and were then applauding themſelves exceedingly on the rich ſtore of wax and honey they had got the preceding year. They excavate their hives in the trunks of different trees, giving the preference to ſuch as are of the hardeſt wood; and conſequently chuſe for this purpoſe the ſtrongeſt and the loftieſt trees of the foreſt. The hive is about five and twenty or thirty feet high from the ground, frequently even higher, if the length of the trunk allows it. They hollow them out length-ways, with ſmall narrow hatchets, and tools of a peculiar form, a ſort of chiſſels and gouges, with which they complete their work. The longitudinal aperture of this hive is ſtopped by a cover of two or more pieces, which are exactly fitted to it, and pierced with ſmall holes, to give ingreſs and egreſs to the bees.

No means can be deviſed more ingenious or more convenient for climbing the higheſt and the ſmootheſt trees than thoſe practiſed by this people, for the

2 C

construction

conſtruction and viſitation of their hives. For this purpoſe they need nothing but a very ſharp axe, a leather ſtrap, or a common rope. The man places himſelf againſt the trunk of the tree, and paſſes the cord round his body and round the tree, juſt leaving it ſufficient play for caſting it higher and higher, by jerks, towards the elevation which he wants to attain, and there to place his body, bent as in a ſwing, his feet reſting againſt the tree, and preſerving the free uſe of his hands. This done, he takes his axe, and at about the height of his body makes the firſt notch or ſtep in the tree. Then he takes his rope, the two ends whereof he takes care to have tied very faſt, and throws it towards the top of the trunk. Placed thus in his rope by the middle of his body, and reſting his feet againſt the tree, he aſcends by two ſteps, and eaſily enables himſelf to put one of his feet in the notch: he now makes a new ſtep, and continues to mount in this manner till he has reached the intended height. The Baſchkirians perform all this with incredible ſpeed and agility. Being mounted to the place where he is to make the hive, he cuts more convenient ſteps, and, by the help of the rope, which his body keeps in diſtenſion, he performs his neceſſary work with the abovementioned tools, which are ſtuck in his girdle.

They carefully cut away all the boughs and protuberances beneath the hive, to render all acceſs as difficult as poſſible to the bears, which ſtill abound in vaſt numbers throughout the foreſts of the Ural, and, in ſpite of all imaginable precautions, do conſiderable damage to the hives. On this account they put in practice every kind of means, not only for defending themſelves from theſe voracious animals, but for their deſtruction too. The method moſt in uſe conſiſts in ſticking in the trunk of the tree old blades of knives, ſtanding upwards, ſcythes, and pieces of pointed iron, diſpoſed circularly round it, when the tree is ſtrait, or at the place of bending, when the trunk is crooked. The bear has commonly dexterity enough to avoid theſe points in climbing up the tree; but when he lets himſelf down, his poſteriors foremoſt, he gets on theſe ſharp hooks, and gives himſelf ſuch deep wounds in the belly, that he uſually dies. It frequently happens that old bears take the precaution to bend down theſe blades with their fore-paws, as they mount, and thereby render all this offenſive armour uſeleſs.

Another deſtructive apparatus is uſed with more ſucceſs, which bears ſome ſimilitude to the catapulta of the ancients, and is fixed in ſuch a manner that, at the very inſtant the bear prepares to climb the tree, he pulls a ſtring that lets go the machine, whoſe elaſticity ſtrikes a dart into the animal's breaſt.

Others ſuſpend, by long ropes to the fartheſt extremity of a branch of the tree, a platform, which they diſpoſe in ſuch a manner that they can bring it horizontally before the hive, and there tie it faſt to the trunk of the tree with a cord made of bark. The bear, who finds the ſeat very convenient for proceeding to the opening of the hive, begins by tearing the cord of bark which holds the platform to the trunk, and hinders him from executing his purpoſe. Upon this the platform immediately quits the tree, and ſwings in the air with the animal ſeated upon it. If, on the firſt ſhock, the bear is not tumbled out, he muſt now reſolve either to take a very dangerous leap, or to remain patiently in his ſuſpended ſeat. If he take the leap, either involuntarily, or by his own good will, he falls on ſharp points, placed all about the bottom of the tree; and if he reſolves to remain where he is, he ſurely dies by arrows or muſket balls. For explaining to you more ſenſibly this ingenious contrivance, I have annexed as good a drawing as I could make of it. *(See the plate annexed.)*

They go likewiſe, at the beginning of the night, to watch the bears from the top of ſome high tree, at a ſmall diſtance from the flocks theſe animals have begun to moleſt, or within the ſcent of ſome carrion. Laſtly, during the winter, they trace them by the ſmell, and after having rouſed them by their dogs, they kill them with their pikes. As this chace can only be carried on in pretty numerous parties, they agree upon certain times for that purpoſe.

The hives have ſtill another enemy in the black pie, or black wood pecker of Albinus, which the Baſchkirs keep off as much as poſſible by ſurrounding the aperture with all ſorts of thorns and brambles, and twigs of briar. In ſhort, the Tartars have the weakneſs to imagine that the very look of particular

perſons

The Baschkirian Bear Trap.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 12, to Dec. 17, 1785.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	7	2	9	3	1	2	5	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	8	3	0	3	3	2	4	4	0
Surry	4	8	3	10	3	3	2	5	4	7
Hertford	4	10	0	0	3	2	2	5	4	5
Bedford	4	9	3	3	3	0	2	4	3	7
Cambridge	4	5	2	9	2	3	1	11	3	9
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	7
Northampton	4	10	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	9
Rutland	5	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	7
Leicester	5	2	3	6	3	6	2	3	4	2
Nottingham	5	0	3	2	3	7	2	3	3	6
Derby	6	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	4	4
Stafford	5	5	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	9
Salop	5	4	3	9	4	1	2	8	5	6
Hereford	4	10	0	0	4	4	2	7	5	2
Worcester	5	4	0	0	4	2	2	8	5	0
Warwick	4	5	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	11
Gloucester	5	4	0	0	4	0	2	8	4	6
Wilts	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	8	5	0
Berks	4	11	0	0	3	1	2	7	4	4
Oxford	4	11	0	0	3	4	2	7	4	3
Bucks	4	10	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	10
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	3	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	4
Suffolk	4	3	2	9	2	7	2	0	2	11
Norfolk	4	2	2	6	2	3	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	4	8	3	0	2	9	2	0	3	2
York	5	3	3	6	3	5	2	1	4	2
Durham	5	4	3	9	3	4	2	0	4	3
Northumberld.	4	10	3	4	2	8	1	11	3	8
Cumberland	5	11	3	10	3	1	2	0	3	8
Westmoriland	6	5	3	9	3	2	1	11	0	0
Lancashire	5	9	0	0	3	10	2	3	4	4
Cheshire	5	6	3	7	3	8	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	5	7	0	0	4	2	2	3	4	8
Somerset	5	7	5	0	4	2	2	1	5	3
Devon	5	9	0	0	3	8	2	2	0	0
Cornwall	5	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0
Dorset	5	5	0	0	3	8	3	0	5	3
Hampshire	4	11	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	10
Sussex	4	6	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	4
Kent	4	5	2	11	3	1	2	3	3	0
WALES, Dec. 5, to Dec. 10, 1785.										
North Wales	5	4	4	3	3	6	1	8	4	6
South Wales	5	5	4	1	3	8	1	11	3	9

Jan. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of Inch.	Weather.
1	28	16	32	NE		overcast. [1]
2	28	13	34	NE		fog, thaw. [2]
3	28	18	34	NE		deep fog, thaw. [3]
4	28	16	42	SE		swift thaw, rain. [4]
5	29		40	SW	. 112	mild rain, dark. [5]
6					. 26	snow.
7			24			frost.
8			22			frost.
9					. 14	rain. [6]
10	30	2	34	E		fair, still, and pleasant.
11	29	18	26	SE		frost, rime.
12	29	14	32	NW		overcast and still.
13	29	12	33	NE		overcast and still.
14	29	11	35	NE		gloomy.
15	29	12	38	N		gloomy.
16	29	11	39	SE		overcast, fair.
17	29	10	46	S	. 13	mild, pleasant, air clear, rain.
18	29	11	45	SW		fair and mild.
19	29	10	45	S		soft and mild. [7]
20	29	11	45	SE	. 13	louring, rain. [8]
21	29	16	41	N		mist, still, pleasant day. [9]
22	29	18	45	SW		overcast.
23	30	1	34	SE		white frost, fog, bright, warm. [10]
24	29	19	29	NW		white frost, fog, bright.
25	29	18	38	SE		overcast.
26	29	18	35	E		overcast, cold, and raw. [11]
27	29	17		SE		overcast.
28	29	11	43	NW	. 16	rain.
29	29	9	31	W		fair, brisk, sharp wind.
30	29	3	36	S	. 36	louring, cold, raw, and rain. [12]
31	29	8	31			stormy, sharp freezing wind.

OBSERVATIONS.

[1] Moles work. No wagtails (motacillæ albæ, nec flavæ) since the snow fell.—[2] No woodcocks, snipes, nor fieldfares to be found.—[3] Titmice (pari) during the frost, pulled the moss off the trees, in searching for insects,—[4] Barberries and haws frozen on the trees. No birds eat the former.—[5] Insects about.—[6] Beans planted the 13th of Nov. came from under the snow, unhurt and thriving. Peas sown then scarce above ground.—

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For DECEMBER, 1785.

BEING THE TWELFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART II.

M. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

AS the first step to amendment is the acknowledgement of errors, you are requested to give the earliest insertion to the following corrections of the "Short Genealogical view of the Family "of Oliver Cromwell," published in Mr. Nichols's "Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica XXXI." (see p. 672.) just received from the worthy vicar of Ramsey, in a letter to the compiler. Mr. N. will also print them as an Appendix to that Number; but you perhaps will give them a more general circulation, and oblige yours, &c. ***

DEAR SIR, *Ramsey, Aug* 12.

I Received your Memoirs of the Cromwell family very safe, for which I return you many thanks. You have fallen into some few mistakes, which I will endeavour to rectify in a future letter, if you desire it; however, one thing strikes me very much, of which I cannot avoid taking notice.

You suppose (p. 12.) that Eliz. Cromwell de Ely, buried at Wicken, was the Protector's Widow, though there is not the least intimation that she was so in the inscription. No doubt but she was one of the family, and that she chose to be buried with her near relations; and I cannot but believe that it was the Protector's Widow, especially when the Northborough-register is plain and clear, and expressly calls her the *Protector's Widow**. There can be nothing more certain than an entry publickly made in a parish-register, which cannot be suspected of falsehood, or serving *political* purposes. I think we may as well suspect the Ramsey register of falsehood, and that Sir Oliver Cromwell, aged about 93 years, was not buried there, tho' it is expressly entered, as suspect the Northborough-register. Besides, it is the most probable place she should die and be buried at. Mr. Cleypole, of Northborough, married their favourite daughter, and, as Oliver's Widow survived the Restoration, she thought no place so private where she could retire to, and in short none so probable, as to her son-in-law Cleypole.

But the principal design of this letter is to give you some farther information relating to the Cromwell family, which is very lately come to light. A Mr. Lockhart, a descendant from the famous Lockhart, who was a great favourite of Oliver and his Ambassador and General in France, has sent a pedigree to Lord Sandwich, in which the Cromwell family are concerned, and by which it appears that General Lockhart married a *Robina Sewster*, niece to the Protector. I have been consulted about it, and therefore would not withhold from you any information I was able to give. Lord Sandwich knew nothing of the *Sewsters*, with which family and pedigree I was well acquainted. You say, at the bottom of your Notes, p. 19, "that Miss Cromwell's pedigree marries Robert Cromwell's 3d daughter to——*Jewsder*," which certainly should be Jewster. Miss Cromwell's pedigree is right, and I suppose

7 Winter aconite (helleborus hiemalis) in bloom.—8 Blossom-buds of common elm enlarged.—9 Gossamer floats. Hazel (corylus avellana) in bloom.—10 Caught two spiders floating with balloons of gossamer.—11 Snow-drop (galanthus nivalis) in bloom.—12 Thrushes and blackbirds much reduced in number by the severe weather.

N. B. The observations, till the 6th, were made at a village 50 miles S. W. from London, afterwards at the usual place near London. Thermometer as usual.

* In the page above mentioned (as copied in Wicken Chancel, she is said to have died in the year "MDCLXXII;" but, in the entry in Northborough-register (which follows), we are told, that she was buried in "1665." The former, we suppose, is true. Edit.

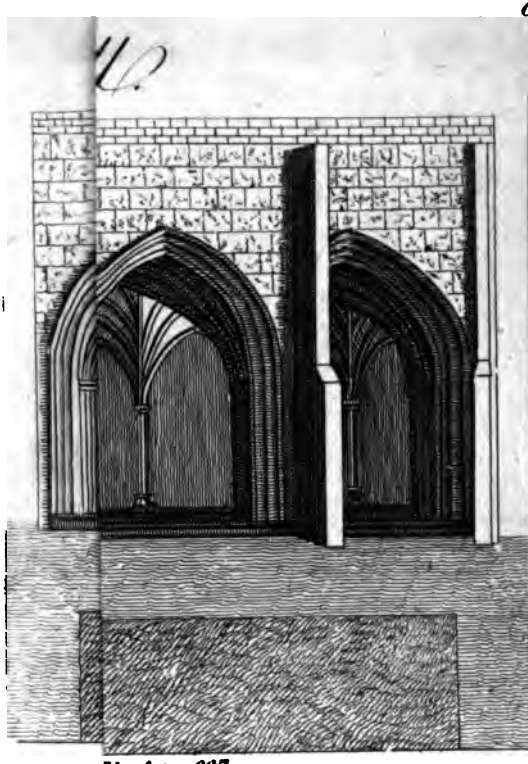

Fig. 4. p. 937.

Fig. 2. p. 935.

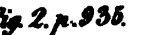

Fig. 6. p. 972

Fig. 9. p. 972

Fig. 5. p. 941.

found near Aulcester

Fig. 7. p. 972

Fig. 8. p. 972

Rem.

persons is noxious to the bees. They therefore hang to the hives, especially to such as are near their habitations, a scull or a hoof of a horse, that the eye of the beholder may first fix on those objects, which, in their opinion, keeps off the effect of the fascination such a look may produce. However, this weakness may not perhaps be peculiar to them. I think I recollect several superstitious notions even in England on the article of bees. What country is free from them on many articles more? Among the various objects of my warfare, ignorance and error are not the least. Yours, &c. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN, *Camden Street, Islington, Nov.* 16.

BEING lately in company with a gentleman, and the discourse turning on places of antiquity, he informed me that he had, a few days before, been to see a curious remain of an ancient cloister on the North side of the parish church of St. James, Clerkenwell, once belonging to a nunnery, of which that church (formerly much larger) was a part, which he wished me to visit, and take a drawing of. This I soon after did, being obligingly admitted by the gentleman in whose garden it stands. The inclosed* is a representation of it, consisting of six arches, with as much of the beautiful roof as the perspective would admit. I have also sent a sketch † of a remaining fragment of brass plate on the tombstone of Isabella Sackville, the 24th and last prioress of that nunnery, on the floor of the North side of the communion-table in that church, both of which are at the service of the Gentleman's Magazine. The coat of arms, head, hands, and part of the drapery, are all that remain. The shaded part, which had her lower garments, with the square plate which contained the inscription, are gone, only some faint traces of it remaining on the much-decayed stone. The latter, however, is preserved in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 429, and was as follows: "Hic jacet Isabella Sackville, "quæ fuit Priorissa nuper Prioratus de "Clerkenwell, tempore dissolutionis "ejusdem Prioratus, quæ fuit 21 Octo-"bris, Anno Domini Millesimo Quin-"gentesimo Septuagesimo, & An. Reg. "Elizab. Dei gratia, &c. Duodecimo."

The origin of this family bears date 1066: the first ennobled was (according to Millan's Peerage) as Baron Buckhurst, 8th January, 1566; Earl of Dorset, 13 March, 1603; and Duke, 13 January, 1720; but whether this lady's arms are to be blazoned in terms of nobility, or she was so esteemed at the time of her death, I am uncertain; if as a Commoner, and as it appears on the stone, it will be, quarterly, Argent and Sable, a bend of the second; but if as of Noble blood, quarterly, pearl and diamond, a bend of the second: but, comparing it with Millan, p. 6, is erroneous, the noble Dorset family arms being, quarterly, Topaz and Ruby, a bend Vaire, pearl and saphire.

The ancient Nunnery to which this cloister appertained, was founded by Jordan Briset and Muriel his wife, to the honour of GOD, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A. D. 1100, 1 Henry I, for Black (or Benedictine) Nuns. The drawing is of one side of the quadrangle of this cloister, the other three being entirely demolished. It had an arched door, now walled up, communicating with the church, as appears at the West end of the ambulatory, which is neatly paved with brick, and is about three feet below the surface of the present raised garden-ground adjoining, and has three or four steps descending into it from the gravel-walk. Paintings on board, representing a continuation of the cloister, with the names of the founders, are at each end. The roof is entire, and, viewed from either end, exhibits a most pleasing specimen of Gothic architecture, much resembling the beautiful roof of the cathedral church of Exeter, though on a smaller scale. The key-stones are carved in the form of French marigolds, and other flowers. The ancient superstructure over the arches reaches not high, and is terminated with a layer of brick-work (as represented in the drawing), over which is a spacious ware-room, &c.; the whole adjoining to the wall of the church. The present garden, in which this cloister stands, was anciently a cemitery belonging to the priory.—It appears, by Weever, that the above-named lady-prioress lived in the times of several princes, being a nun of this house 21 Henry VII, 1506, and died October 21, 1570, surviving the dissolution of her priory (1539) thirty-one years; so that, supposing her to have been but fifteen years of age, and to have taken the veil at the time (1506) aforesaid, she must have been of a great age. By her will, dated

* Plate II. fig. 1. † Fig. 2.

dated the 19th day of Feb. the same year of her death, she ordered her body to be buried in Clerkenwell Church; and, as the Lord Prior of St. John's Monastery was so near a neighbour, their priories founded by the same persons, and the dissolution of their houses nearly about the same time (the latter in 1540), it may be presumed, that it was her desire to be interred near his tomb, as we find it to be in that church; the founders, Jordan Briset and Muriel his wife, were also buried in the chapter-house of this priory, in Weever's time called the Old Vestry.

The vulgar error of the cadaverous figures in churches, being of those who had starved themselves to death, was in this church averred to me of the figure on the tomb of the said Lord Prior; he died the 7th of May 1540, the very day of the dissolution of his order, the first hearing of which mortally affected him. King Henry VIII. allowed him 1000 l. per annum out of the revenues of his house; but, dying thus suddenly, he received not the least emolument from it.

		l.	s.	d.
Annual value of the Priory of Clerkenwell.	Speed	282	16	5
Ditto.	Stow	262	9	0
That of St. John of Jerusalem. Stow, Weever, and Speed		3385	19	8

The ancient dedication of this church being as aforesaid—Quere, Why, and at what time, was it altered to that of St. James, as it is at present?

Yours, MATTHEW SKINNER.

MR. URBAN, *Hot Wells, Nov.* 25.

THE following inscription * is taken from an ancient cross, now lying flat on the ground before the door of the church of Lanteril Major, in the county of Glamorgan; it was placed where it now lies by one Mr. Thomas Morgan, a school-master, who found it about 40 years ago amongst the stones dug from some old foundations of a very ancient building, where a church is supposed to have stood, and very probably, from the bones dug out of the ground, and the form of the building, as far as that appears, from the foundation-plan of it. Perhaps some ingenious correspondent may favour the lovers of antiquity with an explanation of this inscription.

The letters dotted are not sufficiently legible.

There are other monumental stones, with effigies of men, placed in the Welsh Chapel (or Old Church, as it is often called), by the above Thomas Morgan, with inscriptions, the copies of which I have either lost or mislaid. It is rather strange that we have no better accounts in print of this ancient place, where was founded, by St. Iltutus, the first monastery in Britain, which was also a poted school, or a kind of university, in those ages, the first Christian seminary in the Island, some say in Europe; there is an historical manuscript in the library of Landaff, another copy of it in the British Museum, and a third also in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, which contains many anecdotes of this school and monastery: why have we no English translations of those old MSS? A skilful antiquary would highly oblige great numbers of your readers, by an account, in your useful Magazine, of *Lanteril*, and other ancient places of the kind, collected from the many old MSS. which have never yet been translated (I think) into English. There are many old inscriptions in Glamorganshire unnoticed hitherto by antiquaries. It is also strange, that we have little or no account of the vast number of old castles that are to be met with in this county. I have been able to make a list of the following great number; but yet these are not all in Glamorganshire:

1. Morlais. 2. Caerfily. 3. Castellan. 4. Castell-Cock. 5. Castell (Draenen). 6. Frodso. 7. Landaff, Bishop's palace once. 8. Landaff, Archdeacon. 9. Dinas Powys. 10. Wenvoe. 11. Coston. 12. Court-ville. 13. Sully. 14. Barry. 15. Saint Pagons, rebuilt by Inigo Jones, a seat of the Earl of Plymouth. 16. Riwperra, a seat of the Hon. Charles Morgan, Esq. rebuilt by Inigo Jones. 17. St. Georges. 18. Peterston super Ely. 19. Talavan. 20. Castell y Marchog, where it is said *Glendower* retired, and lived the life of a Hermit under the name of John Goodfellow, and where he died. 21. Castell moal. 22. Porthkery, on a rock in the sea. 23. Fonmon, the seat of Robert Jones, Esq. a very large building. 24. Saint-Tathan, East-orchard. 25. Saint-Tathan, West-orchard. 26. Saint-Tathan, Castletown. 27. Flimston. 28. Beaupre, seat of ———, has an exceeding fine large porch, by Inigo Jones, of the three Greek orders, esteemed the best piece of modern architecture of any in Wales 29. Lanquian. 30. Lanmaes. 31. St. Donat's entire, large and curious. 32. Mark-Cross. 33. Ditto. 34. Lanblethian, St. Quintin's. 55. Lanblethian Hill. 36. Penlline, on a high hill near Cowbridge; the following is a translation of a Welsh proverbial rhyme concerning this castle:

* See plate II. fig. 3.

When

When the hoarse waves of Severn are screaming aloud,
And Penllinc's lofty Castle's involved in a cloud.
If true the old proverb, a shower of rain
Is breeding above, and will soon drench the plain. *Edward Williams.*

37. Ogmore. 38. Cantelupestone. 39. Cynffig, once a large town, still a burough, with 8 or 10 scattered houses. 40. Langynwyd. 41. Coity. 42. Bridgend old Castle. 43. Bridgend New Castle, built in the time of Edward the Second; its gateway, a very remarkable piece of architecture for the age in which it was built, an evident attempt to imitate the Roman architecture, is very curious, and has much elegance, being built with an excellent kind of free-stone. 44. Aberavon. 45. Lantrisent. 46. Warrenston, said to have been built by Foulk Fitzwarren (vulgo Wrinston.) 47. Neath. 48. Swansea. 49. Mumbles. 50. Lougher. 51. Penrise. 52. Oxwich. 53. Landilo. 54. Dunraven, seat of Charles Edwin, Esq. member for the County. 55. Cardiff newly repaired by Lord Mount-stewart. 56. Landough, seat of Tho. Mansel Talbot, Esq. 57. Soflen. 58. Trecastle. 59. Castell or Alain. 60. Rhuthyn. 61. Monk's Castle.

These are all that I have been able to view myself; but there are more in the county, whose names I cannot recollect; a few are entire, as Cardiff, Fonmon, St. Donat's, and Beaupre, Swansea, almost so; St. Fagons and Riwperra, rebuilt as observed; Wenvoe, rebuilt a few years ago in a grand old castle-taste, by Mr. *Holland* the celebrated architect; Landough, the greatest part a modern building on the site of the ancient castle, with an old tower still remaining; a few have only some small remains of foundations, but most of them considerable, and some very grand ruins, such a number cannot, I think, be found in any other county. These, with a very great number of grand Gothic mansions, long since converted to farm-houses, dispersed all over the county, shew that opulence was once (under it's Lords Marchers) an inhabitant of *Glamorgan*, and would be so still, had it no other choice to make but that of a very fruitful, plentiful, pleasant, and healthful country.

The gentlemen of Glamorgan have, about twenty years ago, formed themselves into a respectable society, for encouraging agriculture, and have had considerable success in introducing English improvements into the county. Manufactures are still much wanted in the vale, where the villages are uncommonly numerous, and the country very populous. The mountains have large mines of coal, iron, &c. and large smelting-furnaces, founderies, and forging-mills, to employ the inhabitants, but the vale has nothing but the surface of the ground, and far too many ale-houses to engage its great numbers of people. As the magistrates have been here of late awakened to a sense of duty, and the gentlemen to a sense of improvement, it is much to be wished that the number of tippling-houses were diminished, and a few houses of industry, on a liberal and humane plan, established: the common work-houses partake too much of the nature of prisons to be ever well relished by the poor, but good sense and benevolence could certainly think of something on a better plan; rational Liberty is the very soul of industry. It is true, there are in Glamorgan, I believe, no work-houses, or very few; nor will they ever take with the temper of the inhabitants: but, with perfect liberty, unsullied by an idea of meanness and disgrace; no employment whatever would be esteemed a hardship, for idleness is not a prevalent vice in Wales. ANTIQUARIUS.

Camden Street, Islington, Nov. 19.

MR. URBAN,

PASSING through the church-yard of St. Pancras a few days since, I remarked a large raised tomb-stone, with the following monogram and inscription on it, which should be glad to see explained in your Magazine.

O. W. *(in a cypher *.)*

PER BONAM FAMAM
ET PER INFAMIAM.
OB. JAN. 31. A. D. 1699. ÆT. 86.

At the same time two grave-stones, very neatly finished, were brought in a cart to the gate of the yard, thus inscribed: On the head stone,

William Woollet,
Engraver to his Majesty,
Was born at
Maidstone in Kent
Upon the 15th day of August
MDCCXXXV.
He died the 23d, and was buried in
this place the 28th day of May,
MDCCLXXXV.

On the foot-stone,
W. W.
MDCCLXXXV.

I thought proper to notice it, that it might be known where the remains of this great artist were deposited.

* See it in plate II. fig. 4.

In the Biographical Anecdotes of Mr. Ephraim Chambers, published in your Magazine for September last, the compiler says, "that his will, it has been "said, was never proved, but I am pretty "confident it is to be found in the Com-"mons." I beg leave to assure him that he is right in his assertion, that the will was proved the same year in which he died (1740); and that my intelligence is procured from a friend who belongs to Doctors Commons, and who, at my request, examined at the office where the original will now is M. SKINNER.

MR. URBAN,

IN the course of a late journey into Buckingham and Northamptonshires, the frequent sight of deformed and diseased women in those counties drew my attention; and, on enquiry, I apprehend that these evils arise in a great measure from causes which might by care be easily prevented. If you think that the practice of some method, similar to what is contained in the following lines, can be of benefit to these diseased women, who are generally workers of lace, I wish it to be inserted in a work of so deservedly well established a character as your Magazine, in hopes that some man of rank and humanity may be excited to patronize an institution of this kind.

The preservation of the health of every diligent and ingenious manufacturer is an object highly worthy the attention of a trading and manufacturing nation; and when we consider, that in this regard the weaker sex is included, there is a double call to this attention on their account, not only as preserving the health of manufacturers, but also of the sex, so essentially concerned in bringing to perfection the noblest manufacture (if I may be allowed the expression), that of peopling the earth with a healthy and useful offspring: for how is it possible that a deformed or diseased mother can bring forth healthy children? or that a mind enfeebled by bodily distempers can be duly qualified to instill into the minds of infants, with judgement and proper temper, such principles as infant minds should be tinctured with? "Train up a "child in the way he should go, and "when he is old, he will not depart from "it."

Whoever considers the attachment of the lower class of people to old habits, will be easily convinced, that when that attachment is to be got the better of, the countenance and encouragement of men of fortune and rank will be necessary to induce even the youths of both sexes to comply with such means as may appear to be necessarily pursued. Rewards and marks of distinctions, conferred on the ingenious and diligent, may be considerable inducements to allure them to a compliance. These measures require the mutual aid and concurrence of men of liberal minds; and who will be at the trouble of enquiring into the steps, proper to bring about such changes as shall appear useful; and to supply the necessary expence for these purposes?

The view of the distempered state of the *workers of lace* first drew the writer's attention to what is here proposed; the more especially, as that manufacture is chiefly carried on by the women. The principles are simple and easily executed, and may, with little variation, be adapted to other manufactures. As already observed, many of the *workers of lace* are deformed, occasioned by their uneasy posture, and many more are diseased, seemingly owing, in a great measure, to their inclined posture while working, which prevents their lungs having a free play; and from the same cause the blood does not circulate freely in the liver, whence the gall, a fluid so necessary in the due formation of the chyle, may be faulty, in quality or quantity. The stomach being also pressed upon, cannot perhaps exert its due influence in the digestion of food. The interrupted circulation in the several bowels cannot fail to bring on difficulty of breathing, pains in the region of the stomach, bad digestion, jaundice, and many other complaints, which might be in a great measure prevented, by a change of posture, and enjoying a good air.

The advantages of an erect posture, while much employed in writing, are so well experienced in merchants compting-houses, and in some of the public offices, that the writing-desks in both are generally, and should universally, be raised so high, that the clerks stand almost erect when writing; this convenience may be easily obtained for the workers of lace, by raising their cushions on frames, which shall be breast-high when standing, and by having foot-stools on which they may rest their feet when sitting on high seats, the advantage of alternate standing or sitting will relieve them from the wearinesS arising from the long continuance of the same posture.

The rooms where these people generally work are small, low, and close, in which

which many sit together, induced thereto for society, or for the mutual benefit of their lights. Experience teaches us that a light vapour rises from our bodies at all times. This vapour ascends into the air in the higher part of the room, where it soon contracts a putrid sharpness, very prejudicial to the health. As an evident proof of the ill effects of such confined air, where it remains long in that condition, let me assure those concerned, that hence arises one of the most dangerous fevers, viz. the Gaol Fever. In order to carry off this putrid air, a small opening may be made close to the cieling, and communicating with a flue carried up as high as the wall; if it can be carried up in contact with a flue to a chimney, in which a fire is generally kept, the current of air upwards will be the quicker; but the flues should not communicate, lest the smoke descend by the air-flue. The opening made in the cieling will thus carry off the putrid air, without causing the chimney to smoke, as ventilators placed above the cieling generally do; nor does the flue want repair as ventilators do. L. M.

Mr. Urban,

MIDWIVES, heretofore, frequently performed the office of baptizing infants in cases of necessity. The following process, relative to that custom, is entered in the Consistorial Acts of the diocese of Rochester, and if you are of opinion that it may be a curious anecdote to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, you will be pleased to favour them with the perusal of it. W. and D.

"1523, Oct. 14.—Eliz. Gaynsford, obstetrix, examinat' dicit in vim juramenti sui sub hâc formâ verborum.—"I, the aforesaid Elizabeth seeing the childe of Tho. Everey, late born in jeapardy of life, by the authorite of my office, then beyng midwyfe, dyd christen the same childe under this manner, In the name of the Fader, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, I christen thee Denys, iffundend' meram aquam super caput infantul'.—Interrogata erat, Whether the childe was born and delivered from the wyfe of the said Thomas; whereto she answereth and saith, that the childe was not born, for she saw nothyng of the childe but the hedde, and for perell the childe was in, and in that tyme of nede, she christened as is aforesaid, and cast water with her hand on the childe's hede. After which so done, the childe was born, and was had to the churche, where the Priest gave *to it that chrystynden that takkyd, and the childe is yet alyf.*"

Mr. Urban,

MR. Pennant was misinformed respecting Lord Chancellor Jeffreys' having a brother Dean of Rochester, no one of that name having ever possessed that dignity; and your query of the person alluded to having been a Prebendary of Canterbury, I think I can, from sufficient authority, answer in the affirmative (see Mag. for Oct. p. 770.). James was his Christian name; and, according to Le Neve, he was installed in the ninth Prebend, Nov. 8, 1682. It appears from the catalogue of Oxford Graduates, that he was of Jesus College, and that he was admitted M. A. in 1672, B. D. in 1679, and D. D. in 1683. His epitaph (in which the name is spelt Jefferies *) is printed in the Appendix to Battely's Cantuaria sacra, p. 9: and for an obvious reason, the writer of it seems to have avoided noticing the near relation the deceased bore to a man who had so lately held one of the highest offices in the state. Vexation, at the disgrace the Chancellor had brought upon his family, might contribute to the shortening of the Prebendary, for he did not number forty years; he could hardly, however, to my apprehension, have died on his road to visit his brother when in confinement, because his lordship died in the Tower, April 18, 1689, and the Doctor not till the 4th of September following †. W. and D.

Mr. Urban,

NOT being acquainted with any anecdotes of Murray of Sacomb, enquired after in p. 887 of your Magazine, I only transcribe what follows from the print of him by G. Vertue; he is leaning on three books, inscribed, "T. Hearne, V. III. Sessions Papers, and "Tryals of Witches," and holding a fourth under his coat; the dates of his birth and death are, Jan. 24, 1670, and Sept. 13, 1748; and the drawing, which was in Dr. Rawlinson's possession, at the time of the engraving, being made from

* In our edition of Battely, and also in Dart, p. 61, *Jefferey*s, who styles him brother to the then Sir George, by whose interest he obtained the canonry. Edit.

† Of Dr. James Jeffreys (abovementioned) James J. esq. (one of the commissioners of the customs) and the amiable John J. D. D. residentiary of St. Paul's are grandsons. The name is now spelt as above. Edit.

By these marks we are enabled to transfer ideas from the ear to the eye, and *vice versa*. For example: If I dictate to an Amanuensis, my ideas are conveyed to him through the medium of sounds significant, which he draws into vision, by means of marks significant of those sounds. If I read aloud to an audience from any author, his ideas are impressed on my mind, through the medium of sight, by the marks for Sounds or Letters, and these ideas are likewise impressed on the minds of the audience through the sense of hearing.

From these proofs results the following definition which I have given of this wonderful art:

"WRITING may be defined to be the "art of exhibiting to the sight the con-"ceptions of the mind, by means of "marks or characters, significant by "compact of the SOUNDS of language."

MR. URBAN. *Dec.* 2.

AMIDST all the professions of sentiment and feeling, with which the present age affect to be possessed, there is nothing contradicts the fact more, than suffering the rage for Antiquity to exceed those bounds of real veneration and respect that even savages preserve.

Disgusted at the rude circumstances that took place on the discovery of Henry the First's bones (p. 881.), it deprived me of the pleasure resulting from a proper contemplation of the fact. The Indians in America pass the burial-places, or rather the repository of the bones of their ancestors, with reverence; and shall we, who profess so much feeling, so much sentiment, through a rage that deprives us of both, seize and divide the remains of a King, and for a trifling sum sell his coffin!—How much greater honour would it have reflected on the persons who had the management, to have had them both decently replaced in some spot set apart for the bones of us and our ancestors? Believe me, Sir, it reflects barbarism on the spectators. How was it with Thirlby Bishop of Ely some time since? (See vol. LIII. pp. 273. 278.) Was his jaw seized upon, to be tied up to the wall to look at, or his thigh-bone carried off to make drum-sticks for children? Quite the contrary.—Respect was preserved even for the corpse of Cranmer's judge; how much more should it have been in the present instance? Before I conclude, I must compliment your worthy correspondent as the publisher of a fact that had, I believe, been long disputed, as to the exact place of interment of Henry I, and from the manner described, no doubt remains with, Sir,

Yours, &c. A LOVER OF ANTIQUE SENTIMENT AND FEELING.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 25.

THE various accounts we have had in print of the late Dr. Johnson since his decease make it very difficult to form any consistent idea of his true character. The magazines and newspapers gave us some entertaining sketches and anecdotes of his manners and conversation. To these succeeded a pamphlet, containing his devotions, and some scraps of a diary, which threw some part of the brilliancy of his sentiments, and the humanity of his disposition, into the shade. We have more lately been entertained with Mr. Boswell's account of his expedition into the Hebrides, which hath increased our difficulties in forming an accurate judgement of this remarkable man. We are told, among other things, that he had an aversion to Swift; which is the more surprising, as their principles in religion and politics are so congenial. Perhaps that dislike might be occasioned by Johnson's not being able to excel in some attempts, wherein he may be called the Ape of Swift. A second Plutarch might make an entertaining comparison of the characters of Swift and Johnson. Through all the excellences of Johnson you may discover the schoolmaster, or what some call the pedant. It has been observed that men, who are preferred from the province of wielding the rod and the ferula to higher stations, never lose the supercilious pride of an *Orbilius*, treating all, who fall under their discipline, as school-boys, being never able to fall into habits of that liberal courtesy, which gives real dignity to superiors towards worthy and sensible men in inferiour stations, who have any dependence upon them. But, in treating the absurdities of his inferiours, who fell in his way, Swift had that delicate *lusus circum præcordia*, which, though it exposed the failings of the man, only tickled his feelings. This cannot be said of the rough stripes inflicted by Dr. Johnson on those whose follies and absurdities fell under his lash. There is no doubt but Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson will be an acceptable present to the public. Some people may think he has too much idolized the Doctor, in his Tour to the Hebrides, in relating conversations which do not make the same vigorous impressions upon his readers as

they

they did upon himself; but this excess of admiration will, it is hoped, be qualified with some necessary drawback in his Narrative of the Life of his Hero.

BYBLIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Dec.* 5.

THE late Dr. Johnson, in his annual visits to this his native city, often expressed a desire to have a monument erected to perpetuate the memory of a singular event, mentioned by Dugdale, Clarendon, and other historians, to have happened during the Civil Wars, in the year 1643, when the close of the cathedral church of Lichfield was garrisoned for King Charles I. I mean the death of Lord Brook, a general of the Parliament forces, who was shot in the eye by Mr. Dyott (a gentleman deaf and dumb), from the battlements of the great steeple.

As Dugdale's Troubles in England, fol. 1681 (which gives the most circumstantial account of the affair) is not in the hands of every one, I flatter myself the following transcript from that book will not be unacceptable to your antiquarian readers: I shall only beg leave to add, that the magistrates of this city have lately erected a small neat tablet in marble, against the wall of the house, in the porch of which his lordship received his death-wound: part of which porch, through which the bullets past, is preserved in my museum *. Yours, &c.

RICHARD GREENE.

"Likewise that attempt upon Lichfield-Close, in Staffordshire, made by Robert Lord Brook, wherein he lost his life; the manner whereof is not a little remarkable, which, in short, was thus. This Lord being strangely tainted with fanatic principles, by the influence of one of his near relations and some schismatical preachers (tho', in his own nature, a very civil and well-humoured man), became thereby so great a zealot against the established discipline of the Church, that no less than the utter extirpation of Episcopacy, and abolishing all decent order in the service of God, would satisfy him. To which end he became the leader of all the power he could raise for the destruction of the Cathedral of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. In order whereunto, when he had marched within half a mile of Lichfield, he drew up his army; and there devoutly prayed a blessing upon his intended work: withall earnestly desiring, that God would, by some special token, manifest unto them his approbation of that their design: which being done, he went on, and planted his great guns against the South-East gate of the Close, himself standing in a window of a little house near thereto, to direct the gunners in their purposed battery; but it so happened, that there being two persons placed in the battlements of the chiefest steeple, to make shot, with long fouling guns at the cannoniers; upon a sudden accident, which occasioned the souldiers to give a shout, this lord, coming to the door, compleatly harnessed with plate-armour cap-a-pe, was suddenly shot into one of his eyes; but the strength of the bullet so much abated by the glance thereof on a piece of timber, which supported a pentiss over the door, that it only lodged in his brains, whereupon he suddenly fell down dead. Nor is it less notable, that this accident fell out upon the ad day of March, which is the festival of that sometime famous bishop St. Chad, to whose memory Offa, king of the Mercians, first erected this stately church, and devoutly dedicated it." Dug. p. 117.

I beg leave to give another transcript:

"About the beginning of March," [1643] "another of their armies entred Lichfield, under the conduct of the Lord Brook, where the souldiers (notwithstanding that Lord lost his life in the assaulting that Cathedral upon St. Chad's-day, to which Saint it was dedicated) exercised the like barbarisms as were done at Worcester, in demolishing all the monuments, pulling down all the curious carved work, battering in pieces the costly windows; and destroying the evidences and records belonging to that church; which being done, they stabled their horses in the body of it, kept courts of guards in the cross isles, broke up the pavement, poluted the quire with their excrements, every day hunted a cat with hounds throughout the church, delighting themselves in the echo from the goodly vaulted roof; and, to add to their wickedness, brought a cat into it wrapt in linen; carrying it to the font; sprinkled it with water; and gave it a name, in scorn and derision of that Holy Sacrament of Baptism. And when Prince Rupert recovered that church by force, Russel the governor carried away the communion plate and linen, with whatever else was of value." Ib. p. 5[illegible]

* Where, we are proud to add, is now also placed the portrait of Mr. Martin, engraved in *our Mag.* See p. 583. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

As the diffusing useful knowledge is well known to be the object of your universally-esteemed Magazine, I think you cannot present your readers with any thing in which they are more deeply interested, than the following Extracts taken from Dr. MOSELEY's *Treatise on Coffee*, lately published.

The subject is interesting, and the object in question embraces a number of important points, which the writer discusses in a simple, though elegant manner. The medical gentlemen are indebted to this writer for the discovery of a practice, till now unknown, that coffee will remove the nervous effects and ill consequences of opiates. This is a great acquisition in medicine. The description of the poppy, from which opium is extracted, the abuse and virtues of opium, are delineated in a concise and pleasing manner; in which it has not escaped the author, that opium has long been known to be sometimes useful in the *Lues Venerea*, and frequently recommended in that disease by ancient writers.

I am informed, it has long been used externally and internally by the faculty in the East and West Indies. He traces the chief subject of the publication through all its political windings; and has investigated its medicinal and commercial properties in the fullest and clearest manner, with all the acuteness resulting from a sensible and well-informed mind.

The Coffee-planters, who appear, from Dr. MOSELEY's account, to be a numerous, respectable, and very important part of our colonists, will be highly indebted to his elucidations; and the health of the nation at large may be considerably benefitted from the consequences of his learned information.

The facts and principles contained in a very masterly composition, which is the preface to his treatise, cannot fail of proving highly serviceable to the colonies; and deserves from the West India planters every acknowledgement that is due to so liberal and disinterested an undertaking, as well as the serious attention of government. As it is not in the nature of partial extracts to convey an adequate knowledge of this excellent treatise, the reader, as well as the author, must excuse the intention, and take such parts of the performance as I thought would best bear being detached.

Yours, &c. PHILO-MEDICUS.

"It is a generally-received opinion, that the human frame is not less influenced by diet than by climate; that its dispositions and characteristics owe their originality as much to food, as those diseases evidently do which are the legitimate and indisputable issue of it.

"If the preceding position be just, there cannot surely be a subject more interesting to man than the pursuit of that knowledge which may instruct him to avoid what is hurtful to health, to select for his use such things as tend to raise the value of his condition, and to carry the enjoyments of life to their utmost improvement.

"In England the use of this berry, hitherto, has been principally confined to the occasional luxury of individuals; as such, it is scarcely an object of public concern; but government, wisely considering that this produce of our West India islands is raised by our fellow-subjects, and paid for in our manufactures, has lately reduced the duty on the importation of plantation coffee, which has brought it within the reach of almost every description of people; and as it is not liable to any pernicious process in curing it, and is incapable of adulteration, the use of it will probably become greatly extended, as, in other countries, it may diffuse itself among the mass of the people, and make a considerable ingredient in their daily sustenance.

"The extraordinary influence that coffee, judiciously prepared, imparts to the stomach, from its tonic and invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it, when the stomach is overloaded with food, or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated by intemperance.

"To constitutionally-weak stomachs it affords a pleasing sensation, it accelerates the process of digestion, corrects crudities, and removes the colic and flatulencies.

"Besides its effect in keeping up the harmony of the gastric powers, it diffuses a genial warmth, that cherishes the animal spirits, and takes away the listlessness and languor which so greatly embitter the hours of nervous people, after any deviation to excess, fatigue, or irregularity.

"From the warmth and efficacy of coffee in attenuating the viscid fluids, and increasing the vigour of the circulation, it has been used with great success in the fluor albus, in the dropsy,

and in worm complaints, and in those comatose, anasareous, and such other diseases as arise from unwholsome food, want of exercise, weak fibres, and obstructed perspiration.

"There are but few people who are not informed of its utility for the head-ach; the steam sometimes is very useful to mitigate pains of the head. In the West Indies, where the violent species of head-ach, such as cephalæa, hemicrania, and clavus, are more frequent and more severe than in Europe, coffee is the only medicine that gives relief. Opiates are sometimes used, but coffee has an advantage that opium does not possess; it may be taken in all conditions of the stomach, and at all times by women, who are most subject to these complaints, as it dissipates those congestions and obstructions that are frequently the cause of the disease, and which opium is known to increase, when its temporary relief is past.

"Coffee having the admirable property of promoting perspiration, it allays thirst, and checks preternatural heat.

"The great use of coffee in France is supposed to have abated the prevalency of the gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than with the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel, but the gout, those tormentors of so many of the human race, are scarcely known.

"It has been found useful in quieting the tickling vexatious cough, that often accompanies the small-pox, and other eruptive fevers. A dish of strong coffee, without milk or sugar, taken frequently in the paroxysm of an asthma, abates the fit; and I have often known it to remove the fit entirely. Sir John Floyer, who had been afflicted with the asthma from the seventeenth year of his age until he was upwards of fourscore, found no remedy in all his elaborate researches until the latter part of his life, when he obtained it by coffee.

"Prepared strong and clear, and diluted with a great portion of boiled milk, it becomes a highly nutritious and balsamic diet, proper in hectic, pulmonic, and all complaints where a milk diet is useful; and is a great restorative to constitutions emaciated by the gout and other chronic disorders.

"Long watching and intense study are wonderfully supported by it, and without the ill consequences that succeed the suspension of rest and sleep, when the nervous influence has nothing to sustain it.

"Bacon says, 'Coffee comforts the 'head and heart, and helps digestion.' Dr. Willis says, 'being daily drunk, 'it wonderfully clears and enlightens 'each part of the soul, and disperses all 'the clouds of every function.' The celebrated Dr. Harvey used it often; Voltaire lived almost on it; and the learned and sedentary of every country have recourse to it, to refresh the brain oppressed by study and contemplation.

"Every author who mentions coffee allows that it possesses singular power in counteracting the hypnotic, or sleepy effects of opium. This is the only virtue assigned to it in regard to opium, as if the influence which coffee exerts on the system, to produce that effect, could be directed to no purpose when these contradictions were not employed in opposition to rob each other of their attributes.

"Confirmed by many years observation, I believe that coffee, besides being the best corrector of opium, is the best medicine to remove those ills which it produces that has yet been discovered, and that the operations of common doses of opium may be checked or extended, and may be graduated by it at pleasure.

"The heaviness, head-ach, giddiness, sickness, and nervous affections which attack the patient in the morning, who has taken an opiate at night, are agreeably removed by a cup or two of strong coffee.

"In military hospitals in hot climates recourse is often had to large and repeated doses of opium; from which I have frequently observed, that the retention of the stomach of the patient has been greatly injured; the secretion of urine impeded, or the bladder affected by a paralysis;—even these effects have been speedily removed by a few cups of strong coffee.

"It is not to be expected that coffee should escape objections; and among the furious enemies of which was Simeon Paulli; but he founded his prejudice against coffee, as he had his prejudices against tea, chocolate, and sugar, not on experience, but on anecdotes that he had picked up by hasty travellers, which had no other foundation than absurd report and conjecture. But on these tales that learned man confesses he supports a notion, that coffee

(like

(like tea to the Chinese) acted as a great drier to the Persians, and abated aphrodisiacal warmth.—This opinion has been received and propagated from him, as he received and propagated it from its fabulous origin. The facts have been refuted by Du Four, and many travellers.

"Sir Thomas Herbert, who was several years in the East, tells us, that the Persians have a different opinion of coffee. 'They say that coffee comforts 'the brain; expels melancholy and 'sleep; purges choler; lightens the spi-'rits, and begets an excellent concoc-'tion; and, by custom, becomes very 'delicious. But all these virtues do 'not conciliate their liking of it so 'much as the romantic notion that it 'was first invented and brewed by the 'angel Gabriel, to restore Mahomet's 'decayed moisture; which it did ef-'fectually.'

"A subject like coffee, possessed of active principles and evident operations, must necessarily be capable of misapplication and abuse; and there must be particular habits which these operations disturb. Slare says, he used it in *too great excess*, and it affected his nerves. But Dr. Fothergill, who was a sensible man, and did not use it in too great excess, though he was of a very delicate habit, and could not use tea, drank coffee, 'al-'most constantly, many years, without 'receiving any inconveniency from it.'

"But the history of particular cases sometimes serves but to prove that mankind are not all organised alike, and that the sympathy of one, and the antipathy of another, ought by no means to render useless that infinite variety which pervades all nature, and with which the earth is blessed in the vegetable creation. Were it so, physic would acquire but little aid from the toils of philosophy, when philosophy had no other incitement to labour than barren speculation.

"It has long been a custom with many people among us, to add mustard to their coffee. Mustard, or aromatics, may, with great propriety, be added in flatulent, languid, and scorbutic constitutions; and particularly by invalids, and in such cases where warmth or stimulus are required.

"The Eastern nations add either cloves, cinnamon, cardamums, cumminseed, or essence of amber, &c. but neither milk or sugar. Milk and sugar, *without* the aromatics, are generally used with it in Europe, America, and the West India islands, except when taken after dinner; then the method of the French is commonly followed, and the milk is omitted

"A cup or two thus taken after dinner, without cream or milk, promotes digestion, and has been found very serviceable to those who are habitually costive. If a draught of water is taken before coffee, according to the Eastern custom, it gives it a tendency to act as an aperient.

"If a knowledge of the principles of coffee, founded on examination and various experiments, added to observations made on the extensive and indiscriminate use of it, cannot authorise us to attribute to it any particular circumstance unfriendly to the human frame; if the unerring test of experience has confirmed its utility, in many countries, not exclusively productive of those inconveniences, habits, and diseases for which its peculiar properties seem most applicable;—let those properties be duly considered, and let us reflect on the state of our atmosphere, the food, and modes of life of the inhabitants, so injurious to youth and beauty, filling the large towns and cities with chronical infirmities, and I think it will be evident what advantages will result from the general use of coffee in England, as an article of diet, from the comforts of which the poor are not excluded, and to what purposes it may often be employed as a safe and powerful medicine."

MR. URBAN,

ECTON (p. 254) places "St. James "R. Westminster" in the patronage of the "Bishop of London" solely. But, as is often the case, he is mistaken. For instance. By a statute of James II. c. 22. Dr. Tenison, then vicar of St. Martin's, from which parish St. James's was taken, was constituted the first rector. On his decease, or the first avoidance, the next rector was directed to be presented, or collated, by the Bishop of London for the time being, and the next by *Lord Jermine, or his heirs*; after that, the two next succeeding turns were to be in the Bishop and his successors, and the next turn in *Lord Jermine and his heirs*—two turns in future to be in the diocesan; and one in that nobleman and his heirs in succession "for all time to come."—The reason given by Newcourt (I. 658) is, that "the said paroch al church, and "the

"the church-yard, near Jermine-street, "stand on two parcels of ground in the "possession of Henry late Earl of St. "Alban's," uncle to the said Lord Jermine. Let us now examine these turns. On Dr. Tenison's promotion to the bishoprick of Lincoln, Peter Birch, D.D. was, 2. collated by the Bp. of London, in 1692, but by a trial, appealed to the H. of Lords, the king's prerogative was admitted and confirmed; and, 3. William Wake, D. D. in consequence was instituted in 1694. By the same prerogative, on Dr. Wake's promotion to the same see of Lincoln, 4. Dr. Samuel Clarke, in 1705, was next instituted. On his death, in 1729, Bishop Gibson's son-in-law, Dr. Tyrwhitt*, 5. succeeded on his lordship's collation. By an exchange, 6. Mr. Secker (the late archbishop) was instituted in 1733—but by whom was he presented? As to that, his Grace's chaplains and biographers are silent, p. xvi; but by their using the term "instituted" instead of "collated" it should seem that the diocesan was not the patron. And indeed, by oral evidence, I am assured, that Mr. Secker was presented by the lay patron, in exchange for the rectory of Ryton. But that should have been said. Supposing this to be the turn of Lord Jermine's heirs [who are they?] the Bishop of London would then have had the *two next* turns. Observe the fact: Doctors Moss, Nicholls, and (the present) Parker were the *three next* incumbents (no prerogative intervening); but were not *all* these collated by Bishops of London, the two first by Bp Sherlock, and the last by Bp. Osbaldiston? This is a difficulty which I cannot explain. Some of your correspondents probably may.

Yours, &c. QUERIST.

Detached Characters of Authors, &c. &c. from Dr. Warton's "*Essay on Pope*," *Vol. I.*

"*Dr. Lowth's* Latin Prælections on the inimitable Poesy of the Hebrews, abounding in remarks entirely new, delivered in the purest and most expressive language, are the richest augmentation literature has lately received."...

"A picture of the ruins of *Godstow-nunnery*†, in *Carm. Quadrag. Oxon.* 1748, p 3, drawn, it should seem, on the spot, and worthy the hand of Paul Brill, is by no means excelled by ver. 69—72 of Windsor Forest."...

"Some lines in *Carm. Quadrag.* vol. II. p. 14, by the late *Mr. Robert Bedingfield*, author of "The Education of "Achilles," a poem, in Dodsley's Miscellanies (III. 119), whose greatest beauty is a simple enumeration of the appearances of nature, and of what is actually to be seen at such a time, are not unworthy the correct and pure Tibullus:

"*Vespere sub verno*," &c.

These are the particular circumstances that usually succeed a shower at that season, and yet these are new and untouched by any other writer.... Many other copies of exquisite descriptive poetry, in a genuine classical style, are in the same volume, pp. 4, 12, 16, 32, 63, 82, 89, 97, 118, 125, 133, &c."....

"We have lately seen two or three lyric pieces superiour to any Pope has left us. I mean an Ode on Lyric Poetry, and another to Lord Huntingdon, by *Dr. Akenside*; and a Chorus of British Bards, by *Mr. Gilbert West*, at the end of the Institution of the Order of the Garter, Dodsl. Misc. II. 165. Together with some of the Odes of *Mr. William Collins*, who had a strong and fruitful imagination; and the Chorus on Death in Mr. Mason's Caractacus*."..

"See also in Dodsley's Miscellanies, I. 71, an excellent Ode of *Mr. Cobb*. From another of whose Odes Pope took the following line:

"*Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands still.*"...

"When *Pope* was yet a mere boy, *Dryden* (I was informed by an intimate friend of Pope) gave him a shilling, by way of encouragement, for a translation he had made of the story of Pyramus and Thisbe†"....

"*Crashaw* has very well translated the *Dies iræ*; to which translation Roscommon is much indebted, in his poem on the Day of Judgment."....

"The works of *Cardinal Bembo*, and of *Casa*, of *Annibal Caro*, and *Tasso* himself, are full of entire lines taken from Dante and Petrarch."....

"The most universal of authors seems to be *Voltaire*, who has written almost equally well, both in verse and prose; and whom either the Tragedies of Merope or Mahomet, or the History of Lewis XIV, or Charles XII, would alone have immortalised."....

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* Father of the present excellent critic and writer, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.

† Qu. by whom?

* Mr. Gray's Runic Odes had not then been published. EDIT.

† *Virgilium tantum vidi*, said Ovid, Dryden of Milton, and Pope of Dryden. ED.

Le Sage

"*Le Sage* is a natural writer, of true humour. He died in a small house near Paris, where he supported himself by writing, 1747. He had been deaf ten years."....

"I cannot at present recollect any painters that were good poets, except *Salvator Rosa*, and *Charles Vermander* of Mulbrac in Flanders, whose Comedies are much esteemed. But the Satires of the former contain no strokes of that fervid and wild imagination so visible in his landschapes."....

"We have lately seen a just specimen of the genuine method of criticising in *Mr. Harris's* accurate Discourse on Poetry, Painting, and Music. I have frequently wondered that *Longinus*, who mentions Tully, should have taken no notice of Virgil. I suppose he thought him only a servile copier of the Greeks."....

"From *Sadi*, an Arabian poet, Milton is said to have taken the grand idea of the bridge over chaos."....

"*Quintilian* was found in the bottom of a tower of the monastery of St. Gal, by Poggius, as appears by one of his letters, dated 1417, written from Constance, where the council was then sitting. The monastery was about twenty miles from that city. *Silius Italicus* and *Valerius Flaccus* were found in the same time and place. A history of the manner in which ancient authors were found would be an entertaining work to persons of literary curiosity."....

"Perhaps the *Inferno* of Dante is the next composition to the Iliad in point of originality and sublimity. And, with regard to the pathetic, let the tale of *Ugolino* stand a testimony of his abilities. For my own part, I truly believe it was never carried to a greater height.... *Michael Angelo*, from a similarity of genius, was fond of Dante. Both were great masters in the *Terrible*. M. Angelo made a *bas relief* on this subject, which I have seen."....

"I have just been told, that *Chateaubrun* very lately made poor Philoctetes in love, in his Desert Island."....

"A copy of verses written at Virgil's tomb, and printed in Dodsley's Miscellanies, vol. IV. p. 114 [1741], excels Addison's celebrated *Letter from Italy*; as in it is much lively and original imagery, strong painting, and manly sentiments of freedom"...

"Of all representations of madness, that of Clementina, in the History of *Sir Charles Grandison*, is the most deeply interesting. I know not whether even the madness of Lear is wrought up and expressed by so many little strokes of nature and genuine passion. Shall I say it is pedantry to prefer and compare the madness of Orestes in Euripides to that of Clementina?"....

"May I venture to add, that *Mr. Gray's* Ode on the Power of Music ends a little unhappily? That is, with an antithesis unsuited to the dignity of such a composition:

"Beneath *the* Good *how far, but far*
"above *the* Great."....

"Who, that sees the sable *plumes* waving on the prodigious helmet, in the *Castle of Otranto*, and the gigantic *arm* on the top of *the great stair-case*, is not more affected than with the paintings of Ovid and Apuleius? What a group of dreadful images do we meet with in the *Edda!* The Runic poetry abounds with them. Such is Gray's *thrilling* Ode, the Descent of Odin *."

MR. URBAN,

THE late Hon. and Rev. Dr. George Talbot (see p. 922), we are told, in the Biographia Britannica, V. 3908, was bred at Eton School, and Exeter College, Oxford, (under Mr. Upton,) where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. June 10, 1737, after his father's death, who had given him the place you mention. "But entering into the church, "he accepted *the living of Guyting*, in "Gloucestershire, the whole profits of "which he distributed among the poor "of the parish." On the above, however, I would remark, that *Temple Guyting*, being a discharged living, is held as a curacy from the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford †.—"July 9, "1759, on account of his exemplary "character, he was created LL. D. (not "D. D.) by his University, at the in-"stallation of the Chancellor, the "Earl of Westmoreland. On the 17th "of January, 1760, he married a sister "of Lord Folkstone, and still continues "a private clergyman, having declined "the bishoprick of St. David's, which "was offered to him on the death of "Dr. Ellis, in 1760 ‡. We have a "sermon of his in print, which was "printed on the opening of the Infir-"mary at Gloucester." CRITO.

* See Detached Characters of Authors, &c. vol. II. in our vol. LII. p. 382.

† See Ecton, p. 149.

‡ It was given to Dr. Squire.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Nov.* 1.

I SEND you, for the entertainment of your classical readers, an epitaph upon a travelling pedlar, which was written extempore many years ago by a very ingenious schoolmaster, in the Isle of Sky, whose name was John Macpherson. The Pedlar was a fellow of infinite humour; and Mr. Macpherson used frequently to laugh away an hour with him. The poor fellow died during one of his excursions into the island. Mr. Macpherson received the news of his death one day, while he was engaged at school, and in a trice he composed the following epitaph, which he dictated to one of the boys in the upper class:

HEU! procul à patriâ, peregrino pulvere tectus,
Hic solus recubas, hic, Iacobe, jaces,
Te joca, blanditiæ, nugæ comitantur ad umbras,
Nosque manent, sine te, solicitudo, dolor;
Glasgua tota lúget, lúget* et tota arctica tellus,
Flebit in æternum te scopulosa Skia.
Flere nefas, cum sit durum irrevocabile fatum,
Tu prior, en sequimur, care Iacobe, vale.

The author of the above epitaph was originally designed for the church; but when he was on the eve of being ordained, unfortunately for him, he was discovered to be the Father of an illegitimate child—an unpardonable crime in the Church of Scotland. He was, therefore, obliged to betake himself to some other line of life: he commenced schoolmaster in the Isle of Sky; and I have heard it asserted, that he was the best teacher of the Latin classicks that Scotland ever produced. The gentleman from whom I had the above epitaph is a Scotch Clergyman, who was educated at Mr. Macpherson's school. He is now upwards of sixty years of age; and he has told me, that when he was a school-boy almost every farmer in the Isle of Sky could enter into the spirit of Horace and Virgil, Terence, and Juvenal, and converse fluently in Latin—"*Tempora mutantur.*"

ACADEMICUS GLASGUENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov.* 17.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your ingenious correspondent P. B. C in your October Mag. p. 757.) that the Botanical Society at Lichfield intend shortly to publish an alphabetical accented catalogue of botanic names, generic and trivial: and of the specific adjectives affixed to many of them, in the first number of their translation of the Genera Plantarum of Linnæus, on which they are now employed. To render this accentuation as perfect as possible, they have applied to many of the learned, but find some difficulties to encounter, which I beg leave to mention in your useful Magazine, for the further opinions of your ingenious correspondents: 1. Whether there would be much use in accenting words of two syllables? 2. Whether to divide the word by a hyphen would facilitate the unlearned in pronouncing it? 3. Whether two accents, a single one, and a double one, to distinguish long syllables from short ones, could be made use of with advantage?

All the consonants are capable of production or elongation in speaking as well as the vowels, except the three mutes *p*, *t* or *b* (or *c* hard), though the *b*, *d*, and *g* hard, are less so than the liquids and the sibilants. Now a syllable may be pronounced long, either by dwelling upon the vowel, or upon the consonant. Thus *banish* has the first syllable long, whether it is pronounced baa-nish, or bann-ish, as in verse.

Our foes to ban-ish, and our friends recal.

So in Latin we pronounce a-cris, in English ac-rid; yet, in both cases, the first syllable is long. In modern languages this division of the syllable might be distinguished by accents or hyphens (perhaps some of the Greek accents were for this purpose); but whether, in a dead language, such distinctions would not be entirely arbitrary, I much doubt; and should be much obliged to your learned correspondent to communicate any further remarks, either through the channel of your very popular Magazine, or to favor me with a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Botanical Society, to the care of Mr. Jackson, printer at Lichfield, which would be gratefully acknowledged. Yours, &c. X Z.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

IT is not my inclination to cavil unnecessarily at so entertaining and spirited a publication as Mr. Heron's. I protest, however, from my soul, against the prevailing rage of *thinking entirely for one's "self;"* to *prove* which, he *must* of course think differently from all who have thought aloud before, and confess I wish it checked, before I am taught to give up all former objects of my admiration, "Et demtus per vim mentis gratissimus "error."

* A false quantity; *e. g.*—*nunc cassum lapsus iuent.* Æn. ii. 85. EDIT.

As Mr. Heron has a *friend* who reads your Magazine (see Nov. p. 784.), if he does not himself, who will, no doubt, be *good-natured* enough to report to him any observations that may be made *against* him, I trouble you with a proof or two of the inconsistencies into which this dangerous ambition has led him.

In p. 72. we read as follows: "Sometimes one man of genius rises in the space of one thousand years only: sometimes, indeed, when nature is unusually rich, three or four will appear in one country in the course of a century; as was the case when Bacon, Cromwell, Milton, Newton, illuminated England together, or at short successions."

In a subsequent letter, p. 160, we read, "The names of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, and Gray, are as remote as those of Bacon and Newton: centuries elapse between them."

Mr. Gray is (and very deservedly) his great and almost only favorite, though at the expence, I think, of his consistency; at least, we should not have guessed it from the following observations: Upon quoting this line from Bp. Hall's Satires,

"Now tosse they bowls of Bacchus' boiling blood;"

he remarks, p. 8. that "Bacchus' boiling blood" were, in the mouth of an ancient Greek or Roman, an exquisite phrase for "wine; *but you know I declare war against the whole crew of Heathen deities in modern verse.*" Not to ask, whether "boiling blood" were not full as exquisite *in the mouth* of an Hottentot. I wish to know, whether Mr. Gray has been sparing of the services of this *crew?* In the Hymns to Adversity, to Spring, and in the Progress of Poetry, we find them; nay, in the sonnet upon Mr. West's death, we find Phœbus; which, considering he could not well introduce them in the Bard, or in the Welsh, or Erse odes, are no very small part of his compositions.

Again, in his bitter attack upon the language of Scripture, Mr. Heron pronounces, "he cloathed his neck with thunder," to be consummate nonsense: had it been found in any Grub-street writer of heroic panegyric, we should never have done laughing at it: an horse wearing a neckcloth in battle, and a neckcloth of thunder.—"Proh deum atque hominum fidem!"

Such is Mr. Heron's observation; and yet Gray, whose "works are of classical *correctness*," and "who never uses a word without due value being stamp'd upon it," borrows this "consummate nonsense,"

"Two coursers of ætherial race,
With necks in thunder cloath'd, and long resounding pace."

J. D.

P. S. Mr. Heron objects to the phrase "Citizen of the World;" and asks, "Whether the world is a city?" Had this observation come from any of Shakspeare's Commentators, would not Mr. H. have been apt to add, "Don't he say *office* of the army; and is the army an house of *office?*"

Mr. Urban,

If Mr. Ploughshare, in his search after an old rare book, p. 701, had but consulted a valuable common modern one, the Athenæ Oxonienses of Antony Wood, vol. I. he might have gratified his enquiries, and saved Mr. Brief's mistake, p. 781, about the price of the book at Mr. West's sale. In a marked catalogue of the books made during the sale in my possession, the price is 2l. at which I have seen it some years since in a common catalogue. With *Menage*, I can say, *Pour moi je prens plaisir à tirer les catalogues de livres*; Certain it is, that nothing is to be inferred from the whimsical prices of an auction. The *Historia de Arger*, or History of Algiers, at Mr. *Beauclerc's*, sold for 2l. Mr. *Croft's* copy, in as good condition as could be desired, sold for 2s. It is very impolitic in a buyer to be too frequent in his enquiry. *Experto crede.*

Your estimable correspondent W. and D. p. 760. has quoted without book, and has in consequence been led into an error. The learned *Selden*, in the page referred to, cites the Author of the *Eulogium*, a MS. in the Cotton Library, who mentions the existence of *Ecclesiæ Parochiales in Anglia*, 40 tit. His question drops of course. Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. Urban

A much respected friend, being lately on a visit at a house where there is a valuable collection of pictures, was struck with the following inscription on one of them, the language and meaning of which are unknown to the owner and enquirer: here follows an exact copy,

REMARICK. TO
DVMEN. A. HAN
TIPICKAFOR.
DELAMORAP.
KLANCKQVI

You may be assured of its reality; and if any of your numerous correspondents can decypher, and explain the same, it will

will confer a favour on more than one of your readers. N. E.

Mr. Urban,

It has been frequently announced to the public, that our present legislators are seriously employed on great objects of national utility; and it must be allowed there is some dawn of œconomy taking place in the public expenditure. The credit of our funds seems rising; our navy is in good condition; smuggling almost totally abolished, &c. All this looks well, and deserves applause, notwithstanding our new taxes are truly burthensome: but I will be candid enough not to reprobate their purposes, since necessity urges the application. An unsuccessful war has increased the national debt; more money is still wanted, to repair past damages, to provide better securities, and to restore the lost equilibrium betwixt moneyed and landed property. Under these considerations, every unprejudiced person ought to submit to our present heavy taxation. I cannot, however, help complaining that our governors pay so little attention to the internal police of the kingdom. The precautions taken in the metropolis secure you, in some measure, from the depredations to which unguarded property in the country is exposed; we are here defenceless, save only that which may be expected from our domestics: the rigorous prosecutions in London against house-breakers, felons, &c. drive many of these abandoned wretches into the country: retired villages are now infested with these pests of society, and vagabonds of every denomination. The laws are not sufficiently put in execution, because they are in themselves deficient; the charge and trouble attending such exertions deter the proper officers from taking notice of these itinerant rogues, who are more frequently relieved through fear, than from a motive of charity. Here is a grievance which calls aloud for redress; it is in vain that we boast of the integrity and excellence of our laws, when they do not defend our persons and property. If a man sleeps not with security in his own mansion, better were it to inhabit amongst the plundering Arabs. We may with certainty attribute this growing evil in part to the neglect which Government shews to our most valuable and intrepid sons of Neptune, whose approved courage, in time of war, forms our greatest bulwark of security. Ought we then to relinquish men in times of peace, the importance of whose services is universally acknowledged? Here is an odium cast upon us by every sensible foreigner. In this situation what can our abandoned sailors do? undoubtedly they must either beg, rob, or starve. Would it not therefore be good policy to follow the example of our neighbours, and no great burden to the nation, to cause the enrollment of the most deserving at least, if not of all the mariners who have served on board his Majesty's ships, allowing them a small pay, or a very slight pension, and which should effectually bind them to return to their duty when the exigence of the state required, without having recourse to that disagreable mode *pressing*, which this small encouragement would render unnecessary? Every attention is due to these brave and trusty fellows, whose cause I wish to plead. We have been made to hope that the provisional laws for the poor would undergo a reform and great amendments; it is indeed high time: the greatest errors and abuses have crept into parochial distributions; officers are appointed in rotation, whose capacities are often disproportioned to the task imposed upon them; and, what is worse, are sometimes wanting in proper fidelity. The subterfuges committed in regard to settlements, the heavy charges incurred at sessions trials, in order to establish or defend against these settlements; the expences of removals, examinations, and other forms of law, are all of them burdensome in the highest degree to small rural parishes, where, generally speaking, there is little or no employment for the poor; and provided there were, to whom is the direction given? most commonly to some mercenary undertaker, who endeavours at a livelihood out of the forced labour of these paupers, and who consequently can scarce afford them the proper necessaries of life. Sad seminaries these indeed for industry, where vice and immorality take shelter, under the public pretence of correction and reformation! How pleasing would be the sensation, if these laws (pure indeed in their intention) opened scenes of relief and comfort to the aged, infirm, or unfortunate; were they maintained in cleanliness and decency, the charitable heart of many, won by an orderly and suitable management, would undoubtedly throw in their private mite unknown to the parish at large; it might become no impropriety to visit the poor house, when

under proper regulations; as matters stand at present, it is impracticable. I once visited the general hospital at Lisle, in French Flanders, which admits the poor, sick, and aged of both sexes; they are classed accordingly in different wards, where neatness and order prevail in every department. I even then breathed a wish that this view had been on English ground: and why should our pride revolt at copying what is commendable even from our enemies? We have indulged already too far at aping their foibles; let us now at least imitate some of their virtues. O*******.

*** The various Enquirers after A. B. are referred to "Mr. Merrick's Gardener, at Beckingham, near Bromley, Kent."

Mr. Urban,

ONE of your correspondents some time ago very justly remarked, that many words and phrases, made use of by Shakspeare, which are now almost become obsolete, and have puzzled several of his ablest commentators, would probably receive the best elucidation from the vulgar dialect of his native country.

I wish much for some Warwickshire gentlemen, of sufficient leisure and taste, to pursue the plan suggested by your correspondent, and thereby rescue their bard from obscurity; and in the mean time I am induced to send you the following explanation of two of his disputed passages, from the vulgar dialect of a neighbouring county.

Macbeth, Act I. Scene 3.

1 *Witch.* "A sailor's wife had chesnuts in
"her lap,
"And mouncht, and mouncht, and
"mouncht. Give me, quoth I.
"*Aroint* thee, witch! the rump-fed ro-
"nyon cries."

Your correspondent S. H. (vol. LIV. 731.) is inclined to think the word "aroint" explained, by saying that the Rauntree or Rantry (by which name the Mountain Ash or Quick beam is known in Scotland) is esteemed in the north a preservative against witches, and that this passage probably was written

"I've Rauntree, witch;" or
"A Rauntree-witch."

that is, "you cannot come near me, cannot hurt me, I have Rauntree to protect me."

This reasoning is ingenious enough, but not satisfactory to me, for I apprehend this word may (without being tortured for the purpose) be explained in such a manner, as to render the passage perfectly intelligible and consistent. In Derbyshire the word "aroint" is frequently made use of by the common people, instead of "stand away," or "be gone," in which latter sense Shakespear certainly intended to use it.

Song at the end of Love's Labour Lost.

"When icicles hang by the wall,
"And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;
"And Tom bears logs into the hall,
"And milk comes frozen home in pail;
"When blood is nipt, and ways be foul,
"Then nightly sings the staring owl
"Tu-wit, to-who,
"A merry note,
"While greasy Jone doth *keel* the pot."

Another of your correspondents (vol. XXX. p. 169) finds fault with your late deceased friend Dr. Johnson's explanation of the word *keel*, from the Saxon cælan, to cool. He remarks that Jone, who appears in the office of cook, would hardly be described as cooling the pot, but rather as endeavouring to make it boil; and thinks, that Shakspeare intended by this word, to express the action of putting herbs (Sax. Kelæ) into the pot, to make broth or pottage.

Before this correspondent undertook to correct Dr. Johnson, he ought to have been both well versed in the derivation of the word, and likewise to have understood the subject-matter; with the latter of which, I am inclined, from his remarks, to think him unacquainted, as he must otherwise have known, that it is very common to stir the contents of the pot in a gentle manner, in order to cool it, and prevent its boiling into the fire; which action of stirring the pot is generally known amongst our Derbyshire farmers wives, by the term of *keeling the pot*; consequently Dr. Johnson's derivation of the word and ideas of the matter were perfectly right and consistent with what I take to have been Shakspeare's meaning.

I am to return my thanks to your correspondent Gethlingus (p. 243.), for his polite communication relative to the late Mr. Booth; at the same time permit me to request some of your correspondents to favor me and the public with similar memoirs of the late Matthew Duane, Esq. F.S.A. those in your obituary being too short. M. Y. R.

Is there any English translation of the "Tableau de Paris *?"

* Only a very short and superficial abstract, called *Paris in Miniature*; see Vol. LII. p. 589. Edit.

Ma.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 3.

I WAS not a little surprised at finding in your Magazine, p. 845. that some tessellated pavement had been found in Lombard Street, "nearly opposite the church of St. Edmund the King:" well knowing that no ground, even at the date of your publication, had been dug for the sewer so far Eastward as the church of St. Edmund. I presume therefore Palæophilus meant to say, nearly opposite the church of St. Mary, Woolnoth, otherwise Woolchurch *: and though the unlearned world may consider such a topographical error as of little importance, yet, from the authenticity and care with which your publication is conducted, had it informed me of a tumulus at Lewisham, I should have been much surprised to find I must ride to Bromley before I met with it. Having occasion to mention St. Edmund the King, give me leave to inform you, it is one of those few churches built, without adherence to the vulgar superstition, the altar being north, and the situation of the church due north and south. St. Botolph, Aldgate, is another church built in the same direction; what others there may be in London, and its environs, I know not. In building a church at Clapham, one of the most polite, and one should suppose best informed, villages in the vicinity of the metropolis, they spent some time in finding the exact point of the compass, and at last placed their building in a most ungraceful figure, with regard to all the other buildings about it, that there might be a strict adherence to this point of superstition.

Another correspondent of yours (p. 882), enquires after Daniel Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe: if I mistake not, there was, in your obituary, a short time since, some short account of his family in connexion with the death of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Standewick. Defoe wrote "Memoirs of the Plague-Year," a Romance of a very peculiar kind, but which is very strongly marked with his character, minute pathetic description; it is impossible to read it without horror at the situations he describes, though under the prepossession of its being a fiction, founded, however, on truth, and a tradition he received from his mother, or some near relation, who survived the plague in London; he writes in the character of a tradesman (I think a sadler) in Whitechapel. On recollection, he calls it, I believe, "An Account of the Plague-Year:" it is some years since I read it. He also wrote the History of Colonel Jack, a work excellent in its kind, though little known; it contains much manner of low life, and much nature: this author appears never to have attempted any scene in high life, with which doubtless he was unacquainted, but his rank is very exalted as a writer of original genius. I doubt not a much fuller account of him * might be collected from other correspondents. Langhourniensis.

* The churches were distinct before the fire, and the parishes are so still. Our correspondent had acknowledged his mistake. Ed.

* Defoe had a son who assumed the name of Norton, and followed his father's profession of a writer; and a daughter married to Henry Baker, Esq. F.R.S. A copious and accurate Life of him has lately been prefixed to the re-publication of his History of the Union. Edit.

Mr. Urban,

ON referring to p. 856, of your Magazine for 1783, you will find that the epitaph on J. Chapman, a tallow-chandler, is borrowed, without the least acknowlegement, word for word, from Pope's translation of the Iliad, B. vi. v. 181—186.

Mr. Pope, in one of the letters to H. Cromwell, Esq. v. III. p. 408. of Ruffhead's quarto edition of his works, expresses himself with much severity against this species of theft; "I fear I "must be forced, like many learned "Authors, to write my own Epitaph, "if I would be remembered at all. "Monsieur la Fontaine's would fit me "to a hair; but it is a kind of Sacrilege "(do you think it is not?) to steal Epi-"taphs." What would this celebrated Satirist have said, had he seen the very expressions of the Lycian Glaucus, who is distinguished in a very honourable manner among Homer's heroes! thus appropriated, not by way of quotation, but with apparent pretensions to originality, as decorations for the grave of an obscure tradesman! Yours, &c. L. L.

*** *Benevolus*, who by chance has lately met with Mr. Sydenham, the ingenious translator of Plato, and commiserates "his distressed merit," recommends a new edition of that writer's Works by subscription, by way of raising a small fund to enliven the evening of his days. We can only say, that Benevolus is right when he supposes that our hearts will "swell with pleasure" at the thought of doing (what we thus do very heartily) a kind office, by throwing out this hint to the friends of Mr. Sydenham.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent, p. 887. seems to have totally mistaken the meaning of Prov. xxvii. 22. "Though "thou should bray a fool in a mortar "*among wheat* with a pestle, yet will "not his foolishness depart from him," says the *wise king*. Not thereby insinuating that *pounding to death in a mortar* was a Jewish or Oriental mode of *punishment**; for *fool*, though frequently in scripture synonymous with *wicked man* or *criminal*, is not so in this place, which means no more than the common deduction of every day's experience, that, if you beat to death, or, as Bishop Patrick expounds it, *black and blue*, a fool, or a man of shallow understanding, to which a proportion of obstinacy and pertinacity has been superadded, you will not change a single idea, or hammer in a grain of conviction. How often is this observation confirmed in wrongheaded litigious men, who assume to themselves a superior knowledge of law, which extends only to perplexing and plaguing others about a claim of right not worth supporting; or in persons who think, because they are a few pounds beforehand, they can marry and settle and drive the world before them, when they have neither talents for business, nor have provided for children, house-rent, bread and meat, fire and candle, bad debts, sickness, and a thousand other contingencies; or those again, who aspire to pre-eminence or influence, without a plan concerted to obtain either.

As to the punishment of "*bringing* "*the wheel over the wicked*," Prov. xx. 26. Commentators are divided about it. Some, from the Vulgate, consider it only as a comparison between separating the good from the wicked, as corn is separated from chaff by the Eastern mode of threshing (see Isa. xxviii, 28). But I confess the words of the Vulgate *incurvare super eos fornicem* (unless *fornix* can be proved synonymous with τροχος) do not convey that idea to me. P. Calmet understands it of the punishment which David is said to have inflicted on the Ammonites, but which modern Commentators understand of a milder sentence only to hard labour, and has given in his Dictionary a dreadful *print* of men torn in pieces by spiked wheels. We must therefore refer this, among other passages, to the consideration of our ecclesiastical rulers, when, authorised by the supreme head of our church, they shall set about making the best and only use of Dr. Kennicott's Collation, a new translation of the Old Testament.

In answer to your correspondent *Eusebes*, (p. 888.) I must observe that a man may assume the title of a pious man, and yet not have an enlightened mind. If your correspondent means that by dividing the thieves, to drive them from the court end of the town, I can only say, that if my dog was full of fleas, or infected with the mange, I should not think it honest or prudent to transfer these plagues to my neighbour's dog; and no *pious* man can bring such a charge against a church door, as to imagine it was as much haunted by thieves as a play-house door. Churches are principally frequented by day, unless it be those where methodistical lecturers hold forth, and, I believe, the road to church is so much less frequented than the road to the theatre, that a thief who should be in waiting on it for booty, would starve before he got to the gallows. *Eusebes* appears to initiate all the blackguards of Whitechapel into the profounder mysteries of White's or Brooke's, or can a prudent father of a family be ambitious to introduce his sons or daughters to ruin, in the highest style? What is the ruin and depravity which magistrates are charged with allowing? If Eusebes will inform against any disorderly house, or get his neighbours to join with him, he must be of little significance indeed, or bear the character of a petulant informer (which I trust he does not) if the magistrate will not hear him. Not but it must be confessed that the interest of the brewers and the revenue are too much interested in upholding and multiplying public houses. I have heard that *summum jus* is *summa injuria*; and I have known men with the best hearts transported into mistaken good actions. I will therefore acquit your correspondent of any single *motive*, but that of *false zeal*; at the same time I beg leave to observe, that he holds out a worse remedy to the increasing licentiousness of the present age, than those who hold out none at all; yet think the increase of executions a greater evil than the increase

* It is noticed indeed of Anaxarchus the philosopher, that he was pounded to death with iron pestels in a stone mortar: but this was the act of a provoked tyrant, not a specific punishment. Diogen. Laert. IX. § 58. p. 519. Stanley's Lives of the Philosophers, p. 533.

increase of crimes; and I will sign myself, in a hand-writing which you know,

Yours, &c. IRROPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

A WORK intituled *The* Bhăgvăt-Gēētā, *or Dialogues of* Krēēshnă and Arjōōn, &c. * which is held forth under the patronage of a late Governor-General and of the East India Company, pretends to an antiquity of not less than 4000 years. This claim, though it abates 1000 years of what Mr. Halhed made for his Gentoo laws, is still vastly too great to be allowed by any who will exercise their judgment in those matters, or have read Mr. Costard's answer to Mr. Halhed's book. It is an easy matter to make the bulk of mankind stare at extravagant age or magnitude, without considering their relative or positive qualities; and as our common people ascribe the marvellous among us to King Arthur or King John, without knowing when either of them lived or reigned; and will tell you that such a great church or castle was erected when men worked for a *penny a day*, without knowing the comparative value of money formerly and now; so the Indian scriptures, nursed in ignorance, and locked up in the same from all but the Sacred College, who may add, abridge, curtail, or corrupt *ad libitum*, are pretended to have been delivered to mankind, when as yet, according to the best computation of enlightened nations, there was no world to receive them.

The Gov. General, while he doubts if the scriptures and poems in question be the work of the person to whom they are ascribed, which, as that person is said to have lived so long ago, implies a doubt whether his writings are of so high antiquity, is still of opinion, that the supposed author ought "to claim the "merit of having first reduced the gross "and scattered tenets of their *former* "faith into a scientific and allegorical "system."

Let us now see what this *faith* and *system* are. Mr. Hastings, in estimating the merit of such a production, wishes us to "exclude all rules drawn from the "ancient or modern literature of Europe; "all references to such sentiments or "manners as are become the standards "of propriety for opinion and actions in "our own modes of life, and equally all "that appeals to our revealed tenets of re-"ligion and moral duty, as by no means "applicable to the language, sentiments, "manners, or morality, appertaining to "a system of society with which we have "been for ages unconnected, and of an "antiquity preceding even the first efforts "of civilization in our own quarter of the "globe. I would," says he, "exact "from every reader the allowance of *ob-"scurity, absurdity, barbarous habits*, and "a *perverted morality*." This, one would imagine, would be a sufficient guard to the incautious reader. "Where the *reverse* "appears, I would have him receive it "(to use a familiar phrase) as so much "clear gain, and allow it a merit pro-"portioned to the disappointment of a "different expectation." Modestly said! but are we sure our progress through all this obscurity, absurdity, and perverted morality, will yield us a single rupee? Mr. Hastings says, "few pas-"sages will shock our religious faith or "moral sentiments;" but he acknowledges many to be obscure, redundant, fanciful, sublime, and in short metaphysical beyond the comprehension of any but those who have gone through the spiritual discipline of the Bramins, a discipline not unknown to some of the religious orders of Christians in the Romish church; in short, that of the ancient Ascetics and modern Behmenists: a total abstraction of the mind from every object but the contemplation of the Deity, his perfections, or even his name.

This degree of abstraction Mr. Hastings thinks "inconceivable by the most studi-"ous men of our hemisphere, who will "find it difficult so to restrain their atten-"tion, but that it will wander to some ob-"ject of present sense or recollection, and "even the *buzzing of a fly* will sometimes "have the power to disturb it. But if "we are told, that there have been men "who were successively, for ages past, in "the daily habit of abstracted contem-"plation, begun in the earliest period of "youth, and continued in many to the ma-"turity of age, each adding some portion "of knowledge to the store accumulated "by his predecessors; it is not assuming "too much to conclude, that, as the mind "ever gathers strength, like the body, by "exercise, so in such an exercise it may in "each acquire a faculty to which they as-"pired, and their collective studies may "have led them to the discovery of new "tracks and combinations of sentiment, "totally different from the doctrine with "which the learned of other nations are "acquainted; doctrines, which however "*speculative* and *subtle*, still, as they pos-"sess the advantage of being *derived from* "*a source so free* from every adventitious "mixture,

* See it reviewed, p. 979. EDIT.

"*mixture*, may be equally founded in "truth with the most simple of our "own." And thus we are to exchange the most metaphysical of our own received doctrines for others so much more abstruse, that the utmost stretch of mind on this hemisphere cannot comprehend, nor any known terms of science in our language define or express.

You and your readers, Mr. Urban, may perhaps feel no particular passion for a further acquaintance with unintelligible, incomprehensible speculation, if not jargon. But since Mr. Hastings "hesitates not to pronounce the Gēētā a performance of great originality, of a sublimity of conception, reasoning, and diction, almost unequalled; and a *single exception among all the known religions of mankind of theology accurately corresponding with that of the Christian dispensation, and most powerfully illustrating its fundamental doctrines*;" let us at least pay him the compliment, of giving it a further perusal, and repaying, as far as lies in our power, the pains Mr. Wilkins * has taken to make himself master of its language, the Sānskrēēt, as well as the many men of cultivated talents, capacity of business, and liberal knowledge with whom the East India Company's service at present abounds †.

The translator in his preface informs us, that the work was a dialogue supposed to have past between Krēēshnā, *an incarnation of the Deity*, and his pupil and favourite Arjōōn, one of the five sons of Pāndōō, who is said to have reigned about 5000 years ago over the empire of Bhārēt-vārsh, which included all India from Persia to China, and from the snowy mountain to the southern promontory. It seems as if the principal design was to *unite all the prevailing modes of worship* of these days, and by setting up the doctrine of the Unity of the Godhead in opposition to idolatrous sacrifices, to undermine the tenets inculcated by the *Veds*: for though the author dared not make a direct attack either on the prevailing prejudices of the people, or the Divine authority of those ancient books, yet by offering eternal happiness to such as worship Brahm, the Almighty, whilst he declares the reward of such as follow other Gods shall be but a temporary enjoyment of an inferior heaven for a period measured by the extent of their virtues, his design was to bring about the downfal of Polytheism, or at least to induce men to believe God present in every image before which they bent, and the object of all their ceremonies and sacrifices.

With so pure and abstracted a system before them the most learned Bramins, who are all Unitarians, conform to all the ceremonies prescribed in the Veds, as the only support of their consequence among the people, and, indeed, their sole dependence for bread. Such at least is the construction put upon this double conduct by Mr. W. But since the dialogues and the Veds pretend to the same antiquity and author, may we not rather presume that, while the former inculcated the nature of the Deity, the latter, in a confused and corrupted system, prescribes the mode of worshiping him? "Kreeshna mentions only the three first of the four books of the Veds, which are at present believed to have been all promulgated by Brahma at the creation. The proof then of there having been but three before his time is more than presumptive; and that so many actually existed before his appearance, and as the fourth mentions the name of Kreeshna, it is equally proved that it is a posterior work. This observation has escaped all the commentators, and was received with great astonishment by the Pundēēt, who was consulted in the translation." The translator has not yet had

* To this gentleman India is indebted for a printing press. Mr. Herbert, who has been in India, should add the Indian printers to his new edition of Ames.

† The study of the "Sanskreet," we are told, "cannot, like the Persian, be applied to *official profit*, and improved by the official exercise of it." It can only derive its reward beyond the breath of Fame in a fixed endowment; such has been the *fate* of Mr. W's predecessor Mr. Halhed, whose labours and incomparable genius, in two useful productions, have been rewarded with every success that the public estimation could give them; and Mr. W. has no other prospect but barren applause. It has been generally supposed, and indeed insinuated, in "a foreign work of great literary credit," that Mr. Hastings "attempted to introduce the knowledge of Hindoo literature into Europe, by *forcing* or *corrupting the religious consciences* of the Pundits, or professors of their sacred doctrines." Mr. H. reprobates the idea, and declares, that "it was contributed both cheerfully and gratuitously by men of the most respectable characters for sanctity and learning in Bengal, who refused to accept more than the moderate daily subsistence of one rupee each, during the time that they were employed on the compilation, and *have yet received no other reward for their meritorious labour*."

o read any part of these ancient es. He is told that a very few riginal number of chapters are be got, and that the study of s so difficult, that there are r men in India who understood If we may believe the Mahāb- of which the Geeta is an episo- ostract), they were almost lost ears ago, when Vyās, so named iving superintended the compila- them, collected the scattered and by the assistance of his di- collated and preserved them in oks."

sting the system here set forth from ats of fancy and decorations of lan- we find it blending the doctrines *ratory* and *Transmigration* * toge- ith the unity and eternity of the the immortality of the soul †, and ination ‡. As much as Christia- scountenances human merit, so loes the Hindoo religion discoun- e the hope of a future reward § nishment, farther than as they rom the man himself, who has d to or despised divine wisdom‖. il principle in man is admitted §§, e doctrine of works joined with t speculations ⊥, which in us ans would be termed *Faith*, the Hindoos divide into three , arising from mortification, de- and self-interest **. The wise oceeds not unto Kreeshna till after births ††, whereas Christians are ce regenerated. A dissolution and tion of all things, after a certain is another of their doctrines ‡‡. on, Preservation, and Universal ice over the system of this world ribed to the Deity here, as in the scriptures; but not a word of ovision made by his Grace in the ption of the world by Jesus , which is perpetually held out in d Testament, and eminently dis- in the New, but of which these n nations, with all their sublime tions, and boasted antiquity, an- nt, if we believe them, even to the fall of Adam, had not the faintest glimmering. In Lecture XIV. we have some traces of that generative faculty of the Deity, which, if it was the foundation of devotion in *pure* and *chaste* minds, has furnished a plea for the most abominable excesses to corrupt and debauch minds.

"Whatever is performed without faith, whether it be sacrifices, deeds of charity, or mortification of the flesh, is called *Asāt*, and is not for this world, or that which is above *."

Let those who cannot comprehend the excellence of the Christian dispensation, and the sublimity and comprehensive, yet conspicuous and emphatic language in which it is delivered to the sinful sons of men, bewilder themselves on the divisions and the subdivisions, the intricacies and perplexities, of Hindoo mysticisms, which, through the studied envelope of terms not to be translated or understood by Europeans, discover confused traces of the original Revelation made to Adam and his posterity, and more clearly displayed in the Gospel. Let such compare the war in Heaven as described by Milton, with the *churning of the ocean for fourteen jewels* †.

Q. Q.

32, and note 6. † P. 36.
ct. xvi. p. 115. § P. 40.
42. §§ P. 49. ⊥ P. 57. 58.
ect. xvii. p. 120. 121. Perhaps the ions of *zeal* into *bodily*, *verbal*, and are not so intelligible, for in the se- e included gentleness, *justice*, kind- d benignity of speech, and *attention to rticular studies*.
P. 71. ‡‡ P. 78. 79.

* Lect. xvii. p. 123.
† See the note p. 145.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 10.

A WRITER in your last Magazine, p. 887, under the signature of *Eusebes*, ingeniously suggests a reading of an insignificant inscription at *Taunton*, enquires after the correspondent of *Tom Hearne*, &c. and finishes his singular and multifarious epistle by reflecting in an unhandsome way on the conduct of Mr. Mainwaring, who, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Middlesex, quashed an application for the licensing of three new places of public entertainment at the east end of the town. The Chairman's sentiments were laudably commended in your publication for October; and they appear to be founded in truth, by the flimsiness and fallaciousness of the arguments adduced against them by the impugner of them.

Eusebes says, "that the Chairman's "*sentiments were surely noble for a Judge*; "*but a man may speak noble sentiments*, "*and yet not have an enlightened mind*." This I answer, by saying that no Judge, who has not an enlightened mind, can utter sentiments worthy of the dignity

of his station. And I shall leave the ingenious defender of Heron to reconcile the inconsistency of his own assertion; only observing, that a man may utter *ignoble* sentiments who has an unenlightened understanding; and in this observation I speak from facts, with which *Eusebes* has amply supplied me.

He says, too, "that by licensing of a "public place or two at the east end of "the town, *Thieves would not be multi-* "*plied, but only divided.*" That is to say, plants by transplantation are not *multiplied, but only divided*; that an increase of seminaries of learning, must cause a paucity of scholars; that the larger field you give to thieves to learn and exercise the mysteries of their profession in, the more you diminish them. This reasoning is too absurd to need an answer.

When a pursuit or search is made after thieves, is it usual for them to crowd together into one place, and suffer themselves to be taken on their form? Certainly no: they disperse themselves. But *Eusebes* says, that "*when divided* "*they would be more known, and better* "*looked to, than when crowded together.*" On what principle he argues here, I cannot tell; but I know it is a mistaken one, and such as his friends, their honours the thieves, much laugh at. His application of *divide et impera* to this species of division is perfectly new, and truly ridiculous.

Eusebes repeats *Mr. Garrow's* childish argument about building of churches, and says very boldly, that, "*as many* "*robberies are committed at church-doors* "*as any where else.*" These are the *ipsissima verba.* But I must flatly deny that this is a fact. Robberies, however, are not the only bad things which originate and are perpetrated in the purlieus of a play-house. Let me ask *Eusebes*, if ever he saw street-walkers plying on a Sunday morning at church-doors? if ever he heard the blasphemies of link-boys, of servants, and of hackney-coachmen, at church-doors on a Sunday? I am almost ashamed of refuting such miserable arguments; and should be tempted to think that they are only ironically urged, were it not for two scandalous misrepresentations, which are too gross for irony. 1. This *pious* writer affirms, that "ALL *Whitechapel, and those parts* "*of the town, are the very sinks of gaming* "*and low debauchery.*" I live in *Whitechapel*: I breathe the air of that sink "of gaming and low debauchery." But, I assure you, I am neither a gamester nor a debauchee. I frequent neither the *billiard table*, nor places where *other games* are played at, nor the *tavern*, nor the *ale-house*, which he mentions. And what I say of myself, I can say of many whom I have the honour of knowing, and of being known to. Except *in the street wherein Giffard's playhouse was*, where some half dozen houses of ill fame still remain, I know of no *part of Whitechapel* which deserves the character that *Eusebes*, with the utmost liberality, has bestowed upon the *whole*. If we are to have a play-house or an amphitheatre, we shall in time, no doubt, equal the avenues of Drury-lane and Covent-garden in lewdness and vice; but we are not yet so bad, nor I trust shall be, notwithstanding the good accommodating offices of *Eusebes*.

2. He affirms likewise, that "EVERY *father of a family* (in Whitechapel, and those parts of the town) *wishes that other diversions were allowed,*" besides the *amusements* of gaming and low debauchery. This I must also call a scandalous misrepresentation. I know very many "fathers of families" who detest the thoughts of planting the retainers to a play-house *a second time* amongst us; who are grateful to Mr. Mainwaring for his exertions to prevent it; who have not yet indeed that "*enlightened* "*knowledge*" which can esteem "*good* "*sentiments injurious to society;*" but who have good sense enough to reason from facts, and to say, "if prostitution, "thievery, gaming, and all odious vices, "reside in the verge of a play-house, "may upright magistrates long defend us "from them, by opposing the licensing of "such public places!" I sincerely hope that Mr. Mainwaring, in his senatorial capacity, will attempt the amendment of the laws, and put it out of the power of *low* or *weak* magistrates to obviate or evade the spirit of the act of parliament regulating the granting of licences.

Eusebes professes to write WITHOUT *a motive*: I profess to write *with* one; and my motive is this, a desire of preventing the growth of vice and immorality, of exposing the weak reasoning and false assertions of *Eusebes*, and of vindicating the inhabitants and fathers of families in Whitechapel from his scandalous imputations; and I hope, Mr. Urban, that although you may not know my hand, you will not refuse insertion to this letter on account of my motive.

Yours, &c. VINDEX.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

THERE is an intention on foot of reprinting a most rare and curious book, called *The Complaynt of Scotland*, printed 1549, 8vo. This book has been ascribed by a foolish compilator of Scotish Lives, Dr. Mackenzie, to a Sir James Inglis, while the name of the author *Wedderburn* is in the title-page; which in Ames and the catalogue of Lord Oxford's printed books stands thus; "*Vedderburns Complaynt of Scotland wyth ane exortation to the thre estaites to be vigilant in the deffens of their Public Veil*, 1549, 8vo." Now, Mr. Urban, though there be a copy of this piece in the Museum, and two or three others in Scotland, yet they are all imperfect more or less. Can any reason be given, by the bye, why old English books are generally imperfect, while old Latin, French, Italian, &c. never are so? In the present case the imperfection is owing to many of the leaves being castrated, and substitutes pasted in, so that when the paste failed the leaf dropped out. But in particular, Mr. Urban, and what gives you the trouble of this address, is that it is suspected, out of the six copies which may be in the world of this book, not one, save that which belonged to Lord Oxford, has the title-page. Lord Oxford's books were sold by Osborn the bookseller about thirty years ago, but upon such a plan that no discovery of the purchasers can be made. If any of your readers therefore has that unique book with the title, or can inform where it is, it will be a singular favour, and half a dozen copies of the book when reprinted shall be presented to him. All that is wanted is permission to take a fac-simile from it, that a copper-plate may be thence engraved for the new edition. If the proprietor would part with the book, any reasonable price would be given.

Douglases *Palice of Honour* London 1553 4*to*. or Edinburgh 1579 4*to*. is also wanted to reprint. PHILARCHAION.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

THE author of the "Remarks on Mr. Boswell's Journal*" appears to me too sparing of his traits of that gentleman's character. Of Mr Boswell's VANITY there needs no stronger proof than his own pages 327, 342, 381, 499, 505, 507, 521; though it is by no means thinly spread throughout the volume. Of his FORWARDNESS, 301, 447, 496; of it finely indargued, see his own account, 260. Of his IMPERTINENCE, 331, 335. Of his NATIONALITY, 138. Of his ABSURDITY, and *trivial representations of his friend*, see specimens in pp. 151, 261, 304, 322, 326, 344, 406, 496; and of his *disrespect to his memory* see the strongest instance in their conversation together, p. 276, where the Doctor tells him, as plainly as an *Englishman* can speak, that the Journal was *not fit to be printed*. It is a base way of betraying private conversation, even of the most trifling kind; and Mr. B. is not to be trusted with Mr. Pinchbeck's *Nocturnal Remembrancer*. For, however the world may reverence the apophthegms of Dr. Johnson, they do not, as the Doctor himself would have said, "come hostly by them."—Dr. Johnson may be a SOCRATES to Mr. Boswell, but Mr. Boswell is not a XENOPHON to Dr. Johnson; and all his *governor's* advice to him, to be careful how "he "lessened his character," has been thrown away; nor has he at all blunted the edge of the Doctor's sarcastic disgust at all he saw North of Tweed. (See p. 396.)——But it is time to forbear, since the hardest rap on the knuckles is but a "battledoor to make Mr. B. *vi*-"*rûm volitare per ora*," (502); and there is no room in heaven for men who do not think with him (482).

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING read in your Oct. Magazine, p. 782. that a large *Cock Mackaw*, formerly belonging to Captain Willyams, of Canterbury, had laid several eggs; I beg leave, by means of the same channel, to be informed what proof can be had of the bird being of that sex; whether it was thought sufficiently ascertained by mere external plumage, or proved by dissection after death? The reason for this enquiry is, that the circumstance of a *male* bird of any kind laying eggs militates so exceedingly against my own sentiments, as well as the generally received opinion, that I can by no means silently admit the possibility of it. It is on sufficient record, that *female* birds of several species have been known to change the *plumage* distinctive of *their* sex, for that of the *male*. This, for the most part, happens at, or beyond, the

* We insert this to shew our impartiality. See a letter of a different complexion in p. 968; and see our Review, p. 978. EDIT.

the middle stage of their lives, when they have ceased to lay eggs; though it has now and then been observed in young birds; authorities for which, particularly in respect to the *pea-hen*, *pheasant*, and *chanakin*, may be met with in several writers *. Your correspondent, Mr. T. will therefore, I hope, not be displeased when I put to him the following queries.

How old was the *mackaw* in question at the time of its laying eggs?

What were the colours of the plumage; whether like any of those figured by *Edwards*, *Albin*, *Aubenton*, or any other author †?

Whether the colours of the bird were, at the time of its laying eggs, the same as it was formerly known to have?

It has hitherto been an established maxim, that in perfect animals the *male* cannot have the functions of the opposite sex, being destitute of the organs to furnish eggs, or bear young; nor can a *female* any more act as a *male*, for as just reasons.

As to the union of both sexes in one bird, serving of itself to continue the race, which I apprehend your correspondent means when he calls the cuckow an *hermaphrodite*, I cannot consent; and if he has not seen more than a single one at a time, he must have been very unlucky, as several of my friends, as well as myself, have more than once observed three or four together; and, in respect to the sex, I have lately found a *cuckow* to be *female* by dissection; and Mr. Pennant met with no fewer than *five male* birds in one season ‡. As the anatomy of the *cuckow* differs from that of other birds, it is, I believe, the true reason for its not sitting on its own eggs, the intervesl conformation not admitting of it §.

Having said thus much, I flatter myself that your correspondent Mr. T. will be convinced, that I do not dissent from him in opinion, without giving reasons; and do assure him, that on his returning me a sufficient proof that his assertions are well founded, I shall be as ready to join him in sentiment, as I have been to contradict him. Yours, &c. I. L.

* *Latham's Gen. Synopsis of Birds*, vol. IV. p. 669. 672. 674.

Cornibol. de Natura, p. 144.

Edw. Glan. Part 3. p. 58.

Hist. des oys. vol. II. p. 357, from *Edwards* and *Pheasant*.

Phil. Trans. vol. 50. p. 627. a curious Memoir on the *Pheasant*, by Mr. *J. Hunter*.

† For the figures of *Mackaws*, consult *Edwards's* Birds, pl. 158. 159. 229. 313.

Albin's Birds, vol. II. pl. 17. vol. III. pl. 10.

Aubenton's plates (*Planches enluminées*), 12, 14. 782. 641. 862.

‡ *Br.* 2 vol. Vol. I. art. *Cuckow*.

§ *Br.* 2 vol. art. *Cuckow*. *Gen. Synopsis*. Id.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THE following account of Mr. Tallis is so much more particular than that which is given in your vol. XXIII. p. 123, that you will probably think it deserves a place in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. S. G.

Dreitwich, Aug. 29, 1753.

An account of a man that has kept his bed eight and twenty years, to keep himself warm.

I walked the other day to the Crown at Burcott, seven miles from hence, where Mr. Tallis is to be seen. Just as I came there, the people of the house were sitting down to dinner. So I dined there very heartily, as I thought; but they sent up a plate to him to the amount of as much again as I eat, and the old fellow cleared it. After dinner, I sent up to him my compliments, desiring to know if he chose to see company, and was answered in the affirmative. Upon which his maid, with a candle in her hand, conducted me up stairs into a pretty large room, which receives no day-light but through one small window, which is all darkened but three panes of the thickest glass that could be had, the old man having, it seems, experienced that thin glass is too easily perviated by the air. The girl, drawing his curtains back, set the candle down by the bed-side and retired to the end of the room, leaving me looking about for his face, which was quite lost in his enormous night-cap, and I might have been puzzled some time longer in finding it, had not himself directed me to it by very civilly asking me how I did. I was extremely surprized with his cheerful manner of talking, and the liveliness of his countenance, in both which he is equal to most men of his age (72) *; whereas I expected to have found him scarcely alive. But he is really as hearty as any old man I know, and looks as well, being that he has no colour on his cheeks. Add to this, he talks very sensibly. I talked with him above 15 minutes on several subjects; and he gave very pertinent answers to all the questions I asked him, and asked me several about

* If he was born (as the former account says) in 1676, he must now have been 77. EDIT.

his

his nephew Tallis, whom I knew at Lutterworth; in none of which did he betray the least symptom of any intellectual disorder. His night-cap consists of the following particulars; next his precious skull is a cap made of two yards of flannel doubled and quilted, over which he has eight more of the same sort amounting to 18 yards. Over these he has two linen ones of the like quantity, being four yards more. Next comes what he calls his crown, which is forty yards of flannel, and to crown his crown he has ten single linen caps and as many flannel; so that the full contents of his night-cap are 84 yards; and it is, including his head, as large as a large bee-hive. Upon his breast lay a piece of flannel strained upon a light square wooden frame, like a picture-frame; this he lays over his face when he is going to sleep. He has two stoppers of cork fitted to his nostrils, but these he uses only in the winter; and it is remarkable, that, though he takes so much pains to keep himself warm in bed, he will never, in the coldest season, suffer a fire in his room. His shirts are lined with flannel and quilted; but I was so taken up with his night-cap, that I never enquired how many shirts he wears, nor how many dozen of blankets, &c. are upon his bed. He eats, as I observed before, very heartily, and drinks heartily, wine or ale; and purges thrice in a week, which is, no doubt, of great service to him. When he has occasion to do that which none of us can by proxy, he raises himself into a sitting posture, notwithstanding that load of night-cap. When they make his bed he turns from one side to the other, and is never moved out of it but once a year, when they draw another bed close to the side of that in which he lies, and he tumbles, or is tumbled, into it. It seems his sweat rots a bed through in a year's time. He also changes his night-cap once a year. Last year, when he shifted his bed, he made an attempt to stand upright, which he had not done for twenty years; and he did it so as to convince the by-stander, that if he would persevere in repeating that attempt, he might probably regain the use of his legs, to which he had been so long a stranger. Before I went up to him, I was forbid to ask him any questions about his reasons for his manner of life; for all the answer he gives to any inquisitive stranger is, that he would not do so if he could help it. And, besides, he is apt to be angry; so that all I could gather of the cause was from the woman of the house, who was several years his house-keeper at Solihull (where he has upwards of 200*l. per ann.*), and when she married, and came to keep this inn at Burcott, about eleven years since, he followed her in his bed in a close covered waggon, and will probably stay there till he is released from this cold country. The woman (and indeed every body else) thinks it is the lyp that confines him to his bed; but here follows his own account of it, as he has several times given it from under his night-cap to the said woman. In his father's lifetime he, being the eldest son, had the care of the farm, and having observed that their fences were frequently stolen in the night-time, he determined to watch, in order to discover the thief, which proved to be an old woman whom he very well knew. She had made up a good burden of sticks, and was going off with them, when he called to her to lay them down. She accordingly did, and falling on her knees, with lifted hands, prayed that he might never more be warm, nor ever know the warmth of a fire. Immediately upon which he began to feel himself chill, and has been growing colder and colder ever since. He began first with two shirts, then three, and so on doubling and trebling coats, waistcoats, &c. till at last he was unable to drag them about, and was therefore obliged to take to his bed. I observed before, that he will suffer no fire in his room, very likely through a firm persuasion that the old woman's prayer was granted, and that it would be wicked in him to endeavour, by any means, to avoid the force of it. By the way, it must be observed, that he did not go to bed till twenty years after the encounter with the old woman.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 872.

Wednesday, June 22.

THE House resolved itself into a committee on the Glove tax.

Mr. *Coke* wished to know if it was intended to extend to silk mittens and gloves; in which case, added to the heavy duties on the raw materials, the manufacturers would be most grievously loaded.

Mr. *Rose* replied, that it was meant to extend to all sorts of gloves; nor could it possibly be a grievance to any in particular, as the tax would be general.

Mr. Smith (for Worcester) proposed

a clause to guard the English manufacturer from injury, by obliging dealers, on renewing their annual licence, to swear that they had not disposed, during the preceding year, of gloves of foreign manufacture, or gloves that had not paid duty.

Mr. *Eden* opposed this idea, unless made general, and that dealers of every kind should swear the same.

Sir *James Johnstone* said, the clause would ruin one half of the dealers, and damn the other half.

Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Rose*, thought the clause a good one.

Mr. *Attorney-General* spoke forcibly against it. The clause was withdrawn, and the bill agreed to.

Mr. *Pitt* moved next, that the sum of 650,000l. be raised by way of lottery. The tickets, 50,000 in number, to be issued at 13l. each, and the prizes to be paid after the rate of 10l. each; which, he said, would leave a clear balance of 150,000l. to be paid to the Loyalists, as had been before stated (see p. 870); which motion was likewise unanimously agreed to. The Committee of Supply came then to the following resolutions.

That 9000l. should be granted to the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

That 7000l. 18s. 3d. be granted, to make good the like sum paid by addresses of that House.

That 13,578l. 14s. 4d. be granted to Duncan Campbell, for his academy of convicts.

That 3200l. be granted, to make good a like sum paid by the Secretaries of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, and the Commissioners for managing the affairs of the American Loyalists.

That 3000l. be granted to Timothy Cunninghame, esq; for making an index to the Journals. Adjourned.

Thursday, June 23.

The *Sol. Gen.* rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the better securing the peace of the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark; the necessity for which was such, that no man who walked the streets, or travelled the roads, after it was dark, could be unacquainted with; no man now could feel himself unapprehensive of danger to his person or property, nor of safety in his bed. He drew the attention of the House to the crowds that every 2 or 3 months fall a sacrifice to the justice of their country, whose example was, notwithstanding, found ineffectual for the cure of the evil, which, instead of abatement, was still increasing.

He traced the whole gradations by which villainy was practised from the child to the man, if by chance any of the adepts arrived to manhood; for it was a melancholy truth, that of the numbers who terminated their existence under the hands of the hangman, 18 out of 20 were under the age of 22. Something, he said, must be done. The present laws, and the mode of executing them, were found inadequate. The object was of the last importance. Every gentleman in that house, every honest man throughout the kingdom, was interested in putting a check to an enormity so dangerous to individuals, so disgraceful to the public. He had no idea, he said, of introducing any new punishments, being convinced that severity would be hurtful, by rendering remorseless villains desperate: his plan was, to render detection certain, and the penalties of the law unavoidable. To do this, the present system of criminal justice, within the district to which his bill was confined, must undergo a very considerable change. He believed it would be granted him, that public business of any kind would never be duly performed, if the persons employed were not liberally rewarded for their trouble. He enlarged on this head; and shewed, that though, according to the present system, justices of peace, employed in the police, acted without a salary, it was well known their clerks were, in many instances, more industrious in creating and discovering new business, than in transacting it with fidelity when brought before them. He meant no reflection on the dignity of magistracy. Those justices, he alluded to, were sufficiently known and marked; and to prevent corruption in every part of the police was the great reform he had in view. To effect this, his plan was, to abolish the present system, and to divide the metropolis into districts, in the manner already pointed out (see p. 545); and in each district to establish an office where one justice should constantly sit, &c.

These justices, and all concerned in this new regulation, he meant, should have salaries, proportioned to their respective employments, for which a sum not less than 20,000l. would be necessary. Within the extensive limits of his plan, he comprehended vagrants, friendless

less and deserted children, idle of a certain age; expediting the and punishments of offenders; stop- uspected persons; and other de- against which the law, as it stood sent, had made no provision. After ing on all these heads, he con- d with moving.

That leave be given to bring in a r the further prevention of crimes, r the more speedy detection and ment of offenders against the peace, cities of London and Westminster, rough of Southwark, and certain adjacent to them."

. *Eden's* objections were, that a bill h magnitude should not have been ed till the close of the session, scarcely members enough could be gether to make a house. So far, d, as he could form a judgment on rsory opening of a plan so com- ed in its nature, there appeared to hat much good might result from earned gentleman's bill; he must, ver, recommend caution, and hoped ll would be ordered to be printed.

e *Sol. Gen.* replied, that it had been nerous hands, had undergone vari- erations and corrections, and that it tended to be printed. He apologis- at, among the number who had onsulted, the last speaker had been ten.

d *Beauchamp*, besides the foregoing ion of delay, disapproved totally posing a new burthen of 20,000l. on blic, which was a new tax as much other tax, however it might be . He did not like paying the jus-

He thought gentlemen of cha- might be found, who would serve blic from principle. If once that ce took place in the metropolis, it soon spread into the country; and one but hired justices would act ghout the kingdom. He made pointed observations to barristers as judges, dwelt some time on the ness of the character of a judge, hought it unwise to create the occasional judges proposed by the d gentleman. His Lordship threw e idea of adding another judge to f the courts of Westminster; and to know, in that case, whether one not always be spared to give his ance at the Old Bailey? The House, rdship said, had been witnesses of t variety of plans, and yet crimes iminals were increasing. He con- with expressing his wish, that the learned gentleman's plan might produce a good effect.

The *Sol. Gen.* said, that if it did, and he hoped and believed that much good would result from it, the honour was due, not to him, but to Mr. Reeves, a gentleman of the bar, to whose general professional abilities he paid many handsome compliments.

The *Attorn. Gen.* gave a short history of the bill, and observed, that, though it had been brought late before the House, it had not been kept in obscurity; it had been shewn to almost the whole profession, to the judges, to the crown lawyers, and to men eminent at the bar; that it had undergone much changing and much lopping; and that what remained had been the result of much deliberation: it was not, he said, a new system, but merely a bill to give a more vigorous operation to the old.

Leave was granted to bring it in.

Friday, June 24.

Mr. *Rose* moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt mail coaches from paying turnpike tolls.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, he had ever been an enemy to new bills brought in at the close of a session; but this bill went so fully to facilitate the national correspondence, as to shield it from any opposition, had it been brought in at the last hour. Leave was given, and the House adourned till

Monday, June 27.

The *Sol. Gen.* brought forward his bill for a Reform in the Police, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read again on Friday next.

The bill for laying an additional duty on licences to Hawkers and Pedlars, was read a second time.

Mr. *Dempster* remarked, that the Hawkers and Pedlars at present were in a most distressing situation. Most of their licences expired at Midsummer, and they had been refused a renewal, on pretence of the bill depending in Parliament. They had applied to him, and he had advised them to pursue their trade, after protesting in form, that they had applied for licences, and had been refused. Whether he was right in point of law, he knew not; but he was certain he was right in point of justice.

Mr. *Marsham* held in his hand, he said, a petition from the principal shopkeepers in Kent, setting forth, that, when the shop-tax was agreed to, they were given to understand, that hawking and peddling were to be abolished: they therefore

therefore prayed, that the laws which allowed such men to be licensed might be repealed, or at least that they might be prohibited from trafficking within the county of Kent, &c. The hon. member here observed, that, as Kent is a maritime county, the hawkers are channels for conveying smuggled goods throughout the country; that they hurt the fair trader, and defraud the revenue; that the resident shopkeeper was obliged to give credit, while the hawker sold for ready money, which they carried to that part of the kingdom to which the last speaker owed his birth.

The *Attor Gen.* was surprised at hearing the hon. member wish to exclude the hawkers from entering the county of Kent. Kent was the land of promise. He recollected the old ballad, "Caanan is the land of Kent;" and he thought there was something mighty uncharitable in excluding poor men from the promised land.

Mr. *Honywood* supported his fellow member exactly on the same ground.

Mr. *Eden*, on looking narrowly into the act, remarked that the duty on hawkers extended only to England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that Scotland was exempt. He could see no good reason for that exemption.

Sir *Ad. Ferguson* referred to the Act of Union, to prove that Scotland was, by law, exempted from that, and many other duties, considering the time when they were made perpetual.

Mr. *Dempster*, setting law out of the question, said, the circumstances of those people in Scotland could by no means bear an additional burden. The whole stock in trade, by which a hawker gets a livelihood in Scotland, does not amount to a year's duty. He should, therefore, submit it to the discretion of the House, whether the duty on licences, to those people in Scotland, instead of 4l. a year, should be half that sum only?

Mr. *Martin*, though he disliked the bill, yet, in compliance with the sentiments of his constituents, gave it his support.

Mr. *C. Grenville* contended, that Scotland was, in point of law, as much liable as England, and referred, in proof, to a statute of 1707, which was, in his opinion, conclusive on the subject. Several replies and rejoinders passed on this subject. At length,

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and gave his opinion, that Scotland was liable to the duty; but thought there might be principles of expediency, to justify an exemption in its favour.

Mr. *Dundas* stated several reasons: one was, that the tax would operate as a total suppression of the whole body of them, where they are most wanted, and where the property of the generality of them might be contained in the box upon the table.

Mr. *Pitt* declared himself satisfied. But

Mr. *Grenville* still maintained the propriety of a general extension of the duty. He disapproved of the bill *in toto*, and therefore moved, that the chairman do leave the chair.

Mr. *Dempster* was happy, he said, to second that motion. He said, that since the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, and the revocation of the edict of Nantz by Lewis the XIVth, there had been no persecution so cruel, or act so partial, as totally to suppress one class of men, merely to accommodate another, which was the avowed purport of this. He warned the minister against proceeding such lengths as to mark his administration with oppression.

Hon. *Edw. Norton* arraigned the very principle of the bill.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* defended the principle of it.

Mr. *Courtenay*, with his wonted severity, threw into ridicule the arguments of the last speaker.

The House divided on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair; ayes 12, noes 40.

After which, the Committee went through the other clauses of the bill.

Monday, July 4.

Mr. *Beaufoy* moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider further of the state of the British Fishery. This done,

Mr. Beaufoy stated the difficulties under which the British fisheries labour in consequence of the restrictions now in force in the existing statutes. These he divided into three heads: 1. Our vessels being restrained from going upon the fishery till the middle of August, though the Dutch send theirs so early as June, by which they secure the command of the foreign market. 2. Obliging our ships to rendezvous far beyond the place of fishing, by which their delay was prolonged to their great detriment. And 3. which was still more pernicious, restricting them to continue three months at sea, or till they had full

cargoes

cargoes of their own catching, by which their profits are consumed, and their rivals enriched by a quite different policy. Mr. Beaufoy instanced a variety of cases, to prove that we were depriving ourselves of benefits within our reach, and suffering foreign states to acquire advantages over us of a most essential nature. He mentioned the existing laws with regard to salt, as grievous in the extreme. Numbers of fish caught by the fishermen were suffered to rot on shore for want of it; had they been permitted the use of salt duty-free, the famine, with which Scotland was visited, would not have been felt, nor the sums voted for their relief some time since (see LIV. 697.) been necessary. He declared it as his firm belief, that it was owing to the want of encouragement to the fishery, that the population of Scotland was so remarkably limited; and stated, that he had himself travelled fifty miles in that country without having seen a single face, or traced the print of a human footstep. After a most affecting representation of the miserable situation of the fishermen in the northern parts of Scotland, he concluded, by moving resolutions to the following purport;

That leave be given to British fishermen to go to sea when they find it most convenient, between the first of June and the first of September.

That leave be given them to fish before they reach the most distant place of rendezvous.

That they be allowed, after having been at sea a certain time, to purchase fish to compleat their lading. And,

That they be permitted to use salt, for the purpose of salting fish duty-free, under certain necessary regulations.

Mr. *Eden* reminded the hon. gentleman, that, about six years ago, the law, as it now stood, had been altered, from that to which it was now proposed to return. He wished to know the reason.

Mr. *Beaufoy* stated, that there are summer and winter fisheries; and what he contended for, was, that one might not interfere with the other.

Mr. *Eden* did not seem satisfied with this solution. He trusted, however, as the report of the Committee was to be read to-morrow, that the farther consideration of the subject might be deferred.

Thursday, July 5.

On bringing up the report, a conversation took place between Mr. Beaufoy and Mr. Dempster, on the one side, and Mr. Eden and Mr. Fox, on the other, in which the two former were for bringing in a bill this year; the two latter for postponing it, till the Committee above stairs had made their report. On the question being put, for bringing in the bill this year, it passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The order of the day being read, for going into a committee on the bill for regulating polls and scrutinies;

Mr. *Fox* declared against going into a question that had already been so fully agitated; but in this, he failed, on a division, 72 to 32.

The *Sol. Gen.* (Mr. Macdonald) in the chair. The purport of the first clause was to regulate the duration of the poll each day.

Of the second, the time which the entire poll was to occupy. Some were for ten, others for fifteen days.

Mr. *Fox* was against any limitation whatever.

Mr. *Eden* calculated, that in some of the remote counties, five days would be necessary to carry the writ down, the same number to bring it up; and if to this, were added the number of days previous to the election, and the time necessary for making up the poll, it would be impossible this clause of the bill could be complied with.

Mr. *Fox* took a general view of the bill, which, he said, was founded in ignorance, was filled with contradictions, and abounded with absurdities of the most glaring kind. He pointed out the absurdity of making the returning officer swear, at the close of the poll, which had the majority of *legal* votes, and afterwards instituting a scrutiny, to prove himself perjured.

Mr. *Sheridan* followed Mr. Fox, in pointing out the errors and inaccuracies of the bill. And

Mr. Lee, Mr. Windham, Mr. Eden, and Mr. St. John spoke each against it.

The *Att. Gen.* acknowledged, that some alterations were wanting, which the Committee might easily supply.

On the question being put for the chairman to leave the chair, the numbers were, ayes 44, noes 89.

The Committee then proceeded to examine the several clauses: after which, the House broke up.

Wednesday, July 6.

Mr. *H. Thornton* brought forward a petition from the hawkers and pedlars of Leeds.

Leeds. And

Mr. *Gilbert* stated the peculiar hardships to which a great many families would be reduced by the bill; that several parishes where numbers of hawkers resided, would actually be ruined; where the poors-rates were already so high, the inhabitants were unable to bear the burthens; that landlords and tenants would alike be involved in the distress which this circumstance would occasion; and he submitted it to the serious consideration of the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether spreading calamity and misery among the poor villages throughout the kingdom, where that class of men chiefly resided, would not turn to the disadvantage of the state, and of his own popularity. He did not wish to press the matter, but to submit it to his own feelings.

Thursday, July 7.

In a Committee, to consider of the act relating to the sale of medicines, and to subject all medicines, drugs, oils, essences, &c. &c. sold in packets, boxes, phials, or other inclosures, in any manner whatever; whether sold by apothecaries, surgeons, or any other persons, to the respective duties in the former act; and that every person in Great Britain vending the above drugs should take out a licence; those within the bills of mortality 20s. in the country 5s. annually.

Thursday, July 14.

The Hawkers and Pedlars Bill was again debated, and at length passed, after two divisions of the House, in neither of which did the friends of the poor itinerants prevail.

Mr. *Fox* then rose to present a Petition from a numerous body of the most respectable Electors of Westminster, against the bill for regulating the duration of polls, &c. He observed, that they entertained very just apprehensions lest the conduct of the High Bailiff of Westminster should be justified the clauses and provisions of the bill. The prayer of the petitioners was, that they be heard against the bill by themselves or counsel.

Lord *Mulgrave* opposed the motion, as coming too late, and establishing a precedent that might be very obstructive to public business. He, therefore, proposed an amendment, by leaving out the words "or counsel."

Mr. *Burke* insisted, that the petitioners ought to be heard in justification of the *[illegible]* rights, being, he said, for many *[illegible]* deprived of their legal and just *[illegible]*.

Mr. *Grenville* supported Lord Mulgrave's amendment. And

Mr. *Hardinge* supported Mr. Burke's opinion. He thought the petitioners were entitled to every legal assistance, to prevent a repetition of the like grievance in future.

Mr. *Dundas* contended, that the prayer of the petition was unfounded. There was nothing in the bill, that gives a sanction to the illegal proceedings of returning officers, but the contrary; he therefore, thought the motion for hearing the petitioners by counsel totally inadmissible.

The question being put on Lord Mulgrave's amendment, it was carried, 55 to 18.

The order of the day was then read, for the third reading of the bill.

Lord *Mahon* proposed a clause for preventing returning officers from acting partially, and for obliging them to scrutinise the votes of each candidate alternately. This, after long debate, was negatived 46 to 23.

Mr. *Brickdale* then proposed the clause for registering parochial charities, &c. This was negatived on the ground, that the register of a parish officer should not be conclusive on the right of an elector; 45 against 23.

This Bill, after many alterations and amendments, was at length passed, and the house adjourned.

Friday, July 15.

The House, on a Bill for regulating the duty on candles, came to a resolution to repeal the former act, by which the makers were allowed, in some places a month, and in others six weeks, after making, for the payment of the duty; and to oblige the makers to account every week, upon oath, of the quantity and quality of the candles made, and to pay the duty for the same immediately; likewise to prohibit persons making candles who do not pay to the poors rate.

Monday, July 19.

No more than 15 members attended, so no debate or business.

Tuesday, July 20.

A conference being held with the Lords on the subject-matter of the last conference, relative to the Irish Commercial resolutions, as soon as the same was over,

Mr. *Pitt*, on his return, moved, that the Irish Propositions, as returned by the Lords, should be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr.

Mr. *Eden* was not averse to the motion; but declared, that, if any alteration be returned by the Lords, which by affecting the duties might be considered as money-bills, he would insist on the usual attention being paid to these privileges of the Commons, which were heretofore considered as inviolable.

Mr. *Pitt* rose to lay claim to certain distinctions, of which the present case was clearly susceptible.

Mr. *Fox* said; he did not wish to anticipate discussion.

The money-bills were severally passed, *de die in diem*, till the end of the session.

Wednesday, July 21.

The *Attor. Gen.* moved for leave to annex new clauses to the Bill for imposing a tax on attorneys, which with much opposition were admitted.

Thursday, July 22.

Only 36 members. No business.

Friday 23.

Bill brought in for prohibiting the exportation of hay (see July Mag. p. 568.)

Mr. *Pitt*, as soon as the order of the day was read, rose to speak to the matter of privilege, as solely belonging to the Commons, and finding no precedent which exactly corresponded with the present case, but there being reason to suppose that it might become the foundation of an Act of Parliament, moved that the consideration of the 11th and 12th of the Irish Propositions be postponed for three months.

Mr. *Eden* was of opinion, that the 3d Resolution was as much within the description of money as the 11th and 12th, and therefore wished it to be included.

Mr. *Fox* was of opinion, that the interference of the Lords in any Resolution of the Commons respecting drawbacks, was an attack on the privileges of the House.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* said, that any matter that affected the alteration or duration of time, in respect to duties, had been hitherto considered as a privilege with which the Commons did not allow the Lords to interfere.

Mr. *Pitt*, after some farther debate, consented to include the 3d Resolution in his motion.

Mr. *Fox*, when the Clerk came to the 9th Resolution, wished to know, if he might have liberty to oppose the general system in this stage of the business; or whether it would be regular so to do on the report.

Mr. *Pitt*, in reply, said, the Rt. Hon. Gent. well knew in what stage of the business it would best answer his intention.

Mr. *Fox* then wished to know in what manner he (Mr. *Pitt*) meant to proceed.

Mr. *Pitt* very candidly acquainted him, that he first meant to hold a conference with the Lords; then to address the King *, acquainting his Majesty with the Resolutions and Amendments agreed upon; and then to bring in a bill grounded on these Resolutions; which bill should leave the matter open to the Parliament of Ireland, to accept or reject, as in their wisdom they should see fit. He would farther move to have it printed; and, at some distant period, to have it taken into consideration.

Mr. *Eden* called upon the Rt. Hon. Chancellor, to declare what he meant by a distant period.

Mr. *Pitt* could not exactly, he said, name the time, but believed it might be some day in October.

What passed farther on this occasion was immaterial. A conference was agreed to with the Lords, and the same persons named to manage it as on the former occasion (see p. 862)

Mr. *Pitt* acquainted the D. of Richmond, who managed on the part of the Lords, That the Commons had rejected some amendments made by their Lordships, and had brought in others in their stead, a copy of which he was desired to deliver to his Grace. The Duke nodded, and the conference ended.

Mr. *Pitt*, on his return, acquainted the House with what had passed; and that their Lordships would send an answer by their own messengers on Monday.

The Bill for prohibiting the exportation of hay was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Lords, by whom it was read the first, second, and third time; and in half an hour returned ready for the Royal Assent.

[*To be concluded in the* Supplement.]

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 5.

TO a few paragraphs in Mr. Boswell's entertaining and intelligent "Journey," give me leave to add some observations, premising, that, with all Dr. Johnson's excellent talents and virtues, it is melancholy to think how often the spirit of contradiction possessed him, when we see so many of his answers begin with the discouraging monosyllables, "No, Sir."

* See the Address, p. 661.

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"I told him, I had found out a perfect definition of human nature, as distinguished from the animal. An ancient philosopher said, Man was a "two-legged animal without feathers"—upon which his rival Sage had a Cock plucked bare, and set him down in the school before all the disciples, as a "Philosophic Man." Dr. Franklin said, Man was a "tool-making animal," which is very well; for no animal but man makes a thing, by means of which he can make another thing. But this applies to very few of the species. My definition of *Man* is, "a Cooking Animal." The beasts have memory, judgement, and all the faculties and passions of our mind, in a certain degree; but no beast is a cook. The trick of the monkey using the cat's paw to roast a chestnut, is only a piece of shrewd malice in that *turpissima bestia*, which humbles us so sadly by its similarity to us. Man alone can dress a good dish; and every man whatever is more or less a cook, in seasoning what he himself eats.—Your definition is good, said Mr. Burke, and I now see the full force of the common proverb, "There is *reason* in roasting of eggs."

On the same subject I recollect, that the Head of a House (now deceased) at Cambridge, in conversation (in the common room) with two "rival Sages" (still living), complimented himself on the sagacity of finding out this new and unexceptionable definition, viz. that Man is "an animal that draws an inference." His opponents demurred; and, soon after, seeing on a house, "*Wiseman, Drawing-Master*," they entered it, and put to him several questions as to his talents, till one of them asked him, "Whether he could *draw an inference?*" At this he seemed embarrassed, and frankly owned he could not draw without seeing or knowing the subject. They left him; and then meeting in Bridge street a large strong horse in the shafts of a brewer's dray, the other clapped him on the flank, and admired his strength; to which the drayman fully assented, till, at last, he was asked the same question, though in a different meaning, "Whether he thought his horse could *draw an inference?*" The drayman also was at a loss; but declared, that his horse, he was certain, was able to draw any thing *in reason*. They were now satisfied; and on entering again the combination-room, "Master," said they, "we are now fully convinced that your definition is stark naught; we have found a *man*, and a *Wiseman* too, who cannot draw an inference, and a *horse* who can."

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"A *big* book."

Mr. Boswell has made his friend (as in a few other passages) guilty of a *Scoticism*. An Englishman reads and writes a *large* book, and wears a *great* (not a *big* or *bag*) coat. In another place he has made Lord Monboddo not grammatical, e. g. 'you *was*,' for 'you *were*.'

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"—— a common saying, as of Bacon's Study at Oxford, that it would fall upon the most learned man."

Rather, it should have been said, as in a note on the following line in Dr. Johnson's "Vanity of Wishes," that it will fall "when a man greater than Bacon shall pass under it."

"And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head."

Rather, is it not said, that it would fall on a man more learned?

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"Upon the table [at Flora Macdonald's] in our room I found in the morning a slip of paper on which Dr. Johnson had written with a pencil these words:

"*Quantum cedat virtutibus aurum!*"

What he meant by writing them I cannot tell.

No? Strange! After saying before that "government had offered 30,000l. as a reward for apprehending" *the Wanderer*, and adding, that "that escape does much justice to the fidelity, humanity, and generosity of the Highlanders!"

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"Dr. Johnson said, the inscription [on Sir James Macdonald, in Sky, by Lord Lyttelton] should have been in Latin, as every thing intended to be universal and permanent should be."

If so, how often, in Sky, would scholars, or farmers, have read it? Dr. J. and Mr. B. were literary phænomena.

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"*Dun can* [a mountain in Rasay] is certainly a Danish name."

Surely rather Saxon, *Duna* being 'a valley,' and *coom*, or *comb*, 'a valley.' Thus *Coom Bank* is Lord Frederic Campbell's seat in Kent, and so is the name of *Duncombes* of Bucks, both from the same situation, 'a hill in a valley.'

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"Miss Flora Macdonald, &c."

It should have been remembered, that this celebrated lady, the Venus that concealed this Ascanius in a cloud, has long been an useful, loyal subject to King George, having two or three sons in the King's service.

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Portree has its name from King James V. having landed there in his tour through the Western Isles, *Ree* in Erse being King, as Re is in Italian; so it is Port-royal."

In like manner *King's Gate*, (formerly St. Bartholomew's) in Thanet, was so named from King Charles II. on his landing there in 1683.

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"I think highly of [Dr.] Campbell. In the first place he has very good parts. In the second place, he has very extensive reading; not, perhaps, what is properly called learning, but history, politics, and, in short, that popular knowledge which makes a man very useful. In the third place, he has learnt much by what is called the *vivâ vox*. He talks with a great many people."

Dr. Campbell was a circumstantial and entertaining story-teller, which sometimes he rather embellished, so that the writer of this once heard Dr. Johnson say, 'Campbell will lye, but he never lyes on paper.'

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"We had this morning a singular proof of Dr. Johnson's quick and retentive memory. Hay's translation of Martial was lying in a window. I said, I thought it was pretty well done, and shewed him a particular epigram of, I think ten, but am certain of eight lines. He read it, and tossed away the book, saying—"No, it is *not* pretty well." As I persisted in my opinion, he said, "Why, Sir, the original is thus—(and he repeated it;) and this man's translation is thus:"—and then he repeated that also, exactly, though he had never seen it before, and read it over only once, and that too without any intention of getting it by heart.

Apropos. Several years before, at old Cave's, at the old *Gate*, when Dr. Johnson was there in company with Miss Carter, Miss Mulso (now Chapone), &c. I recollect his repeating and admiring several of that author's moral Epigrams, particularly that ending with *Sera nimis vita est crastina, vive hodie*, translating them into his nervous English, and saying, 'That Martial has a *conglobation* of sense.'

On reading the whole of these *Johnsoniana*, these Xenophontic Apophthegms, or *Memorabilia*, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell seem the most agreeable associates that ever travelled together since the renowned Knight of La Mancha and his incomparable 'Squire; for the Rambler, with the Don's real virtue and knowledge, unites a much greater share of sanity, the first-rate talents, which all the world allows, and every power of enriching conversation: but then he *must* oracularly and magisterially dictate; all *must* hear at an awful distance, for he understands every thing, while he declaims with sovereign authority "in his little senate," in his circle of literature, whether *in the Hebrides*, or in Bolt court. To carry on the parallel a little further, he too had a Duke * who politely "mounted him on a stately steed," to him a Duchess * "was very attentive," and her daughter "eagerly listened," the old and the noble embraced "and called him son †," and the young and the fair "sat down upon his knee ‡." And, (not to mention, that, if Sancho could bray like an ass, Boswy can bellow like a cow §, and what "retort uncourteous" they both experienced,) to all the natural humour of the Knight's companion the friend of Johnson adds the delightful embellishment of the polite scholar, with the intelligent and feeling heart, and gains the affection, while he gratifies the imagination, of every reader. His esteem, attention, and deference for the honoured sage, whom he allured into the North, prove his goodness of heart, and his artless manner of relating the common incidents of their journey evinces his veracity. Boswell, the most entertaining of all Journalists, must be the first of Johnson's biographers; he will write *con amore*; and, having studied the very soul of his beloved friend, he is qualified to give the world an intellectual picture, with the history of this nation's greatest ornament, who, while he soared above the rest of mankind by his vast abilities, displays, notwithstanding, such foibles and human weaknesses as demonstrate that the state of humanity admits not of perfection.

JOHNSONOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

ON the N. side of the chancel of the church of Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, is an aisle belonging to the Wharton family, in which is a large monument of alabaster, consisting of a table six feet square, raised three feet and a half from the ground, and containing three figures, at full length, of Thomas, the first Lord Wharton, in the middle, under whose head is a bull's head, supposed by the common people to represent the devil in a vanquished posture; on his right side, Eleanor his first wife, and on his left his second wife Anne. About the table is the following legend:

Thomas Whartonus jaceo, hic utraque conjux:
Eleanora suum hinc, hinc habet Anna locum.
En tibi terra, tuum, carnes atque ossa resumo;
In cælos animas, tu, Deus alme, tuum.

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* Of Argyle.

† Countess Dowager of Eglintoune, aged 85. See p. 470.

‡ "A Highland beauty." See p. 322.

§ See p. 486.

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The following *jeu d' esprit* has been given as a translation of the above:

Here I, Thomas Wharton, do lie,
With Lucifer under my head,
And Nelly my wife hard by,
And Nancy as cold as lead:
O how can I speak without dread!
Who could my sad fortune abide!
With one devil under my head,
And another laid close on each side.

OPINIONS OF PERSONS AND BOOKS *,
BY DR. JOHNSON AND MR. BOSWELL.

Sir William Forbes, now of Pitsligo, [is] a man of whom too much good cannot be said; who, with distinguished abilities, and application to his profession of a banker, is at once a good companion and a good Christian; which I think is saying enough.

Lord Chief Baron Orde. This respectable English judge will be long remembered in Scotland, where he built an elegant house, and lived in it magnificently. His own ample fortune, with the addition of his salary, enabled him to be splendidly hospitable.

"*Dr. Beattie* has written like a man conscious of the truth, and feeling his own strength. Treating your adversary with respect, is giving him an advantage to which he is not entitled... Treating your adversary with respect, is striking soft in a battle. And as to *Hume*,—a man who had so much conceit as to tell all mankind they had been bubbled for ages, and he is the wise man who sees better than they—a man who has so little scrupulosity as to venture to oppose those principles which have been thought necessary to human happiness—is he to be surprised if another man comes and laughs at him? If he is the great man he thinks himself, all this cannot hurt: it is like throwing peas against a rock."

"*Swift* is clear, but he is shallow. In coarse humour, he is inferior to Arbuthnot; in delicate humour, he is inferior to Addison. So he is inferior to his contemporaries, without putting him against the whole world. I doubt if the Tale of a Tub was his; it has so much more thinking, more knowledge, more power, more colour, than any of the works which are indisputably his. If it was his, I shall only say, he was *impar sibi*."

Sir Alexander Dick, whose amiable character, and ingenious and cultivated mind, is so generally known (he was then on the verge of seventy, and is now eighty-one, with his faculties entire, his heart warm, and his temper gay).

Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, who is one of the best philologists in Great Britain, who has written papers in the *World*, and a variety of other works, in prose and in verse, both Latin and English, pleased Dr. Johnson highly.

I have given a sketch of *Dr. Johnson* (see p. 756). My readers may wish to know a little of his fellow-traveller. Think, then, of a gentleman of ancient blood, the pride of which was his predominant passion. He was then in his thirty-third year, and had been about four years happily married. His inclination was to be a soldier; but his father, a respectable Judge, had pressed him into the profession of the law. He had travelled a good deal, and seen many varieties of human life. He had thought more than any body supposed, and had a pretty good stock of general learning and knowledge. He had all Dr. Johnson's principles, with some degree of relaxation. He had rather too little, than too much prudence; and, his imagination being lively, he often said things of which the effect was very different from the intention. He resembled sometimes

"The best good man, with the worst-natur'd Muse."

He cannot deny himself the vanity of finishing with the encomium of Dr. Johnson, whose friendly partiality to the companion of his Tour, represents him as one 'whose acuteness would help my enquiry, and whose gaiety of conversation, and civility of manners, are sufficient to counteract the inconveniences of travel, in countries less hospitable than we have passed.'

"We were attended only by my man, *Joseph Ritter*, a Bohemian; a fine stately fellow above six feet high, who had been over a great part of Europe, and spoke many languages. He was the best servant I ever saw in my life. Let not my readers disdain his introduction! for Dr. Johnson gave him this character: 'Sir, he is a civil man, and a wise man.'

In *Dr. Watson*, a professor here [at St. Andrew's], the historian of Philip II. we found a well-informed man, of very amiable manners. Dr. Johnson, after they were acquainted, said, 'I take great delight in him.'

I happened to ask where *John Knox* was buried. Dr. Johnson burst out, 'I hope in the highway. I have been looking at his reformations. Knox had set on a mob, without knowing where it should end. Differing from a man in doctrine is no reason why a man should pull his house about his ears.'

I knew *Lord Monboddo* and he did not love each other; yet I was unwilling not to visit his Lordship; and was also curious to see them together. There were several points of similarity between them; learning, clearness of head, precision of speech, and a love of research on many subjects which people in general do not investigate. Foote paid Lord Monboddo the compliment of saying, that he was an Elzevir edition of Johnson.

At Laurence Kirk our great grammarian *Ruddiman* was once schoolmaster. We respectfully remembered that excellent man and eminent scholar, by whose labours a know-

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* The passages marked ["] are Dr. Johnson's—the others Mr. Boswell's.

knowledge of the Latin language will be preserved in Scotland, if it shall be preserved at all. Lord Gardenston, one of our judges, collected money to raise a monument to him at this place, which I hope will be well executed. I know my father gave five guineas towards it.

"*Sir Joshua Reynolds* is the most invulnerable man I know; the man with whom, if you should quarrel, you would find the utmost difficulty how to abuse."

Mr. Fraser is the worthy son of a worthy father, the late Lord Strichen, one of our judges, to whose kind notice I was much obliged. Lord Strichen was not only honest, but highly generous; for, after his succession to the family estate, he paid a large sum of debts contracted by his predecessors, which he was not under any obligation to pay.

"I had a kindness for *Derrick*, and have often said, that, if his letters had been written by one of a more established name, they would have been thought very pretty letters."

"*Bacon*, in writing his "History of Henry VII." does not seem to have consulted any [records], but to have just taken what he found in other histories, and blended it with what he learnt by contradiction."

He told us, "he had sent *Derrick* to Dryden's relations, to gather materials for his Life; and he believed Derrick had got all that he himself should have got; but it was nothing. He added, he had a kindness for Derrick, and was sorry he was dead."

"I look upon M'Pherson's *Fingal* to be as gross an imposition as ever the world was troubled with. Had it been really an ancient work, a true specimen how men thought at that time, it would have been a curiosity of the first rate. As a modern production, it is nothing. He has found names, and stories, and phrases, nay passages in old songs, and with them has blended his own compositions, and so made what he gives to the world as a translation of an ancient poem."

"*Forbes* wrote very well; but I believe he wrote before episcopacy was quite extinguished."—And then pausing a little, he said, "Yes, you have Wishart AGAINST Repentance *."

"Lord *Powiscourt* laid a wager, in France, that he would ride a great many miles in a certain short time. The French academicians set to work, and calculated that, from the resistance of the air, it was impossible. His lordship however performed it."

Dr. Johnson said, "*Shenstone* was a good layer-out of land, but would not allow him to approach excellence as a poet. He said, he believed he had tried to read all his Love Pastorals, but did not get through them. I repeated the stanza,

She gaz'd as I slowly withdrew;
My path I could hardly discern;
So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me return.

He said, "that seems to be pretty."

"*Hammond's* Elegies," he said, "were poor things." He spoke contemptuously of our lively and elegant, though too licentious, Lyrick bard, Hanbury Williams, and said, 'he had no fame, but from boys who drank with him.'"

"He told us, the first time he saw Dr. *Young* was at the house of Mr. Richardson, the author of *Clarissa*. He was sent for, that the Doctor might read to him his *Conjectures on Original Composition*, which he did, and Dr. Johnson made his remarks; and he was surprised to find Young receive as novelties what he thought very common maxims. He said, he believed Young was not a great scholar, nor had studied regularly the art of writing; that there were very fine things in his *Night Thoughts*, though you could not find twenty lines together without some extravagance. He repeated two passages from his *Love of Fame*,—the characters of Brunetta and Stella, which he praised highly. He said, Young pressed him much to come to Wellwyn. He always intended it; but never went. He was sorry when Young died. The cause of quarrel between Young and his son, he told us, was, that his son insisted Young should turn away a clergyman's widow, who lived with him, and who, having acquired great influence over the father, was saucy to the son. Dr. Johnson said, she could not conceal her resentment at him, for saying to Young, that 'an old man should not resign himself to the management of any body.'—I asked him, if there was any improper connection between them?—'No, Sir, no more than between two statues.—He was past fourscore, and she a very coarse woman. She read to him, and, I suppose, made his coffee, and frothed his chocolate, and did such things as an old man wished to have done for him.'"

"Though *Garrick* had more opportunities than almost any man to keep the publick in mind of him, by exhibiting himself to such numbers, he would not have had so much reputation, had he not been so much attacked."

He told me, "he did not know who was the author of the *Adventures of a Guinea*, but that the bookseller had sent the first volume to him in manuscript, to have his opinion if it should be printed; and he thought it should."

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* This was a dexterous mode of description, for the purpose of his argument; for what he alluded to was, a Sermon published by the learned Dr. William Wishart, formerly principal of the college at Edinburgh, to warn men *against* confiding in a death-bed *repentance*, of the inefficacy of which he entertained notions very different from those of Dr. Johnson.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR former notice of the artless draft I sent you of the Yellow Steeple at Trim, encourages me to trouble you with a coarse view* of another ancient building in the neighbourhood of the same steeple. It is a rough prospect of part of the remains of the ancient Monastery Church of the Carmelites, at Athloy, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, and within which the inhabitants have constructed their present parochial church. I am not a draughtsman, nor pretend to be such; and can recommend the inclosed scratch to you no otherwise than by assuring you that it is a just representation, although taken some years since. The tracery window at the East end has been since destroyed, and the branched and upright work all taken away; not to adorn any other edifice, but to lie scattered in the churchyard, where the inattention of the inhabitants suffers what is now left of it to remain exposed to every injury that can arise from accident or depredation. It certainly deserved a better fate, having been uncommonly light and elegant; but in its present wretched state it was impracticable to trace the course of the upright pillars, or the ramifications of the upper branches. Close by this window are two very ancient tombs, one on each side, (the Northern one shewn in this sketch,) with very long Latin inscriptions, now hardly to be made out: and within the South aile, whose walls are here represented, are other antique monuments, some without inscriptions, and some with mutilated figures. In the vault of one of these tombs the covering flag fell in, and discovered a corpse which had protruded hair through all the interstices of the coffin. I saw it in such state about twenty years ago, since which time I have not been in that country; or I should endeavour to copy some of the monumental inscriptions I have mentioned, so far as in my power to make out: and infirmity will not now permit my undertaking such a journey.

Should this appear sufficiently material to engage a column of your valuable Compilation, I shall not make any apology for transmitting it. A. M. T.

MR. URBAN,

IF it be not contrary to any law you have prescribed to yourself to admit a review of other Reviewers (yourself being in part a Reviewer), one might solicit a corner in your useful Miscellany to defend a late departed friend and antiquary against the puny insinuations of the Critical Reviewers, who have discharged their shafts through the XXIIId Number of the Bibl. Brit. Top. at the very ingenious and accurate Compiler of the "History and Antiquities of Hawsted." (See Vol. LIV. p. 678.) As well might one suppose that the history of a county can be of no use out of the county, as that the History in question may afford pleasure only to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the place: or that it is impossible a review of ancient manners, and a recital of improvements in arts and sciences should be interesting to the kingdom at large. Why then spend so much time on the ancient state of a monastery, or the progress of a Roman road, and brand a parochial history, which might serve as a plan for such compositions, as uninteresting to the public at large, and the mere effusion of local attachment. Not to insist that, as the work was published above a year ago, it is unfair to abuse it now the author is unable to speak for himself. If there be a false delicacy in criticising living authors, surely there is a high indecorum in abusing departed ones.

E. P.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

AS you occasionally insert seals in the corners of your miscellaneous plates, I send you two, that have been some time since engraven for private use, from the cabinet of your old friend Mr. Jacob of Faversham. The first of them, found at Oare near Faversham, (*plate* II. *fig.* 7.) is inscribed, S. FRATERNITATIS DOMUS DE HUNDHSLOVE, and belongs to the convent of friars of the order of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of captives, subsisting at Hounslow, co. Middlesex, before 3 Edward I. See Tanner's Notitia Monast. p. 317.

The other (*fig.* 8), which the late Dr. Ducarel, who was himself official as well as commissary of Canterbury, esteemed curious, is, S. OFFICIALITATIS ECCL. XPI CANTUAR. VACANTIS SEDE. Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

†‡† *Fig* 9, in the same plate, which has been sent by a correspondent who found it at Glastonbury, is inscribed, S. AD CAUSAS JOH'IS DEI GRA. EPI ASAVENSIS. Of this hereafter.

Fig. 10, though inserted at a friend's request, is only a merchant's mark.

1st.

* See plate II. fig. 7.

148. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of* London. *Vol. LXXV. For the Year* 1785. *Part II.* 4to.

ART. XVI. *Of the Rotatory Motion of a Body of any Form whatever, revolving, without Restraint, about any Axis passing through its Center of Gravity. By Mr.* John Landen, *F. R. S.*

After mentioning the polar evagation of the earth, it is added, that, "in other "planets, the tracks of polar evagation "may, from a similar cause, be very "different. The theory above ex-"plained evidently proves, that their "axes of rotation may possibly vary "greatly in position merely through the "*inertia of matter*; whilst Providence "has so ordered it, that the position of "the axes of rotation of this planet "shall, by that cause, be but very little "altered." But this theory cannot be explained without diagrams.

ART. XVII. *Description of a new Marine Animal. In a Letter from Mr.* Everard Home, *Surgeon, to* John Hunter, *Esq. F. R. S. With a Postscript by Mr.* Hunter, *containing Anatomical Remarks upon the same.*

This sea animal, which came from Barbadoes, Mr. Home thought "a non-"descript." But Mr. Hunter had before received the same animal from St. Vincent's. The former "was found on "the S. E. coast, close to Charles Fort, "about a mile from Bridge Town, in "some shoal water, separated from the "sea by the stones and sand thrown up "by the dreadful hurricane of 1780. It "is a shell-fish, and is almost entirely "inclosed in the brain-stone. When in "search of food, these animals throw "out two cones, with membranes twist-"ed round them in a spiral manner, "which have a loose fringed edge, look-"ing at the bottom of the sea like two "flowers; and in this state they were "discovered. The animal, when taken "out of the shell, including the two "cones and their membranes, is five "inches in length; of which the body "is three inches and three quarters, and "the apparatus for catching its prey, "which may be considered as its tenta-"cula, about an inch and a quarter."—For other particulars, and the anatomical remarks, we must refer to the article. Two drawings, in two different states, are annexed.

ART. XVIII. *A Description of a new System of Wires in the Focus of a Telescope, for observing the comparative right Ascensions and Declinations of celestial Objects; together with a Method of investigating the same when observed by the Rhombus, though it happen not to be truly in an equatorial Position. By the Rev.* Francis Wollaston, *LL. B. F. R. S.*

By a paper in last year's Transactions (see vol. LIV. p. 840) it was expected that the writer would have added some farther observations on that constellation [Corona Borealis], of which he then gave a rough map. The difficulties which disappointed his hopes have led to what appears to him an improvement in the instrument with which to pursue his observations. But it is too mathematical and abstruse for common readers, and requires a diagram. It may be proper, however, to inform those who use the rhombus, that a new formula has been contrived by the author's son, now mathematical lecturer at Sidney College, Cambridge, for investigating the comparative right ascensions and declinations of stars observed by it, when the instrument is not placed truly in the plane of the equator. A formula, that had long been wished.

ART. XIX. *An Account of a Stag's Head and Horns, found at* Alport, *in the Parish of* Youlgreave, *in the County of* Derby. *By the Rev.* Robert Barker, *B. D.*

In a quarry of that kind of stone called Tuft *, at about four or six feet below the surface, in the solid part of the rock, several fragments of horns and bones of animals, and in particular a very large stag's head, with two antlers upon each horn, were inclosed in it, in perfect preservation. The dimensions are given, and the horns are uncommonly large.

ART. XX. *An Account of the sensitive Quality of the Tree* Averrhoa Carambola. *By* Robert Bruce, *M. D.* [*of* Calcutta.]

This tree, so named by Linnæus, "called in Bengal the Camruc, or "Camrunga, is possessed of a power "similar to those species of Mimosa "which are termed sensitive plants. Its "leaves, on being touched, move very "perceptibly." Some peculiar properties are added. Two other plants, as species of this genus, are mentioned by Linnæus: the *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, which this writer has not seen, and the *Averr-*

* "Tuft is a stone formed by the deposit left by water passing through beds of sticks, roots, vegetables, &c.; of which there is a large stratum at Matlock-bath in this county."

boa Acida, which (he says) "does not "seem to belong to the same class, nor "do its leaves possess any of the mov-"ing properties of the Carambola."

ART. XXI. *An Account of some Experiments on the Loss of Weight in Bodies on being melted or heated.* By George Fordyce, *M. D. F. R. S.*

The experiment here related (there seems only one) "appears" to the writer "conclusive in determining the loss of "weight in ice when thawed into wa-"ter, and subject to the least fallacy of "any he has hitherto made, in shewing "the loss of weight in ice on being "heated." And 1. he observes, "Heat "certainly diminishes the attractions "of cohesion, chemistry, magnetism, "and electricity; 2. the ice gained "an eighth part of a grain on being "cooled to 12 degrees of Fahrenheit's "thermometer."—In short, it is "prov-"ed, that water gains weight on being "frozen."

ART. XXII. *Sketches and Descriptions of three simple Instruments for drawing Architecture and Machinery in Perspective.* By Mr. James Peacock.

ART. XXIII. *Experiments on Air.* By Henry Cavendish, *Esq. F. R.* and *A. SS.*

Both these require diagrams.

ART. XXIV. *An Account of the Measurement of a Base on* Hounslow-heath. By *Major-General* William Roy, *F.R. and A. SS.*

This very skilful engineer, in his Introduction, after premising the great use of accurate surveys, as works of great public utility, both for internal improvement and plans of defence, mentions the idea of first making a map of the Highlands, in 1747, by the late Lieut.-Gen. Watson, a work still in manuscript, and unfinished; a general survey of the whole island, at the public cost, was in contemplation by Government in 1763, under the direction of himself, but was prevented by many unforeseen obstacles, and at last by the unfortunate American war; till the peace of 1783 affording a proper opportunity, the General, for his own private amusement, undertook "to measure a base of 7744 3 feet, across the fields between the Jews Harp, near Marybone, and Black Lane, near Pancras, as a foundation for a series of triangles, carried on at the same time for determining the relative situations of the most remarkable steeples, and other places, in and about the capital, with regard to each other, and the Royal Observatory at Greenwich;" and hinting at a revival of the almost forgotten scheme of 1763, had in view the principal object "to facilitate the comparison of the observations, made by the lovers of astronomy, within the limits of the projected survey, viz. Richmond and Harrow, on the West, and Shooter's Hill and Wansted, on the East." But a more important and public operation, while he was making his computations, superseded, at present, his private observations, a Memoir of M. Cassini de Thury being transmitted, in October 1783, by the French ambassador, Count d'Adhemar, to Mr. Fox, then secretary of state, "setting forth the great advantages that "would accrue to astronomy by carry-"ing a series of triangles from the neigh-"bourhood of London to Dover, there "to be connected with those already "executed in France; by which com-"bined operations the relative situations "of the two most famous observatories in "Europe, Greenwich and Paris, would "be more accurately ascertained than "they are at present."—This memoir having been transmitted by the Secretary of State to the President of the Royal Society, Gen. Roy was desired to execute the operation, with the gracious approbation, and at the generous expence, of his Majesty, the lover, patron, and encourager of science. Of this operation, "the first of the kind ever undertaken in this country, on any extensive scale," an accurate account is here given, i. e. the first part, at present, only, viz. "the choice and mea-"surement of the base, with every pos-"sible care and attention, as the founda-"tion of the work." But, however curious and interesting the event to astronomers, engineers, and the publick in general, the process is too abstruse, copious, and mathematical, for us more fully to enter into it, than shortly to mention in general, that on April 16, 1784, the "choice of the base" was fixed on Hounslow-heath, as, in many respects, a most eligible situation, at a place called King's Arbour, at the N. W. extremity of the Heath, between Cranford-bridge and Longford, by Hanworth-park and Hanworth-farm, finishing at Hampton Poor-house, near Bushy-park, at the S. E. extremity, distant upwards of five miles, Mr. Cavendish and Dr. Blagden accompanying the President; that soldiers, instead of country-labourers, very properly and frugally were

were obtained and employed, "in "tracing the base, clearing the ground, "&c." that "a steel chain, 100 feet "in length, with deal rods, of well-"seasoned Riga rod-wood, of about 20 "feet in length, a brass standard scale, 42 "inches long, and method of laying "off the lengths of the deal rods, stands "for the measuring rods, boning tele-"scope and rods, cup and tripod for "preserving the point upon the ground "where the measurement was discon-"tinued at night, and resumed next "morning, and wheels for terminating, "in a permanent manner, the extremi-"ties of the base," with their constructions, uses, and modes of application, are fully explained and drawn. The execution is then shewn by the journal of their proceedings from day to day, by "a rough measurement of the base with the chain, and determining the relative heights of the stations by means of the telescopic spirit level; by measuring the base with the deal rods, and, on account of their expansion, by ultimately making use of glass rods (as described) to determine the length of the base, and continuing the measurement with the glass rods alone."—August 31, the party was discharged, and the apparatus removed. The microscopic pyrometer is also described, and an account of the experiments with it, to determine the expansion of the metals concerned. But the ultimate determination of the length of the base, with a general table, &c. cannot be abstracted. Both for the theoretical and practical parts of this laborious undertaking, too much praise cannot be ascribed.—M. Cassini's memoir, and the Astronomer Royal's remarks on what is alleged therein concerning the uncertainty of the respective situations of the two observatories, are promised in the sequel.—For this very scientific performance the General has been complimented with Sir Godfrey Copley's annual gold medal.

ART. XXV. *Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at* Lyndon *in* Rutland, 1784. *By* Thomas Barker, *Esq. Also of the Rain at* South Lambeth, Surrey; *and at* Selbourn *and* Fyfield, Hampshire. *Communicated by* Thomas White, *Esq. F. R. S.*

With this Register, which cannot be abstracted, and with the "Presents "made to the Royal Society from Au-"gust 1784 to June 1785, with the "Names of the Donors," the volume concludes.

149. *A History of the Siege of* Gibraltar; *with an Account of that Garrison from the earliest Periods. By* John Drinkwater, *Captain of the late Seventy-second Regiment, or Royal* Manchester *Volunteers.* 4to.

THE siege of Gibraltar, in modern times, will be much more remarkable than the ancient one of Troy; but where is a Homer to sing and applaud it? Plain prose, however, is sufficient, and fiction and imagery are superfluous. An unaffected and authentic narrative here celebrates, and will convey to posterity, those unconquered heroes,

"*Quos neque Tydides nec Larissæus* "*Achilles,*" *&c.*

The plates are as follows: "Charts "of the Coasts of Barbary, Spain, and "Portugal, and of the Bay of Gibral-"tar. West and North Views of Gib-"raltar, and View of the Straits. Plan "of the Sortie; [why not 'Sally?'] "East View of Gibraltar. View and "Plan of the grand Attack; and View "of the Spanish Batteries."—As our readers have not been before so well acquainted as by this author with those interesting particulars, *quorum pars magna fuit*, yet as they have a general idea of them, we will not again fight the battles, and once more slay the dead; we will only present them with a small episode, or anecdote, that seems quite new and remarkable. It occurred during the "attack with the floating "batteries."

"Before the garrison had well discovered the force of their new visitors, an occurrence happened, which, though trifling in itself, I trust I shall be excused for inserting. When the van of the combined fleet had entered the bay, and the soldiers in town were attentively viewing the ships, alleging, amongst other reasons for their arrival, that the British fleet must undoubtedly be in pursuit; on a sudden a general huzza was given, and all, to a man, cried out, the British Admiral was in their rear, as a signal for a fleet was hoisted upon our signal-house pole. For some moments the flattering idea was indulged; but our hopes were soon damped by the sudden disappearance of the signal. We were afterwards informed, by the guard at that post, that what our creative fancies had imagined to be a flag, was nothing more than an *Eagle*, which, after several evolutions, had perched a few minutes on the westernmost pole, and then flew away towards the east. Though less superstitious than the ancient Romans, many could not help fancying it a favourable omen to the garrison; and the event of the succeeding day justified the prognostication."

It should be added, that this history has

has the highest sanction and encouragement, being dedicated to the king by permission, published by a numerous subscription, and patronised by the principal officers of the garrison.

150. *The* Bhăgvăt-Gēēta, *or, Dialogues of* Krĕĕshnă *and* Arjöön; *in Eighteen Lectures; with Notes. Translated from the Original, in the* Sănskrĕĕt, *or ancient Language of the* Brāhmăns. *By* Charles Wilkins, *Senior Merchant in the Service of the Honourable the* East India *Company, on their* Bengal *Establishment.* 4to.

MR. HASTINGS, the late governor-general of Bengal, is highly meritorious for attempting to introduce the knowledge of Hindoo literature into the European world, as the present work will evince.

"The following work is published "under the authority of the Court of "Directors of the East India Company, "by the particular desire and recommendation of the Governor-general "of India; whose letter to the Chairman "of the Company will fully explain the "motives for its publication, and furnish the best testimony of the fidelity, "accuracy, and merit of the translator.

"The antiquity of the original, and "the veneration in which it hath been "held for so many ages, by a very considerable portion of the human race, "must render it one of the greatest curiosities ever presented to the literary "world."—Such is an "Advertisement" prefixed.

In the Letter, by Mr. Hastings, above-mentioned and recommended, dated "Banaris, Oct. 4, 1784," this "very "curious specimen of the literature, "mythology, and morality of the ancient Hindoos," is styled "An epi-"sodical Extract from Măhābhărăt," a most voluminous poem, affirmed to have been written upwards of 4000 years ago by Krĕĕshnă Dwypayen Veiâs, a learned Bramin; to whom is also attributed the compilation of "The Four Vêdes, or "Bêdes," the only existing original Scriptures of the religion of Brahmâ; and the composition of all the Poorâns, which are to this day taught in their schools, and venerated as poems of divine inspiration. Among these, and of superior estimation to the rest, is ranked the Măhābhărăt.—It contains the genealogy and general history of Bhaurut, so called from Bhurrut, its founder; the epithet Mahâ, or Great, being prefixed in token of distinction; but its more particular object is to relate the dissentions and wars of the two great collateral branches of it, called the Koorus and Pandoos, both lineally descended, in the second degree, from Veĭchĕĕtrăvĕĕrya, their common ancestor, by their respective fathers, Dreetrarashtra and Pandoo.—Mr. Hastings, "an unlettered man," he says, bespeaks an indulgence for the language, sentiments, manners, and morality, so different from a system of society, from "our revealed "tenets of religion and moral duty," with some other excuses for occasional obscurity, absurdity, redundancy, &c; but, on the whole, with such "deductions, or rather qualifications," he hesitates "not "to pronounce the Gēēta a performance of great originality; of a sublimity of conception, reasoning, and "diction, almost unequalled; and a "single exception, among all the known "religions of mankind, of a theology "accurately corresponding with that of "the Christian dispensation, and most "powerfully illustrating its fundamental doctrines.—I should not fear to "place, in opposition to the best French "versions of the most admired passages "of the Iliad or Odyssey, or of the Ist "and VIth books of our own Milton, "highly as I venerate the latter, the "English translation of the Măhābhărăt." In this few will agree with him.

Mr. Wilkins, the translator, is highly commended, Mr. H. informs us, for his ingenuity, his attainment of the Persian and Bengal languages, and his study of the Sănskrĕĕt. More than a third of the Măhābhărăt, of which the whole contains near 100,000 metrical stanzas, he has translated, and "through the medium of another language the Governor ventures to answer for its accuracy and fidelity; and the elegance, "by the specimen, speaks for itself."

"The dialogue," says the translator, "is supposed to have passed between "Krĕĕshnă, an incarnation of the Deity, "and his pupil and favourite, Arjöön, "one of the five sons of Pandöö, who is "said to have reigned about 5000 years "ago, &c. which the Brahmans esteem "to contain all the grand mysteries of "their religion," and nothing but the mildness of our government, and the attention to the learned men of their order, could have enabled the translator to have procured this work, so carefully are the grand mysteries of their religion concealed from those of a different persuasion, and even from their own vulgar. The doctrine of the unity of the Godhead

Godhead seems the principal design, in opposition to idolatrous sacrifices and the worship of images.

The subjects of the lectures are as follows: "I. The Grief of Arjöön. "II. Of the Nature of the Soul, and "Speculative Doctrines. III. Of "Works. IV. Of the Forsaking of "Works. V. Of Forsaking the Fruits "of Works. VI. Of the Exercise of "the Soul. VII. Of the Principles of "Nature and the Vital Spirit. VIII. "Of Pöörööshh. IX. Of the Chief of "Science, and Prince of Science. X. "Of the Diversity of the Divine Na-"ture. XI. Display of the Divine Na-"ture in the Form of the Universe. "XII. Of serving the Deity in his vi-"sible and invisible Forms. XIII. "Explanation of the Terms Kshētrā, "and Kshētrā-Gnā. XIV. Of the "Three Göön, or Qualities. XV. Of "Pöörööshötämā. XVI. Of Good and "Evil Destiny. XVII. Of Faith di-"vided into Three Species. And, "XVIII. Of Forsaking the Fruits of "Action for obtaining Eternal Salva-"tion." With Notes.

We will give, as a specimen, the conclusion of the XIth.

"Arjöön.

"Having regarded thee as my friend, I forcibly called thee Krēēshmā, Yādāvā, Friend! but, alas! I was ignorant of this thy greatness, because I was blinded by my affection and presumption. Thou hast, at times also, in sport been treated ill by me; in thy recreations, in thy bed, on thy chair, and at thy meals; in private and in public; for which, O Being inconceivable, I humbly crave thy forgiveness.

"Thou art the father of all things, animate and inanimate; thou art the sage instructor of the whole, worthy to be adored! There is none like unto thee; where then, in the three worlds, is there one above thee? Wherefore I bow down; and, with my body prostrate upon the ground, crave thy mercy, Lord! worthy to be adored; for thou shouldst bear with me, even as a father with his son, a friend with his friend, a lover with his beloved. I am well pleased with having beheld things before never seen; yet my mind is overwhelmed with awful fear. Have mercy then, O heavenly Lord! O mansion of the universe! And shew me thy celestial form. I wish to behold thee with the diadem on thy head, and thy hands armed with club and Chākrā *; assume then, O God of a thousand arms, image of the universe! thy four-armed form *.

"Krēēshnā.

"Well pleased, O Arjöön, I have shewn thee, by my divine power, this my supreme form the universe in all its glory, infinite and eternal, which was never seen by any one except thyself †; for no one, O valiant Kooroo, in the three worlds, except thyself, can such a sight of me obtain; nor by the Vēds, nor sacrifices, nor profound study; nor by charitable gifts, nor by deeds, nor by the most severe mortifications of the flesh. Having beholden my form, thus awful, be not disturbed, nor let thy faculties be confounded. When thou art relieved from thy fears, and thy mind is restored to peace, then behold this thy wondrous form again.

"Sānjāy.

"The son of Vāsöödēv having thus spoken unto Arjöön, shewed him again his natural form; and having re-assumed his milder shape, he presently asswaged the fears of the affrighted Arjöön.

"Arjöön.

"Having beheld thy placid human shape, I am again collected; my mind is no more disturbed; and I am once returned to my natural shape.

"Krēēshnā.

"Thou hast beholden this my marvellous shape, so very difficult to be seen, which even the Dēws ‡ are constantly anxious to behold. But I am not to be seen, as thou hast seen me, even by the assistance of the Vēds, by mortifications, by sacrifices, by charitable gifts; but I am to be seen, to be known in truth, and to be obtained by means of that worship which is offered up to me alone; and he goeth unto me whose works are done for me; who esteemeth me supreme; who is my servant only; who hath abandoned all consequences, and who liveth amongst all men without hatred."

Even in the above short passage many expressions are similar to some in our Scriptures. Of the Briarean figures above mentioned we have heard much lately in the island Elephanta (see p. 900).

One blemish, as Mr. H. observes, will be found, viz. "the attempt to de-"scribe spiritual existences by terms "and images which appertain to cor-"poreal forms;" as will appear to all who read the Gēētā. Witness, among others, the Briarean idols.

* "A kind of *discus*, with a sharp edge, hurled in battle from the point of the forefinger, for which there is a hole in the centre."

* "In which the Deity is usually represented in his incarnations."

† "*Thy*self should include his brothers, who were also saved."

‡ Qu. Deified Saints.

151. *Remarks on the Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, in a Letter to* James Boswell, *Esq.* 1785. 8vo.

THE Remarker's objections to the hero of Mr. Boswell's Journal are, his want of universal knowledge, energy of language, and philosophical penetration into human nature; that he was not a good poet; nor a friend to America, nor to Presbyterianism. To the Journalist he objects his Vanity, Indecency to an old Erse woman, (from which the Doctor himself was not exempt,) and Vulgarity of Expression. To the Maxims interspersed in the Journal he objects a justification of duelling on principles of honour, and a defence of gratitude existing "among *gross* people."

We farther learn from these 27 pages, that the writer of them is a man of taste, an American, a Presbyterian, and a man of honour; that Mr. B. is a vain, impudent, proud pedant; and that the part of his Journal "generally interesting" is the adventures of Prince Charles Edward.

As his friend's verse is rather better than his own prose, we will add, however, an Elegy on the loss of Dr. Johnson's oak-stick:

"Attend, ye lovers of the Muse's strain,
Who mourn in secret at the tale of woe;
Whose tender bosoms, if a wretch complain,
At once with every social feeling glow.

"Oh! hear the sorrows of a plaintive bard;
No vulgar subject claims your pitying tear;
Lost is my favourite walking-stick and yard*,
On which I lean'd for many a circling year.

"By that supported, up the mountain's height
Full oft I clamber'd at the break of day;
With that I travell'd through the gloom of night,
Nor started if a villain cross'd my way.

"By all 'twas noted for its make and size,
The like ne'er grew throughout the Hebrides,
Where nought but hills and deserts meet our eyes,
Unclothed with verdure, unadorn'd with trees.

"Alas! to ease me of its weight, one day
I simply gave it to a Scottish cull,
And while we journey'd on our dreary way,
From him 'twas stolen by a thief of Mull†.

"If e'er again I grasp it in my hand,
I'll safely hold it till I reach my home;
Then in some fam'd museum it shall stand,
And be reverd for ages long to come.

"But ah! unconscious of its native worth,
That wretch may burn it, in a fit of rage,
Or madly cry, when fir'd with social mirth,
This stick was stolen from a London sage.

"Weep, reader, weep with me my luckless fate,
And, if a Scotsman, ne'er of Scotland boast,
Of all the knaves, a *Highland knave* I hate;
Of all the thieves, a *Scottish thief* the most."

* "Mr. Boswell tells us it had the properties of a yard, having a nail driven in at the length of one foot, and another at the length of three feet."

† "Vide p. 139 of the Journal."

152. *A Year's Journey through the* Pais Bas *and* Austrian Netherlands. *By* Philip Thicknesse. 2 *Vols.* 8vo. 1784.

THIS work consists of XXX Letters, dated from Brussels, Spa, &c.; with one from the Hermitage near Bath. Most of them are replete with entertainment and information, though on these *viæ tritæ* much new cannot be expected.—"Few indeed," says the author, "have been wrote [written] by a man who made the tour turned of his grand climacteric," or, as the French more delicately express it, *of a certain age*; but, he adds, "there is a kind of knowledge which such men of inferior understanding, of threescore years or more, acquire, which younger men, of better sense, may, nay do, overlook."——*Caveat Viator* is the maxim of these Letters, as many of them detect various cheats and artifices of the high and the low. Into them, however, we will not enter, nor make ourselves a party with Mr. Thicknesse either against his noble son, or his ignoble *aubergiste* at Calais, or our brother Reviewers. Some miscellaneous extracts, which we will add, will be much more pleasing to the generality of our readers.

"When Mr. Garrick shewed Dr. Johnson his fine house, gardens, statues, pictures, &c. at Hampton-*Court* *, what ideas did it awaken in the mind of that great and good man! Instead of a flattering compliment, which was expected, "Ah! David, David," said the Doctor (clapping his hand upon the little man's shoulder), "these are the things, "David, which make a death-bed terrible."

Abbé Mann, an English gentleman, a member of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, figures in some of these Letters; but the principal circumstance attending him is his having escaped his usual fits of the gout, and been perfectly free from it five years, by taking four pills from the inspissated juice of

* Qu. Hampton?

hemlock

hemlock and wolfsbane, by Dr. Storck's prescription. Mr. Thicknesse adds, that "though he is no doctor, he has a "natal right to prescribe for the benefit "of his friends, being a seventh son, "without a daughter between."—The Abbé says, that "the hellebore of Vi-"enna (the white is the best) is infi-"nitely superior to ours."

The black-legs of Spa present a dark picture; and not one young Englishman of fashion, while our traveller was there, did not suffer by them, but the son of Sir Edward A——y, "one of the most "virtuous and respectable characters in "Great Britain."

"The present king of S——n lately visited the waterfall of Coo (sixty feet high), but not content with the downfall of a dog or two, he bargained with a farmer to send down his cow, which only broke her leg; a second souse was then stipulated for, upon terms almost as hard, on the part of the farmer, as on that of the poor cow. It was, however, a more successful tumble than the first, for the poor creature was delivered from her misery. I mention this circumstance only to observe, that men are men, and that kings are kings."

The anecdotes of Count Duvet, alias Baron Hagen, really a knight of industry, and Prince Justinian, no better, are curious. But we cannot see that the undutifulness of Lord Audley is *apropos* to this Tour, nearly connected as it is with the Tourist. In truth, we are sorry, but *(humanum est)* surprised, that our author's sensibility, like oil, floats, and often flames, on the surface of his writings, otherwise sprightly and intelligent as they are.—But to continue. "Gen. Lloyd, who died at his "house at Huy, five miles from Liege, "was buried in a field near his own "house, but his body was dug up a "few days after, and lay exposed there "to human as well as to brute beasts, "till it was devoured by the latter..... "He had a pension of 400l. a year, and "Lord N. gave him 400l. *not* to pub-"lish a little pamphlet he had printed. "Lord Torrington is in possession of "this valuable tract; and I hope, when "the History of England comes out, *by* "*Sir George Notonirrot*, we shall see it "in the Appendix."

In one letter is "a specimen of ele-"gant poetry, from the pen of a British-"born lady, now on this side of the "water [Mrs. Cookes], a lady admired "from her childhood for the goodness "of her heart, the elegance of her per-"son, and the genius of her head." See those two fables in vol. LIV. p. 776.

The Appendix contains strictures on the Monthly and Critical Reviewers, or, as the author styles them, "Book-"midwives."—Abbé Mann, he says, has published his case in the foreign prints.—An etching of a criminal on the rack is prefixed.

153. *A Journey from* Birmingham *to* London. *By* W. Hutton, *F. S. A.* Sco.* *sm.* 8*vo.*

ON a much smaller scale, and much inferior, this Journey is not unlike *Tableau de Paris* (see vol. LII. p. 585), though few, if any, objects can be expected on this *Appia via*, or amidst *fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ*. The matter is undoubtedly old, but the manner is in some measure new, unless Sterne is its model. Thus a preface, we are told, is given, because it is as common and convenient as a hat, and conveys no other information. The introduction, however, says somewhat more, and indeed more than is true, viz. that "Ho-"mer and *Richardson* wrote books, and "retailed them *for bread*." As to Homer we allow; but that Richardson was necessitous, or, in the usual meaning, wrote *for bread*, we absolutely deny; his fortune, if he had never written (we will not say *printed*) books, being large and commensurate to his liberality. To class him, therefore, in his circumstances, with Homer, Steele, and Savage, and even with Boyce, Chatterton, and Budgell, is unaccountable. The author, he adds, saw London but once in 1749, the first time, for only two days, "from Nottingham on foot," and the second, after he was 60, in December 1784, for only ten days, drawn by 36 horses. Of the latter *(memoriter)* this little book was the offspring; the cause a subpœna.——The contents are as follows: "Soliloquy. London. "Lamps. Houses. Streets. Water. "Churches. Thames. Saint James's. "The Bank. Guildhall. The Willing "Ladies. London-stone (of which a "plate is prefixed). Pantheon. West-"minster Abbey. Henry VIIth's Cha-"pel. Duchesses of Buckingham and "Richmond. Knights Stalls. Edward "V. Queen Elizabeth. Charles II. "Mary Queen of Scots. St. Edward's "Chapel. Edward I's Tomb. Edmund "Duke of Buckingham. Coronation

* Qu. Scotland?

"Chairs.

"Chairs. Richard II. Edward's Sword. "His Tomb. Henry III. Queen Catherine. Foundling Hospital. *Blue* "*Bear's Head.* Monument. *British Museum.* The Tower. Regalia." St. Paul's (strange to say!) is unnoticed. We will now adjourn to the famous *Bear's Head.*

"History informs us of the social life Henry V. led with his companions, while Prince of Wales. Shakspeare justly places the scene of action in East-cheap, and Goldsmith has a whole essay on the subject.

"Perhaps no character ever gave so much pleasure to the world as that extensive composition of sack, flesh, and wit, drawn by Shakspeare, under the name of Sir John Falstaff. Though the sack and the flesh are dead, the wit is consigned to immortality by our bard; and we are told, the room, the seats, the chimney-piece, &c. are the very same now, as when Hal and Co. got drunk together.

"I could not omit a sight of this remarkable place; but on my approach to East-cheap, the inhabitants were fled, the house shut up, and, instead of an half-timber building, with one story projecting over the other, as I expected, the edifice was modern, with a date in the front of 1668. I immediately concluded the old house was burnt down by the great fire; that tradition and Goldsmith had misinformed me; and that farther researches were vain.

"On each side the door-way is a vine-branch, carved in wood, rising more than three feet from the ground, loaded with leaves and clusters; and on the top of each a little Falstaff, eight inches high, in the dress of his days, such as is seen at Covent-Garden by his faithful representative Henderson [alas! we must now say, *was*]. This induced me to prosecute my enquiries.

"If I enter a butcher's shop, he gives me a welcome look; the sale of a joint of meat enters the fine nerves of his brain, and the profit enters his pocket; and all this is transacted before I can open my mouth. But when I ask a frivolous question, I immediately turn a dead customer upon *his* hands; and he looks sour upon mine.

"A man is more or less acceptable according to the errand on which he comes. I soon found I was the greatest piece of lumber in his shop.

"There is such a thing as imperceptibly warming a person into good humour, unobserved by himself. When this was accomplished, he informed me, that the place was sold by auction, three weeks before, at Garraway's coffee-house; that the purchaser was a stranger, and had the keys; that a sight could not be obtained; that if he was master of the spot, he would directly chop off, as useless trumpery, the vine-branches, at sprouted from the door; that there was nothing worth seeing within, but that he himself was possessed of a snuff-box, the painting of which represented *every thing in the world.* But as every thing in the world was too much for one man to see, and as I never heard that Sir John took snuff, I did not express a desire to see it.

"I made many visits to the *Blue Bear's Head*, and as many applications to the neighbours; but there is nothing more difficult than to find out a curiosity which depends upon others, and which nobody regards.—With some trouble I procured a sight of the back buildings. I found them in that ancient state, which convinced me, that tradition, Shakspeare, and Goldsmith, were right; and could I have gained admission into the premises of *mine hostess Mrs. Quickly*, I should certainly have drunk a cup of sack in memory of the bulky knight."

We will then proceed to the *British Museum*, premising, that though W. Hutton much wished to see it, but having "not one relation, and only one "acquaintance, in London," and as "the door would not open with a silver "key," and "admission only granted "on a future day, which seemed totally "to exclude him," he took the following method:

"Assiduity will accomplish weighty matters, or how could Obadiah Roberts count the grains in a bushel of wheat? By good fortune I stumbled upon a person possessed of a ticket for the next day, which he valued less than two shillings; we struck up a bargain in a moment, and were both well pleased. And now I feasted upon my future felicity....

"I was not likely to forget *Tuesday* at eleven, *Dec.* 7, 1784. We assembled on the spot, about ten in number, all strangers to me, perhaps to each other.

"We began to move pretty fast, when I asked, with some surprise, whether there were none to inform us what the curiosities were, as we went on? A tall, genteel young man, *in person*, who seemed to be our conductor, replied, with some warmth, 'What! 'would you have me tell you every thing in 'the Museum? How is it possible? Besides, 'are not the names written upon many of 'them?' I was too humbled by this reply to utter another word. The company seemed influenced; they made haste, and were silent. No voice was heard, but in whispers.

"If a man spends two minutes in a room, in which are a thousand things to demand his attention, he cannot find time to bestow on them a glance apiece. When our leader opens the door of another apartment, the silent language of that action is, *Come along.*

"If I see wonders which I do not understand, they are no wonders to me. Should a piece of withered paper lie on the floor, I should, without regard, shuffle it from under

under my feet. But if I am told it is written by Edward VI, that information sets a value upon the piece; it becomes a choice morsel of antiquity, and I seize it with rapture.

"The history and the object must go together; if one is wanting, the other is of little value. I considered myself in the midst of a rich entertainment, consisting of 10,000 rarities; but, like Tantalus, I could not taste one. In short, I lost the little share of good-humour I brought in, and came away completely disappointed.

"Hope is the most active of all the human passions. It is the most delusive. I had laid more stress on the *British Museum* than on any thing I should see in London. It was the only sight that disgusted me."

Our Birminghamian adds, that this, and another from a soldier on duty, who bade him *Go and see*, on his asking the name of the Horse-Guards, which three girls of the town, with great good-nature, informed him, were the only "rebuffs" he met with in this crowded city for ten days. So far he was fortunate, and so far we felicitate him. But he seems to have forgotten the East-cheap butcher. He proceeds:

"In my visit to Don Saltero's curiosities at Chelsea, they furnished me with a book, explaining every article in the collection. Here I could take my own time, and entertain myself.

"My friend Greene, of Lichfield (see pp. 579, 624, 943, &c.), who perhaps has the best cabinet in England out of London, received me with that cordiality which constitutes true politeness; he seemed to take nearly as much pleasure in giving intelligence as I in receiving it; and observed, when I expressed a gratitude at my departure, 'If you would return the favour, you must return yourself.'

"A man purchases a costly collection of curiosities as he does a costly suit of clothes, not altogether to be seen by himself, but others. Government purchased this rare collection which constitutes the *British Museum* at a vast expence, and exhibits it as a national honour, and an indulgence to the curious. How far it answers the end proposed, this chapter of cross accidents will testify.

"However anxious to examine this assemblage of wonders, I dare not make a second attempt, from the ill success of the first, till some kind friend will instruct me, or put a book into my hands, that I may instruct myself."

In rating the *genteel* under-librarian of the Museum in manners "a little below a common prostitute," and ranking him "with a private centinel," our honest traveller is much too severe; some bill of fare, or syllabus of the contents, might perhaps be given to every spectator; but on reflection, and especially were he to place himself in his own situation, he will rather pity than condemn a scholar and a gentleman, be his emoluments what they may, for shewing those *Tombs* and *Lions* almost every day in the year, even without being obliged to answer every question, whether pertinent or impertinent, that may be put to him. Any one, Mr. Hutton knows, can purchase a ticket "for less than two shillings," and a hackney-coachman, we know, has been admitted. On a re-perusal, we see that *St. Paul's* occurs in the chapter of Guildhall. Mr. H. (we should add) is the historian of Birmingham.

154. *A Letter to the Rev.* John Tyler, *M. A. concerning the Possibility of Eternal Punishments, and the Improbability of Universal Salvation. By the Rev.* Samuel Peters, *M. A.* 8vo.

DR. CHAUNCY, of Boston in New England, has published a pamphlet on the opposite side of the question The writer of this Letter, finding that several of the episcopal clergy in Connecticut have joined in opinion with Mr. Tyler, has drawn up his objections against the most powerful arguments used by Origen and his disciples to support universal salvation. In Psalm x. 16, and Daniel xii. 2, they acknowledge GOD and his rewards to be *gnolem*, or "without end," and yet deny punishments to be *gnolem*, or "without end." This is one of his principal arguments, deduced from Scripture. But we will not enter into the controversy, farther than to say that the words "universal salvation," in the title, is substituted in the sermon for "universal redemption;" but that any Christian, who recollects these texts, *Christ died for all men—Christ died for sinners—He came to save that which was lost*, &c. &c. can deny and attempt to disprove the latter, we admire.

155. *A Sermon on* Isaiah, *Chap.* xiv. *Ver.* 18, 19, 20; *in which it has been endeavoured to preserve the genuine Sense and original Meaning of the Prophet in an exact and literal Translation. By* Stephen Weston, *B. D. Rector of* Mamhead *and* Hempston Parva. 4to.

MR. WESTON's critical abilities in the Greek language are confessed. (See Vol. LIV. p. 276.) In this discourse, preached

preached at a visitation at Totness, the birth-place of Dr. Kennicott, he exerts his critical talents in the Hebrew. It is addressed to the relict of that excellent collator, as "not unacquainted with the "labours of the learned, and no stranger "to the pretensions of either comment "or illustration." This chapter, and the next preceding, contain "almost an "entire prophecy of the downfall of "Babylon, with the subversion of the "Chaldean monarchy, and the taking "and utter demolition of the Babylonian "capital." In this is that sublime allegorical song of triumph, that "perfect composition (as Bp. Lowth styles it) of the Lyric kind," whose beauties have been admirably imitated by that great prelate in Latin, and by Mr. Mason and Mr. Potter in English, though they cannot be equalled in the original.—After deriding the pride of the king of Babylon, &c. nay, dragging him from the grave, and making the dead insult him with his fallen state and his present condition, the words of the text literally follow: "*All the kings of the na-* "*tions,* [1] *all of them lie in glory, every* "*one in his own house: But thou art* "*cast out* [or deprived] *of thy grave,* "*like an abominable branch; covering* [2] "[or raiment] *of the slain, thrust through* "*with the sword, that go down to the* "*stones of the pit,* like [3] *a trodden carcase* "*under feet. Thou shalt not be joined* "*with them in burial.*" The variations in the received translation are at the bottom of the page. "Covering, or "raiment, of the slain, is the great "rock of offence." But, without repeating other versions, and this writer's insurmountable objection to them (which seems obvious), he explains the latter part of the text, "Thou art excluded "from this grave, like an useless branch "that is left to perish on the surface of "the earth. Thou shalt cover those "who are fallen in battle, who are "trodden under-foot into the pit, but "thou shalt not be joined with them in "burial." And the bold metaphor of "garment of the slain," applied to the king, Mr. Weston considers as perfectly suitable to the Greek idiom [4], and to the oriental sublimity. By way of application, to make it correspond with the occasion, the depraved state of the spiritual Babylon, like the proud state of the temporal Babylon, are foretold, in the spirit of prophecy, to perish and become extinct.

1 "*Even.*"

2 "And as *the raiment of those that are slain.*"

3 "*As.*"

4 See Il. III. 57, and Æschyl. Agam. V. 880.

156. *Eight Sermons on the Prophecies respecting the Destruction of* Jerusalem, *preached before the University of* Oxford *in the Year* 1785, *at the Lecture founded by the late Rev.* John Bampton, *M. A. Canon of* Salisbury. *By* Ralph Churton, *M. A. Fellow of* Brasen Nose *College.* 8vo.

THE laudable institution of the Bampton Lecture, and the popular performance of the last lecturer, are well known. Yet the history and errors of the Eastern impostor, and the delusions of his numerous followers, curious as they are, and related with a spirit and elegance that the subject deserves, come not in this country so fully home to us as the prophecies respecting the Jews (the subject now discussed) as the Gospel is known to us in our lips and in our ears, the Koran scarce at all, as the Jews are every where seen and observed, but not so the Mahometans. But in the same proportion as they are interesting, these prophecies are notorious and repeatedly explained. On several texts in the Evangelists, this preacher, in his first sermon, gives an introductory view of the Advent of the Messiah, and of the coming of his kingdom [1]; in the six subsequent he treats on the previous propagation of the Gospel; on the appearance of false Christs and false prophets; on the signs of wrath, and the commencement of troubles [2]; on the providential deliverance of the Christians [3]; on the miseries of the siege of Jerusalem, and the final destruction of the city and the temple [4]; and on the future conversion of the Jews [5]; recapitulating the whole, in the last, with reflections and inferences [6]. In the 1st sermon, with some of the best ancient but not modern commentators, the lecturer refers the xvi. 28. of St. Matthew, *Verily I say unto you, There be some standing here, which shall not taste of death, till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom*, to the transfiguration, not to the destruction of Jerusalem. But we will not enter particularly into this or

1 Matthew vi. 10.

2 Matthew xxiv. 14, 4, 5, 8.

3 Luke xxi. 20, 21.

4 Luke xix. 41, 42, 43, 44.

5 Romans vii. 25, 26.

6 John xiv. 28.

any

any other text or fact, as no new illustration, or historical circumstance, can now be expected or placed in any new light. Yet, as Mr. Churton well observes, it can never be too much repeated, "That the study of our holy "religion is the noblest exercise of our "rational faculties; the practice of it "is the brightest ornament of our mo-"ral capacities. The blessing promised "from the fall, what patriarchs and "kings have hoped for, what prophets "and apostles have taught, what angels "have ministered unto, and the Son of "God died to obtain, must deserve the "attention of man, should inspire his "heart with gladness, and fill his lips "with praise."

157. *A Sermon preached on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Mr.* John Fletcher, *Vicar of* Madeley, Shropshire. *By* John Wesley, *M. A. sm.* 8*vo.*

MR. John William de la Flechere (so styled in his epitaph) was born at Nyon in Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1729, and died Aug. 14, 1785. He was educated at Geneva, and being invited into Holland by an uncle, he was recommended by him to the preceptorship, in England, of Mr. Hill's two sons at Tern in Shropshire; in which he continued till they went to the University. Soon after, he had *a call*, and joined to the Methodists in Mr. Edwards's class in London. In 1753 he was ordained, and presented to the small living of Madeley, and also assisted Mr. Wesley at West Street and Spitalfields chapels. Being prevailed by the Countess of Huntingdon to leave his retreat, he removed into Wales, to superintend her school at Trevecka. But not renouncing, on the contrary approving the Eight Propositions contained in the Minutes of a Methodist Conference, he obeyed her orders, and left her house. In consequence he wrote *Checks to Antinomianism*. He wrote also many valuable tracts. But *abundant in labours* and studies, his health was greatly impaired, and to restore it he travelled with Mr. Wesley into Scotland, &c. 11 or 1200 miles, and afterwards into his own country with Mr. Ireland, and then from France "returned to Madeley in perfect "health." In 1781 he married Miss Bosanquet, "the only person in England "whom (Mr. W. says) I judged worthy "of Mr. Fletcher." The manner of his life, and also the account of his death, are here related by her, in the peculiar phraseology of the tabernacle, *wrestling with God, drinking deeper into God*, &c.; and, in conclusion, Mr. Wesley, with many other testimonies, adds this: "I "was intimately acquainted with him, "for above thirty years. I conversed "with him morning, noon, and night, "without the least reserve, during a "journey of many hundred miles. And "in all that time, I never heard him "speak one improper word, nor saw "him do an improper action. To con-"clude: many exemplary men have I "known, holy in heart and life, within "fourscore years. But one equal to "him I have not known; one so in-"wardly and outwardly devoted to "God. So unblameable a character in "every respect I have not found either "in Europe or America. Nor do I "expect to find another such on this "side of Eternity."—This sermon is dated "Norwich, Oct. 24, 1785."—In his epitaph he is said, with the prophet, to have "stretched out his hands unto "a disobedient and gainsaying people."

158. *Seventeen Sermons on various Subjects; by* John Cole Gallaway, *M. A. Vicar of* Hinckley, Leicestershire. 8*vo.*

IF we were disposed to be severe on the occasional imperfections of these Sermons, the preface of Mr. Gallaway would disarm all criticism.

"Neither pride nor ambition," he tells us, "impose this work on the publick; but paternal duty, and affection for a numerous offspring, at length, prevailed with the author to comply with the frequent solicitations of the parishioners, for whom it was originally composed. These sermons do not presume to improve the learned, or amuse the critic; but are solely adapted (as Mr. Sterne observes) for the plain household understanding; which I do not say is not the most satisfactory and profitable kind of knowledge, though, doubtless, erudition and criticism are not without their use and pleasure in the world.—The latter class, I trust, will find the same satisfaction in the perusal, as they expressed in hearing them from the pulpit; and that the former will be sufficiently gratified, in having done a good and acceptable action."

On these considerations shall only say that we rejoice to see so numerous a list of subscribers.

159. *A Discourse on Education, and on the Plans pursued in Charity-schools. By* Samuel Parr, *LL. D.* 4*to.*

"JOHNSON's *learned sock is on*," has been aptly applied to this "Charity "Sermon (such it was) preached (in part)

part) at Norwich," where the very learned author was then master of the Free-school.—"It is intended," he tells us, "as a sequel to a sermon which he "published in 1780, in which he entered "into a full and elaborate vindication of "the general principles on which cha-"rity-schools are supported. But on the "present occasion he has chiefly attended "to the practical part of the subject, "having enlarged more copiously on the "best methods of religious education for "all young persons."—For its "unusual "length" he makes no "satisfactory apo-"logy." None indeed is necessary to a reader, whatever it might to a hearer.

On Prov. xxii. 6, *Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it*, after some preliminary observations on the species of proverbial writings, in particular those of Solomon, the preacher refutes the arguments of Mandeville and Rousseau, both professed enemies to charity-schools, though from the same principle their conclusions are diametrically opposite. And then he, 1. shews the truth of the assertion in the text; 2. mentions some of the instances in which the greatest care is necessary to educate children virtuously; and, 3. considers the plans pursued in charity-schools, and particularly that in question.—On the second of these heads, with great knowledge of the human heart, and with equal energy of language, Dr. Parr enforces the necessity of a moral education in early youth, and reprobates the propensities of cruelty to animals*, lying, habitual idleness, &c. as producing the worst vices; and, above all, recommends instruction in religion, not "as a burthensome task, but as a "rational duty." On the third head our preacher is an eloquent advocate for the principle on which our charity-schools are founded, in conjunction with one "in the first class of political "writers [Dr. Smith], from his clear "and extensive views, his copious and "extensive information, the soundness "of his judgment, and the liberality of "his spirit."—On another occasion (in the notes) this writer gives this encomium on Dr. Balguy's Sermons:

"Upon the truths of our holy religion, and upon the principles of ecclesiastical establishments, I never met with any discourses from which I either received so much useful information, or to which I have yielded so full an assent. I have not seen any compositions, in which religious and moral subjects are treated with greater precision of language, greater acuteness of reasoning, or a more genuine and consistent liberality of temper."

Among other regulations, *Sunday-Schools*, or "the exact and pious ob-"servance of the Lord's day," are particularly recommended. Many conclusive arguments are here inculcated for the utility of charity schools, some urged from the disadvantages accompanying the progress of civilization, others drawn from the general state of knowledge in this country, &c. Mandeville is again mentioned and confuted; and, on the other hand, the late Mr. Thurlow (treasurer of this charity) is extolled and lamented. But—*uno avulso non* alii deficiunt Aurei. Objections too are obviated. On them, however, we cannot enlarge, nor "encounter the "suggestions of vulgar prejudice, or of "false delicacy."—On the education of females the writer introduces a glowing and a just elogium on the sex, on those who have assumed an elevated rank among social creatures.

"Their weakness is protected, their fine sensibilities become the object of a regard that is founded on principle as well as on affection, and their talents are called forth into public notice. Hence the excellence (†) which some of them have displayed in the elegant accomplishments of painting, and music, and poetry; in the nice discriminations of biography; in the broader researches of history; in moral compositions, where the subject is not obscured by the arts of a quaint and spurious philosophy, but illuminated by the graces of an unaffected and natural eloquence; where, through the labyrinths in which are to be found the most hidden and complex principles of thought and action, we are conducted by the delicate and faithful clue of manners; and where, instead of being harrassed by subtleties which beguile and weary the understanding, we are led, by a sort of magical attraction, through a long and varied train of sentiments, which charm and improve the heart."

And at the reference (†) this note is annexed:

"The truth of this assertion will be readily admitted in an age which, like our own, may boast of an Aikin and a Moore, a Sheridan and a Seward, a Brooke and a Burney, a Carter and a Montagu. In this splendid catalogue might justly be placed a lady, whose name indeed I am not at liberty to mention,

* On that subject it is here recorded, by Quintilian (V. xix.) that "a boy was once "condemned by the court of Areopagus to "the loss of life, for mischievously plucking "out the eyes of a quail."

mention, but whose virtues are well known among the patrons of our charity-schools, whose taste has been happily displayed in the decoration of our cathedral, and whose poetical compositions are eminently distinguished by harmony of numbers, by elegance of diction, and by delicacy of sentiment.".....

We would also enlarge on the humanity and compassion to the calamities, and even the crimes, of the sex, but our limits forbid. We will only add, in general, that, after confuting the objection of the adversaries, rather than confirming the conviction of the friends of these charities, explaining rather what is doing than informing what ought to be done, founded on the evidence of facts, Dr. Parr concludes an affectionate address with the solemnity of a preacher, who is speaking in the presence of his God, upon measures of which that God approves, and with the earnestness of a fellow-creature, whose face, upon any similar occasion, his hearers will hereafter see no more.

The writer has been an able panegyrist of Dr. Johnson's "Meditations" (see p. 675). On quoting the "Idler," he has here mentioned him, as one "in "whom religion and learning have "lately lost one of their brightest or-"naments, and whom it is not an act "of adulation or presumption to repre-"sent as summoned to that reward, "which the noblest talents, exercised "uniformly for the most useful pur-"poses, cannot fail to attain."

Eight pages of notes abound with illustrations and authorities collected from ancients and moderns.—We are sorry to see a full page of errata.

A60. *Poems. By* William Cowper, *of the* Inner Temple, *Esq. Vol. II. Containing "The Task"—"An Epistle to* Joseph Hill, *"Esq."—"*Tirocinium, *or a Review of "Schools," and "The History of* John Gil-"pin." 8vo.

FOR an account of vol. I. see our LIId volume, p. 130.—The facetious and well-known writer of John Gilpin now essays *paulo majora*, and performs a more arduous "Task," a Task, which, whatever he may style and think it, will by no means appear so to any of his readers. The occasion, we are told, is as follows: "A lady, fond of "blank verse, demanded a poem of "that kind from the author, and gave "him a SOFA for a subject. He obey-"ed; and having much leisure, con-"nected another subject with it."—He "sings" indeed "the Sofa," at the beginning of the first book, historically deducing seats from the stool; but soon after he digresses to a school-boy's ramble, rural sounds and sights, the charms of solitude, the works of nature, &c.——The titles of the other books are, "The Time-piece, The "Garden, The Winter-Evening, The "Winter Morning's Walk," and "The "Winter Walk at Noon," all miscellaneous and introducing a variety of amusement and instruction, much humour and pleasantry being occasionally blended, but, on the whole, the grave and serious, the moral and religious, prevail, and have the principal end in view. Seldom have we seen the *utile* and the *dulce* so agreeably united; and yet so numerous and digressional are the subjects, that we cannot regularly give an epitome, nor can better convey an idea of the pleasure the "Task" has afforded us than by quoting some striking passages. The poet of nature and humanity, and the minstrel of the groves, the rural strains of Mr. Cowper, in particular, emulate those of Thomson and Shenstone in the most glowing imagery of rural description, and the warmest sensibility of a good heart.

THE PEASANT'S NEST.

"Once went I forth, and found, till then unknown,
A cottage, whither oft we since repair:
'Tis perch'd upon the green-hill top, but close
Inviron'd with a ring of branching elms
That overhang the thatch, itself unseen,
Peeps at the vale below; so thick beset
With foliage of such dark redundant growth,
I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the *Peasant's Nest*;
And hidden as it is, and far remote
From such unpleasing sounds as haunt the ear
In village or in town, the bay of curs
Incessant, clinking hammers, grinding wheels,
And infants clam'rous whether pleas'd or pain'd,
Oft have I wish'd the peaceful covert mine.
Here, I have said, at least I should possess
The poet's treasure, silence, and indulge
The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure:
Vain thought! the dweller in that still retreat
Dearly obtains the refuge it affords.
Its elevated site forbids the wretch
To drink sweet waters of the chrystal well;
He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch,
And heavy-laden brings his bev'rage home,
Far-fetch'd and little worth;—nor seldom wants,

Dependence

Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
To hear his creaking panniers at his door,
Angry and sad, and his last crust consum'd.
So farewell envy at the *Peasant's Nest*,
If solitude make scant the means of life,
Society for me! Thou seeming sweet,
Be still a pleasing object in my view,
My visit still, but never mine abode."

The unfashionable lines of chesnuts, and the "obsolete prolixity of shade," are still dear to the author, and yet spared and reprieved by the favour of Benevolus, "John Courtney Throck-"morton, Esq. of Weston Under-"wood."

Of the *Gipsies* is an admirable groupe, but too long for our purpose; we therefore pass to a single portrait.

CRAZY KATE.

"There often wanders one, whom better days
Saw better clad, in cloak of sattin trimm'd
With lace, and hat with splendid ribbon bound.
A serving-maid was she, and *fell in love*
With one who left her, went to sea, and died.
Her fancy follow'd her through foaming waves
To distant shores, and she would sit and weep
At what a sailor suffers; fancy too,
Delusive most where warmest wishes are,
Would oft anticipate his glad return,
And dream of transports she was not to know.
She heard the doleful tidings of his death,
And never smil'd again. And now she roams
The dreary waste; there spends the livelong day,
And there, unless where charity forbids,
The livelong night. A tatter'd apron hides,
Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides a gown
More tatter'd still; and both but ill conceal
A bosom heav'd with never-ceasing sighs.
She begs an idle pin of all she meets,
And hoards them in her sleeve; but needful food,
Though press'd with hunger oft, or comelier cloaths,
Though pinch'd with cold, asks never.—Kate is cold."

In the above admirable sketch we could only have wished that the words in Italics, in the fourth line, had been adapted to "enamoured," rather than a colloquial barbarism.

The South Sea islanders are compassionated, and that "gentle savage," Omai, whose present state of mind is imagined with great sympathy and probability, and in glowing colours, contrasting the civilised life of great cities, of London in particular, with its due praise and due censure, the latter much preponderating, as not being friendly *to virtue*. Witness this emphatic line,

"God made the country, and Man made "the town."

The Sicilian earthquakes, with other portentous calamities and convulsions of nature, direct us to GOD the agent, reprobating all secondary causes, and for the same, for sin, our late miscarriages are also accounted.—But let us now smile at

The Reverend Advertiser of engraved Sermons.

"Hark—the Doctor's voice—fast wedg'd between
Two empirics he stands, and with swol'n cheeks
Inspires the news, his trumpet. Keener far
Than all invective is his bold harangue,
While through that public organ of report
He hails the clergy; and, defying shame,
Announces to the world his own and theirs.
He teaches those to read, whom schools dismiss'd,
And colleges untaught, sells accent, tone,
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer
Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands;
He grinds divinity of other days
Down into modern use; transforms old prints
To zig-zag manuscript, and cheats the eyes
Of gall'ry critics by a thousand arts.—
Are there who purchase of the Doctor's ware?
Oh name it not in Gath:—it cannot be
That grave and learned clerks should need such aid.
He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll,
Assuming thus a rank unknown before,
Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church."

A petit-maitre parson and a theatrical clerical coxcomb are well drawn. A very opposite character, which the writer brings home, and which we ourselves knew and lament, and attest his merits, is contrasted:

"All are not such. I had a brother once—
Peace to the memory of a man of worth,
A man of letters, and of manners too!
Of manners sweet as Virtue always wears,
When gay good nature dresses her in smiles.
He grac'd a college *, in which order yet
Was sacred, and was honour'd, lov'd and wept
By more than one, themselves conspicuous there."

For some memoirs of this excellent scholar, the Rev. John Cowper, M. A. see vol. LIII. p. 152. And an Elegy to his memory, by a fellow-collegian, was inserted in vol. LIV. p. 198. He died in 1770. We may add, that the four first books of the Henriade (in Smollett's edition) 1762, were well translated by him; the four following books by his elder brother, the present author.

* Bene't College, Cambridge.

thor; the ninth by E. B. Greene, Esq. and the tenth by Mr. Robert Lloyd.

Mr. Cowper afterwards mentions himself. And all who read him must be curious to know him and his communication, and grieve that such a writer, such a man, ever had an "arrow" in his side.

"I was a stricken deer that left the herd
Long since; with many an arrow deep infixt
My panting side was charg'd when I withdrew
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
There was I found by one * who had himself
Been hurt by th' archers. In his side he bore
And in his hands and feet the cruel scars
With gentle force soliciting the darts
He drew them forth, and heal'd and bade me live.
Since then, with few associates, in remote
And silent woods I wander, far from those
My former partners of the peopled scene,
With few associates, and not wishing more.
Here much I ruminate, as much I may,
With other views of men and manners now
Than once, and others of a life to come.
I see that all are wand'rers, gone astray
Each in his own delusions: they are lost
In chace of fancied happiness, still woo'd,
And never won," &c.

"True lovers of the country," so styled, he justly deems few; in particular, not the sons of Nimrod, the savage and clamorous followers of the chace,

——— "Detested sport,
That owes its pleasures to another's pain,
That feeds upon the sobs and dying shrieks
Of harmless nature, dumb, but yet endued
With eloquence that agonies inspire
Of silent tears and heart-dissending sighs.
Vain tears, alas! and sighs that never find
A corresponding tone in jovial souls.
Well—one at least is safe. One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years experience of my care
Has made at last familiar, she has lost
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like thine.
Yes—thou may'st eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee; thou may'st frolic on the floor
At evening, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber unalarm'd.
For I have gain'd thy confidence, have pledg'd
All that is human in me to protect
Thine unsuspecting gratitude and love.
If I survive thee, I will dig thy grave,
And, when I place thee in it, sighing say,
I knew at least one hare that had a friend."

* Qu. the Rev. Mr. Unwin?

This comes unquestionably from and to the heart. These are strains that must *forcibly* touch the concordant strings of humanity, how much and how often they are disregarded. And, by the way, we cannot but think that this familiar, this happy animal is surely not a stranger to us: we fear too that no other hare is so happy; and, in short, we are almost certain that we recognise in this *tame hare* the *Puss* so admirably described and introduced to us in vol. LIV. p. 412, &c. as "W. C." was the initials of our humane correspondent.—We will add, and recollect, that Mr. Cowper, when a young Templar, kept and fed in a drawer a tame *mouse*. Thus the author will see that we know and esteem him as much as we are pleased with his writings, and fond of his four-footed friends.

Now for some modern improvements and *capability*.

——— "Lo! he comes—
Th' omnipotent magician, *Brown* appears.
Down falls the venerable pile, th' abode
Of our forefathers, a grave whisker'd race,
But tasteless. Springs a palace in its stead,
But in a distant spot; where more exposed
It may enjoy th' advantage of the North
And agueish East, till time shall have transformed
Those naked acres to a shelt'ring grove.
He speaks. The lake in front becomes a lawn,
Woods vanish, hills subside, and vallies rise,
And streams, as if created for his use,
Pursue the track of his directing wand
Sinuous or strait, now rapid and now slow,
Now murm'ring soft, now roaring in cascades,
Ev'n as he bids. Th' enraptur'd owner smiles,
'Tis finish'd. And yet, finish'd as it seems,
Still wants a grace, the loveliest it could show,
A mine to satisfy the enormous cost.
He sighs, departs, and leaves the accomplish'd plan
That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day
Labour'd, and many a night pursued in dreams,
Just when it meets his hopes, and proves the heaven
He wanted, for a wealthier to enjoy."

To London, at the conclusion of book III, this apostrophe is applied:

"Oh! thou resort and mart of all the earth,
Chequer'd with all complexions of mankind
And spotted with all crimes; in whom I see
Much that I love, and much that I admire,
And all that I abhor; thou freckled fair,
That pleases and yet shocks me, I can laugh,
And I can weep, can hope, and yet despond,
Feel wrath and pity when I think on thee!

Ten

Ten righteous would have saved the city once,
And then had many righteous.—Well for thee—
Thou fole preserves thee; more concerned else,
And therefore more obnoxious at this hour,
Thou Sodom in her day had power to be,
For whom God heard her Abraham plead in vain."

The reader may observe, that the blank verse of this writer has more harmony and variety than are usually found in modern performances, being founded apparently on the best models, on those of Milton and Philips. The sound too is often most strikingly an echo of the sense.—Here we must stop; but will not dismiss this agreeable volume without another visit.

161. *The History of the Hon. Edward Mortimer. By a Lady. 2 Vols. sm. 8vo. (By subscription.)*

A pleasing, pathetic, and moral novel; such as a lady should write, ladies should read, and the Duchess of Devonshire patronise. We could only have wished that such an amiable character as the Vicar had not been given the ridiculous appellation of *Dr. Cassock.*

CATALOGUE OF NEW PUPLICATIONS.

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Political Herald, No. 5, 6, 1s. each, *Robinson*

HISTORY, &c.

Soules's History of the American War, vol. 1, 2. 10s 6d in boards. *Bonhar*
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NATURAL HISTORY.

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Hayes's Exodus, a Prize Poem, 4to. 2s *Dodsley*
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Adventures of Geo. Maitland, 3 vols. 10s 6d *Murray*
Merton Abby, or the Fatal Mystery, 2 vols. 6s *Bew*
Blandford Races, 2 vol. 6s *Bew*

**** In our* SUPPLEMENT, *which the Favours of our numerous Correspondents, and the Necessity of an Index to each* PART, *render absolutely necessary, will be inserted a copious Enumeration of the Subjects of many Letters which our Limits necessarily oblige us to postpone. These, with some interesting Articles, which cannot be abridged, and which must otherwise be deferred, will, we hope, be highly acceptable to our Readers, by rendering our* Annual Publication compleat.

VERSES SENT TO MRS. H——, AT HER COTTAGE.

YE unendearing train of care and strife,
That haunt the wildering paths of crowded life;
Ye dazzling phantoms of delusive state,
Ah fly this lone retreat, and seek the great;
Alas, your guilty forms but ill agree
With the soft features of simplicity—
Here Harriot dwells, full studious to be blest
With the mild sunshine of a mind at rest;
From all the world this spot remote has chose,
Well pleas'd to meet the mansion of repose:
And, as of scenes to which she has bid adieu,
With lingering glance she takes a backward view;
Oft sighs to find the gentler virtues dwell
Beneath the straw-built roof, and mossy cell.
Spirits of peace, whose ever guardian care
With wakeful watch, unseen, attends the fair,
Your happier thoughts of heavenly hue impart;
They'll find a kindred soil in Harriot's heart;
Of her warm soul refine each pure intent,
And touch the tender chords of sentiment;
Where feelingly alive those charms we trace,
That beauty first had promis'd in her face.
C— T—O.

EPITAPH.

PASSENGER,
To be the first in informing you
That over these ashes
No tear was ever shed, and that for many years
This turf has wanted a signature,
Is a silent satisfaction to the anonymous writer
Of this testimony.
For a moment let oblivion withhold her exultation;
With sorrow and sincerity,
This plain stone is inscribed (by one whom he never saw)
To the memory of the Reverend PETER ELKINTON, a man
Of much genius, and many virtues,
whose lot it was in this world,
To live in neglect without a comfort,
And to die in solitude without a friend.
Great God, are not these things noted in thy book!

N.B. To the truth of this epitaph nothing can be objected, except in one instance—Mr. Elkinton found, notwithstanding all the neglect he met with, a warm friend in the Rev. Robert Parr, a gentleman, I believe, who now resides in Norfolk. C— T—O.

SONNET.

WHILE the bright colours slowly melt away,
That late the western clouds so rich bedight,
And gradual darkness steals upon the light,
Thro' flowery vales and groves I love to stray,
And silent mark the glow-worm's kindling ray,
That, midst the darkest walks, and deepest glooms,
The long moist grass, with greenish light, illumes,
And glads the eye, and cheers the dusky way.
Tho' now it spread a radiance thro' its sphere,
'Twas dark by day, unheeded and unseen.
Thus humble virtue oft' may dim appear
Where gaudy fortune spreads her dazzling sheen;
But in the gloom of fell affliction's night,
While all around's obscure, she shines in native light. I. B.

SONNET.

SEE'ST thou the Shepherd-boy on yonder hill,
How busily his little tower he rears:
What self-important thoughts his bosom fill!
That slender pile, he trusts, shall stand for years.
But soon, perhaps, some surly, neighbouring swain
Shall wantonly his labours all o'erthrow,
Or he himself be summon'd to the plain.
And forc'd a while his bright schemes to forego.
Yet still, as oft' as he shall come that way,
To feed his flock, the work he will renew:
Tho' baffled still, still will his mind be gay;
And, big with hope, his toils he'll still pursue.
So let me still build castles in the air!
Oft as they topple down, let fancy them repair! I. B.

PROLOGUE, *spoken by Mr.* HOLMAN, *on Mrs.* WARREN'S *first appearance.*

"TO wake the soul by tender strokes of art,"
Has still been found the Prologue's friendly part;
But now a kind reception is our aim,
For one who has a more than common claim;
On your indulgence tremblingly depends,
A helpless female—sure you'll be her friends.
'Tis Powell's daughter, he, whose powerful rays
At once burst forth in full meridian blaze;
On this same spot, he wore the palm you gave.
(Oh! state of envy!) wore it to the grave:
Tho' soon, alas! by Fate's relentless doom,
Left the sad stage, to fill an early tomb;
His life, tho' short, was in your service past,
And zeal to please you warm'd him to the last;
E'en his last fal'ring words, as life withdrew,
Boasted the favours he receiv'd from you!
And, when of every other sense bereft,
His gratitude to you alone was left.
I'm told there is amongst ye, some who knew,
Nay, some who lov'd him! Have they told me true?
Will you his daughter's efforts then refuse,
Under the banner of the self-same Muse
Which fir'd her father? No! she here shall try
If Nature unadorn'd can raise one sigh;
With you, then, it remains to fix her fate,—
Yet oh! remember, ere it prove too late,

'Tis no adept that comes—no rival Queen,
But one untutor'd in the mimic scene,
Without instruction! unprotected too!
Save that protection she will meet from you.
If you adopt her, nothing can appal,
Except comparison!—She there must fall;
Should her weak powers with tried desert be weigh'd,
At once you doom her to oblivion's shade.
Oh! crush not then the merit she'll possess,
Or render it by competition less:
To such alarms she must not, need not yield;
The father's fame shall be the daughter's shield!
And if some sparks of genius should be found,
Tho' mists of error may the light surround;
Should merit's weakest, faintest beams appear,
The rays of kindness will expand them here;
If some hereditary powers she boast,
How faint soe'er, they cannot here be lost;
Should she a shadow of his power possess,
To temper rage—to cheer—to soothe distrest;
With magic power to seize the human frame,
And bid self-love and social be the same;
You'll with a friendly hand the suppliant raise;
And may she well reward your utmost praise,
Spread a bold pinion, like her tow'ring Sire,
And soar a Phœnix from parental fire!

ODE TO PHIDYLE.

From HORACE, *Book* III. *Ode* XXIII.

By ANNA SEWARD.

MY Phidyle, retir'd in shady wild,
If thou thy virgin hands shalt suppliant raise;
If primal fruits are on thy altars pil'd,
And incense pure thy duteous love conveys,
To sooth the Lares, when the moon adorns
With their first modest light her taper horns;

And if we pierce the throat of ravening swine,
A frugal victim!—not the baleful breath
Of the moist south shall blast our tender vine;
Nor shall the lambs sink in untimely death
When the unwholsome gales of Autumn blow,
And shake the ripe fruit from the bending bough.

Let snowy Algidum's wide vallies feed,
Beneath their lofty holms, and spreading oak,
Or the rich herbage of Albania's mead,
The steer, whose blood on lofty shrines shall smoke;
Red may it stain the priest's uplifted knife,
And glut the *higher* powers with costly life!

Thou, whose libation simply flows adown,
From Neptune's wave collected, thou, whose care
Weaves for our household Gods a *myrtle* crown,
Of *thee* 'tis not demanded to prepare
Large flocks, and herds, at duty's solemn call,
And in the pomp of slaughter bid them fall.

O! if an innocent hand approach the shrine,
The little votive cake it humbly lays,
The crackling salt, that makes the altar shine,
Flung on the chearful sacrificial blaze,
Shall to the Lares be as grateful found
As the proud steer, with all his garlands crown'd.

TRANSLATION OF A CELEBRATED EPIGRAE, BY CARDINAL BEMBO.

LUMINE Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro,
Et formâ potuit vincere uterque Deos:
Parve puer, lumen quod habes concede sorori,
Sic tu cœcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.

Though Acon and his sister of an eye
Are each bereft, their charms the gods out-vie:
Give your remaining eye to her, sweet brother,
Thus Cupid you, and she his lovely mother.

D.

MRS. MONTAGUE HAPPENING TO FALL AT ST. JAMES'S, THE DAY AFTER HER ACCIDENT; SHE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LINES WRITTEN BY MR. JERNINGHAM.

YE radiant fair! ye Hebes of the day,
Who heedless laugh your little hours away,
Let Court be your guide whene'er ye sport
Within the splendid precincts of the Court;
Th' event of yesterday for prudence calls—
'Tis dangerous treading where Minerva falls.

INSCRIPTION FOR THE ENTRANCE OF A SOLITARY WALK, LEADING TO A HERMITAGE; HUNG UPON A TREE WITH A SEAT UNDER IT.

STRANGER, would'st thou enter here,
Leave behind the guilty Fear:
Root Ambition from thy mind,
Give Care and Envy to the wind;
No such passions should intrude
On the sweets of Solitude.

Bring varying Fancy, ever young;
Bring Judgment clear, and Reason strong;
Bring chearful Hope, fair Virtue's child;
Bring lowly Temperance, chaste and mild;
Bring Contemplation, silent maid,
Who loves to haunt the solemn shade.

With these, if Philosophic Ease,
If pure Simplicity can please,
Here, Stranger, rest, or freely rove
O'er yon rock, or thro' yon grove,
Secure;—no ill can e'er intrude
On Virtue and sweet Solitude.

FOR THE ENTRANCE OF THE HERMITAGE.

If, by Contemplation led,
And love of Wisdom's sacred lore,
The lowly vale thy steps would tread,
Or trace the upland thicket o'er,
Awhile repose thee in my cell,
Where Contemplation loves to dwell.

Deign to visit my retreat,
Quitting the world's fantastic glare
Oft-times does the courtly fair
For sober thought and converse sweet;
Then scorn not thou the lowly cell,
Where Grace and Beauty love to dwell.

H

If cruel cares disturb thy breast,
And rob thy troubled soul of peace,
Enter here, secure of rest,
And bid each ruder passion cease:
No cruel cares disturb the cell
Where Truth and Wisdom love to dwell.

Let not solitude alarm,
Or fill thy timid breast with fear:
To guard this sacred spot from harm
Friendly sprites unseen are near:
Nought hurtful can approach the cell
Where Peace and Virtue love to dwell.

TO BE PLACED WITHIN THE HERMITAGE.

COME, Nature's children, ye who love like me,
The peaceful dwellings of Simplicity,
Who court the woodland solitude, and know
The sweets that from divine reflection flow;
Come, share the counsels of my aged breast,
Come, taste with me the sweets of rural rest.
And ye, whom meaner joys can more invite,
Whom feast and song, and midnight dance, delight,
Ah! pause awhile 'midst Pleasure's wild career,
The voice of Reason, of Experience, hear.
Believe not all is joy that boasts the name;
Believe not pleasure and excess the same:
Disgust and disappointment still await
The numerous wishes luxuries create;
While he, who little wants, can greatly rise
Above their pleasures, and their pains despise.
When smiles the spring, and every vernal hour
Gives birth to some fresh herb or painted flower,
From yonder mead my sweet repast I bring,
And draw my bev'rage from yon healthful spring:
When winter bites, the frugal squirrel's hoard
Of clust'ring filberts crowns my simple board;
Dry'd leaves and rushes form my artless bed,
And fragrant moss supports my careless head;
No tyrant passions rule my peaceful breast,
No hoarded treasures break my needful rest.
Learn hence how few are Nature's wants, and treat
With just contempt the vainly rich and great;
Let not thy cares, to vulgar sense confin'd,
Leave bare and unimprov'd th' immortal mind;
Read Nature's ever new and open page,
Till higher views thy rising soul engage;
Fair Solitude thy weak resolves shall aid,
To wisdom's bright abode thy steps shall lead:
Her paths, when trac'd with care, are smooth and plain;
Never was heavenly Wisdom sought in vain.

SONNETS. BY A LADY OF FIFTEEN.

SONNET I.

TO THE MUSE, ON READING MISS SMITH'S SONNETS.

BEWITCHING power, if to thine art 'tis given,
To sooth the evils which mankind await,
And make the wretch, to sell despondence driven,
A moment lose the sense of present fate!
Or still thy influence o'er thy *Charlotte* shed;
Still in sweet strains may she her sorrows sing,
And, while she twines fresh laurels for her head,
Some kind relief may those who bear her bring!
And, could my hand her poignant woe relieve,
Soon should her lyre to strains of joy be strung,
But I can only that soft pity give,
Which all must feel who read her plaintive song.
Sing on, sweet maid, and soon may time restore
The vernal wreath which blooms for thee no more.

SONNET II.

TO MISS W——R, ON HAVING TAKEN A PROFILE OF HER.

BLESS'D be the memory of that tender maid,
Decreed the art of drawing to discover!
Whoon the wall with faithful hand portray'd
The pleasing image of her sleeping lover.
By this sweet art the pencil's pleasing power
Can trace the image of a friend below'd;
And to our minds the welcome form *restore*,
When from our *eyes* by adverse fate *removed*.
So when, Eliza, thou art far away,
And native plains receive my bosom friend,
O'er these few strokes, which thy dear form display,
With faithful fondness shall I often bend,
While all my dearest hopes, sweet girl, will be,
Again the lov'd Original to see.

The following beautiful and affecting inscription, lately put over the Pump at the King's Bath, *is said to be the production of Mr.* ANSTEY, *one of the Governors of the General Hospital at that place:*

The HOSPITAL,
In this City,
Appropriated solely to Bath cases,
And open to the poor and afflicted
Of every part of the world,
(*Bath only* excepted)
Being destitute of a fund
In any degree adequate to its support,
Is most earnestly recommended
To the patronage and protection
Of the humane
And liberal part
Of mankind.

O! pause awhile, whoe'er thou art
That drink'st this healing stream—
If e'er compassion o'er thy heart
Diffus'd its heav'nly beam.

Think

Think on the wretch whose distant lot
This friendly aid denies,
Think how in some poor lonely cot
He unregarded lies!
Hither the afflicted stranger bring,
Relieve his heart-felt woe,
And let thy bounty, like this spring,
In genial currents flow.

So be thy years from want, and pain,
And pining sickness, free!
And thou from Heav'n that debt obtain
The poor man owes to thee.

PROLOGUE,

Spoken by Mr. W. FECTOR, of Dover, *At the Representation of the Tragedy of* Zenobia.

THE throbs of lawless passion to control,
And fix fair Virtue's empire o'er the soul;
Ambition's various evils to display,
And grace the Patriot with the lyric lay,
The Tragic Muse arose!—with artless tongue,
At village feasts her tuneful tale she sung,
Till Æschylus, with happiest art, array'd,
In gorgeous imagery, the pastoral maid;
And his proud compeers taught her to complain,
In chaster numbers and a sweeter strain.
But lo! from Pedantry's contentious school,
Came the stern Critic with his line and rule;
She fled—her genuine voice was heard no more,
Till the fair mourner trod the British shore;
Till daring Shakspeare burst her bonds of lead,
And tore the wreath of poppy from her head;
Aw'd by no labours, by no space confin'd,
Nature his mistress, and his school mankind.

And tho' our Author boast no equal name,
The same his wishes, his pursuit the same;
For Virtue's cause he forms the moral strain,
And warns the weak, the lustful, and the vain,
For this, whilst horror writhes his rolling eyes,
In pangs of pain his Pharasmanes dies;
Whilst calm and still by white-rob'd peace convey'd,
From her fair form departs Zenobia's shade.
He shews that danger, that distrust and dread
Still hourly vibrate o'er the Tyrant's head;
That anguish sits the partner of his throne,
Whilst Peace results from innocence alone.

EPILOGUE,

Written by Mr. PRATT.

THIS now the task of modern Epilogue
With sportive hand to strike the faults in vogue;
And chide the little foibles of the day,
As with the Poet's silken lash we play;
When Tragedy has drain'd her pois'nous bowl,
And thund'ring heroes cease blank verse to roll;
Comes forth array'd in robes of gentle rhyme
Another dame to criticize the times;
The bards, her agents, call the goddess *Satire*,
Who smacks her whip with infinite good-nature,
A whip composed of feathers, not of wire,
At whose light touch the *Pensioners* expire;
On the least whisk behold the bubbles burst,
And *gull* the second dies like *gull* the first.

The favourite phrases fall, and are no more
The *rage*, the *thing*, the *twaddle*, and the *bore*;
Ev'n *vast Balloons*, those bubbles in the air,
Now scarce can make a country-bumpkin stare.
The town's dear follies dwindle one by one,
Tho' every new-born fashion has *its run*.
The learned horse is beat by dancing dogs,
Whilst they give place to yet more learned hogs;
Alas! the learned hogs themselves must yield
For turkeys now at school shall take the field.
Who knows but geese may yet be taught dispute,
And prove their teacher *man* the greater brute;
And since the rage of learning spreads so wide,
The keeper and the beast should share its pride;
Since both alike for parts deserve our praise,
Let pigs be gown'd and puppies wear the bays;
The apes of science medals should obtain,
And owls turn wits, and write for Drury Lane.
But Satire sometimes aims at female hearts,
How tenderly at these she bends her darts!
A blemish now and then perchance she shows,
But vows they're trifling specks on mountain snows,
Motes in the sun, or some such kind allusion,
Correcting faults, yet sparing all confusion;
She gives no blow to spoil a Lady's features,
Who *can* bear malice with such charming creatures,
Whose eyes upon their foibles dart *such* rays,
Satire forgets her nature at a gaze;
One gentle languish snaps the proudest lance,
And anger melts to pleasure at a glance;
Thus the *dear sex* may laugh at Satire's plans,
And break the spear of censure with their fans.
But *here* should Satire take her strictest round,
I know not where one foible could be found;
From top to bottom Graces may be seen,
Th' approving plaudit, and the gentle mien;
In vain for foilies here would Satire come,
The audience sure have left their faults at home:
Far as my searching eye the house can trace,
I do not see one discontented face;
If faults there are, behind our scenes they lie;
But our kind judges blame not what they spy;
A theatre of generous friends appear,
To prove that Satire has *no entrance here*.

THE

The way to LONG LIFE and HAPPINESS:
or,
the Old SHEPHERD's ADVICE.

THO' time has stol'n my robe of youth,
And trac'd my temples with his tooth;
Has left my locks but thinly sown,
And made them hoary as his own:
My hands have strength my crook to hold;
My feet to tend my flock to fold:
And life's cold winter still can bring,
Enlivening pleasures, like its spring.
At rural feast sometimes I'm found,
Delighted drink the tabor's sound,
Or trill a lay, or tune a reed,
And win from other swains the meed.
Thus cloudless all my minutes flow,
Thus gently down the hill I go;
While every shepherd, lad, and lass,
Unite to bless me as I pass:
And when at last these eyes shall close,
And I in earth's soft lap repose,
Each choicest flower will cull, and shed
To deck the turf that crowns my head.
Would ye, with thought compos'd and clear,
Meet all the changes of the year;
Enjoy the present hour, and cast
A look of pleasure on the past;
And heaven's best boon of health prolong;
Ye village youths, attend my song.
Oh! of the myrtle bowers beware,
Where flaunt in gaudes the wanton fair;
Their breath will nip your early bloom,
Their glance, infectious, seal your doom:
For know, disease with hasty pace
Will seize you, when you quit the place,
And drag you to the dreary cell,
Where pain, remorse, and horror dwell.
When larks at peep of dawn arise,
And hail with chearful notes the skies;
Fresh o'er the dewy valley sweep,
Or range the wood, or climb the steep;
Nor let dull sloth your vigour foil,
Nor dread a skin embrown'd by toil.
How grateful proves to labouring swains,
At noon, the store their scrip contains!
What joys, unknown to wealth, they feel,
At eve, from coarse, but wholesome meal.
A cautious lip to cups apply,
With nut-brown liquor, mantling high:
Deep draughts, that mirth awhile dispense,
Soon dim the eye, and drown the sense,
Shake the whole frame, and by degrees
Bring nerveless arms, and palsied knees.
More sweets the sober streamlet yields,
That, gurgling through the verdant fields,
Invites the hind to dip his cruse,
Than bowls of blood-inflaming juice.
Leave not the breast to cares a prey,
Drive from your cot the brood away:
If rivers, swell'd by sudden rains,
O'er-top their bounds, and flood the plains;
Or raging Dog-star scorch the mead,
On which your flocks are wont to feed;
Or rot your bleating charge invade;
Or mildew blast the rising blade;
Expecting whiter days, despise
A waste of breath in fruitless sighs:
Your loss to ease, the times to mend,
On Heaven and Industry depend.
Let all your parents toil and pain
Deep graven in your mind remain;
Solace their years, and watch, intent
Their smallest wishes to prevent:
Pay to your friends attention due;
Each to the maid he loves, be true;
The stranger friendless, old, and poor,
Turn not unkindly from your door;
But spare to want, at Pity's call,
Some portion of your little all:
To lips by thirst's fierce ardour dry,
Cool, chearing beverage supply;
On pining hunger food bestow,
And add soft words to sooth his woe;
When you a wilder'd traveller meet,
Guide to the road his erring feet,
Or to your roof, if late, invite,
And shield him from the damps of night.
To still the voice of anguish, try
To wipe the tear from sorrow's eye;
And every good, you can, impart
With ready hand, and glowing heart:
So shall ye pass, from manhood's stage,
Smoothly, like me, the slope of age;
Then from the pleasing journey rest,
In peaceful sleep, below'd and blest.
Thus sung the sage, the listening youth
Applaud the strains, and own their truth.

S. D.

YE winding waters passing clear!
That gurgling thro' the wild brake roam,
O bear, in pity, bear this tear
To faithless Strephon's peaceful home.

How oft beneath this alder's shade,
At rising morn and sinking day,
E'er I forsake these arms, he'as said,
This wand'ring stream shall die away.

And thou, sweet Echo, deign to hear;
Awake, dear Sylph, and bear thy part,
Convey the sigh to Strephon's ear,
That bursts his Emma's bleeding heart.

Tell him that heart where he presides,
Next setting sun, shall beat no more,
The stream that by his cottage glides,
Shall leave me lifeless at his door.

I. C.

Epitaph by VOLTAIRE,

Inscribed on his Monument in his own chamber at Ferney, his heart in a box.

MES manes sont consolé,
Puisque mon cœur est au milieu de vous.
Son esprit est par tout,
Mais son cœur est ici!

(A translation is requested.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Anſwer made by the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland to the King of Pruſſia's late Expoſtulation, in favour of the Prince Stadtholder, will give light to ſome tranſactions relative to that Prince's power as Stadtholder, which were not clearly underſtood.

Moſt high and moſt Serene Lord and King!

WE have received in due time the letter, dated the 18th of Sept. laſt, with which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to favour us. It was with the liveliest ſatisfaction we found therein repeated aſſurances of your good will and friendſhip towards the Republic, of which our province conſtitutes the principal part. We know too well how to prize them both, not to ſet a proper value on ſuch favourable diſpoſitions, and in the mean time teſtify our gratitude in the moſt ſolemn manner, our moſt ardent wiſh being that the Republic may long continue to enjoy ſo valuable a bleſſing; but the purer is our deſire to cultivate them, the more ſenſibly were we affected, at finding by your letter, that one of the principal motives that occaſioned its being written is grounded on the information given to your Majeſty, tending to inſinuate, not only that we meant to deprive the Prince of Orange of a right that might belong to his quality of Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain General; but alſo that the real intention was to wreſt from the ſaid Prince ſucceſſively the moſt eſſential and important privileges belonging to the Stadtholderſhip, ſo as to leave to him the bare title, and mere ſhadow.

As far as ſuch informations are confined to a vague and general ſtatement of the real facts, it is hardly poſſible for us minutely to examine, and enquire, whether without our knowledge and againſt our will any attempt has been made here, or there, which might be hinted at by ſo undetermined an expoſition; but of this, we can aſſure your Majeſty, with that frank cordiality, vouched to by that love for juſtice, which you are pleaſed to acknowledge in us, that however ſenſible we are of the neceſſity that enforces the putting an effectual ſtop to ſeveral abuſes and encroachments, which only tend to the detriment of the country, and although we cannot refuſe our concurrence to redreſs ſuch grievances; yet we never have conſented, nor ſhall at any time ſuffer, that any regulation be adopted contrary to our legal and permanent conſtitution, or derogatory to the lawful right of the Hereditary Stadtholder, or of any body elſe. We flatter ourſelves, Sire, that the ſincere aſſurances we here give to your Majeſty will fully ſuffice to do away the unfavourable impreſſions which may have been the conſequence of erroneous, and as it appears entirely vague informations, hoping that your Majeſty will likewiſe not conſider, from what hath been ſaid more particularly, as we conjecture from your letter, our reſolution of the 8th of Sept. as an act levelled againſt the acknowledged and inconteſtible rights of the ſaid Stadtholder, as we can moſt poſitively aver, that neither the contents nor meaning of the ſaid reſolution chime even in the leaſt article with what hath been repreſented, or have any tendency thereto.

Nothing but our regard for your Majeſty could induce us to enter into theſe explanations: though, this conſideration ſet aſide, were it poſſible to diſcuſs the ſubject, we ſhould have ſtronger reaſons to ſhew our concern at the thoughts, which to all appearance have been ſuggeſted to your Majeſty, concerning the aforeſaid reſolve, as ſuch thoughts tend to make it doubtful, whether we, who are beyond diſpute inveſted with the Sovereignty over this province, have a right to authoriſe, for our own ſafety, in order to repreſs the civil commotions which our own eyes have witneſſed, and empower the aſſembly of our Deputies, whoſe duty and department it is to look to ſuch matters, and at whoſe deliberations the Prince of Orange has a right to aſſiſt, to call in the military garriſoned in this place, conſiſting moſtly of our own guards, and form ſuch detachments as might reſtore public order and tranquillity.

We cannot therefore ſuſpect the Prince of having conveyed ſuch information, to complain, as it were, to your Majeſty againſt us, ſince we muſt ſuppoſe in the Prince too clear a knowledge of our conſtitution, and too great an attachment to the relation, which it gives him with us, to imagine him capable of having taken a ſtep, which, in our opinion, would give birth to a ſyſtem, tending, if once admitted, to leave us nothing more than the empty name, the very ſhadow of Sovereignty.

With a Monarch like you, Sire, who duly eſtimates the rights inſeparable from ſovereign power, we ſhould certainly forfeit all claim to that regard and eſteem which your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs for us, if, inſtead of watching with the utmoſt care over thoſe prerogatives which inconteſtibly belong to us, we were to ſuffer them to be weakened by any kind of arrangement relative to one or the other parts thereof. This reaſon gives us cauſe to reſt aſſured that the Prince of Orange will himſelf acknowledge our ſyſtem of government, and be convinced that, as we again repeat it, we are incapable of failing, in regard to him, in any part of that juſtice and equity by which we conſtantly endeavour to diſtinguiſh our government; having nothing more at heart than to multiply the ſalutary effects which a due and juſt diſcharge of the high offices entruſted

trusted to that Prince, both in the republic at large and this province in particular, is calculated to produce for the good and welfare of the country and its inhabitants.

As to the rest, we beg leave to refer your Majesty to the letter, written with our consent, by the States General, on the 30th of August 1784, to the contents of which we fully and readily subscribe. Permit us, Sire, to recommend the Republic, and this Province, to your royal friendship.

Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the EMPEROR OF GERMANY, *and the* STATES GENERAL *of the* UNITED PROVINCES, *signed at Fontainebleau the 8th Instant.*

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be perpetual peace, and a constant and sincere friendship between his Imperial Majesty, his heirs and successors, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, their estates, provinces, and countries, and their respective vassals and subjects.

II. The treaty concluded at Munster, Jan. 30, 1648, shall be the basis of the present treaty; and all the stipulations of the said treaty of Munster shall be preserved, in as much as they shall not be affected by the present.

III. It shall be allowed hereafter, to the two contracting powers, to make such regulations as they shall think adviseable for the commerce and customs of their respective estates.

IV. The limits of Flanders shall remain the same as at the convention in the year 1664; and if any difficulty shall arise, owing to the obscurity of time, it shall be settled, one month after the exchange of the ratification, by Commissaries, named by each of the contracting parties to adjust it. It is moreover agreed, that it shall be settled in a manner to be deemed reciprocally advantageous.

V. The high contracting powers reciprocally engage not to construct any forts, or erect any batteries, whose shot shall reach from the one to the other; and to demolish those which are already constructed in that manner.

VI. Their High Mightinesses shall cause to be regulated in the most convenient manner, and to the satisfaction of the Emperor, the flooding of the waters in his Majesty's dominions in Flanders, and on the banks of the Meuse, in order to prevent as much as possible the inundations. Their High Mightinesses also consent, that to that end there shall be made use of, under a reasonable rent, the necessary land under their government. The sluices which shall be constructed for that purpose on the territories of the States General shall remain under their sovereignty; and they shall not be constructed in any place which will obstruct a defence of their frontiers. The most convenient situations for the said sluices shall be respectively named in the space of one month after the exchange of the ratification by Commissaries, who shall also agree for those which are to be under the government of both powers.

VII. Their High Mightinesses acknowledge the full right of absolute and independent sovereignty of his Imperial Majesty over every part of the Scheldt, from Antwerp to the limits of the county of Saftingen, conformable to the line drawn in 1664. The States general renounce, in consequence, the right of levying any tax or impost on that part of the Scheldt, also from interrupting in any manner the navigation and commerce of his Imperial Majesty's subjects. The rest of the river beyond the line drawn from the sea shall continue under the sovereignty of the States General; also the canals of the Sas, the Swin, and the other neighbouring mouths of the sea, conformable to the treaty of Munster.

VIII. Their High Mightinesses shall evacuate and demolish the Fort of Kruischans, and of Frederick Henry, and shall cede the territories to his Imperial Majesty.

IX. Their High Mightinesses, willing to give to the Emperor a new proof of their desire to establish the most perfect intelligence between the two countries, consent to evacuate, and submit to the discretion of his Imperial Majesty, the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek, with the fortifications in their present condition; the States General reserving to themselves the right of withdrawing the artillery and ammunition of all forts.

X. The fulfilling the two preceding articles shall take place six weeks after the exchange of the ratification.

XI. His Imperial Majesty renounces the pretensions he had formed upon the banks and villages of Bladel and Reusel.

XII. Their High Mightinesses renounce on their part all pretensions on the village of Postel, it being understood that the revenues of the Abbey of Postel, secularized by the States General, cannot be reclaimed.

XIII. There shall be named within one month after the exchange of the ratification, Commissaries to survey the limits of Brabant, and to agree on each part of the exchanges that can be made for their mutual advantage.

XIV. His Imperial Majesty renounces all the rights and pretensions which he had formed, or can form, in virtue of the treaty of 1763, upon the village of Maestricht, the countship of Vroenhoven, the banks of St. Servais, and the country of Outre Meuse.

XV. Their High Mightinesses shall pay to his Imperial Majesty the sum of nine millions five hundred thousand florins, in the current money of Holland.

XVI. Their High Mightinesses having declared

declared their intentions to indemnify such of his Imperial Majesty's subjects who have suffered by the inundations, engage to pay to his Imperial Majesty, for that purpose, the sum of five hundred thousand florins.

XVII. The payment of the sums, stipulated by the two preceding articles, shall be made in the manner following. Three months after the ratification of the present treaty, the States General will cause to be paid into the Imperial Treasury of Brussels the sum of twelve hundred and fifty thousand Dutch florins; and every six months after a like sum till the whole is completed. These payments not to be withheld or suspended under any pretext whatsoever.

XVIII. Their High Mightinesses cede to his Imperial Majesty the ban of Aulne, situated in the county of Dahlem, and its dependencies; the lordship of the ban of Blegny-le-Trembleur, with St. Andre; the lordship of Teneur; the lordship of Bombaye; the city and castle of Dahlem, with its appurtenances and dependencies, except Oost and Cadier.

XIX. In exchange for the cessions in article XVIII. his Imperial Majesty cedes to their High Mightinesses the lordships of Vieux-Fauquemont, Schin on the Guele, Strucht, with their appurtenances and dependencies; the lordship of Schaesburgh, with its dependencies; the limits of Austrian Fauquemont, in which is situated the convent of St. Gertarch, and the villages of Obbicht and Pavenhoven, with their dependencies, situate in Austrian Guelders. His Majesty renounces all his pretensions to that part of the village of Schimmert, named Le Ries, with that part of the district which has always furnished its contingent to their High Mightinesses. His Imperial Majesty also renounces his pretensions on those parts of the heaths and lands demanded on the sides of Haerlem, on those of Ubach, Broutsen, and Simplevelt; reserving, nevertheless, that the subjects of his Imperial Majesty shall have free liberty of communication and passage through all toll-houses and other barriers on the great road which runs through the limits of the bar of Kerkenreadt, as the subjects of their High Mightinesses shall likewise be allowed the same liberty through the rest of the road to the country of Ter Heyde.

XX. For the cession of the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek, the Emperor cedes all the rights he may have to the villages called of Redemption, except three, viz. Falais, Argenteau, and Hermal, which their High Mightinesses, on their parts, give up, and engage not to raise the Redemption-money, as his Majesty also engages not to do in the stipulated villages.

XXI. It shall be free for the inhabitants of the countries reciprocally ceded, to quit them, or to stay, and they shall have the free exercise of their religion.

XXII. XXIII. Their High Mightinesses give up to the Emperor all their rights to the village of Berneau, in the country of Dahlem, which was not included in the partition of the country beyond the Maese in 1661; and a village in the country of Fauquemont, also not included in the said partition, is ceded to the Republic.

XXIV. In a month's time after the ratification, Commissioners shall be appointed to regulate the limits of the country beyond the Maese.

XXV. It is agreed, that the pecuniary debts between State and State are annulled, and what regards private people is to be settled by Commissioners.

XXVI. In a month after the ratification, Commissioners shall be appointed to fix the just contingent to be furnished in future by the States General towards the amount attached to the ancient charges of Brabant, which Commissioners shall be obliged to finish that work in one year, and in the mean time things are to remain upon their old footing.

XXVII. The two high contracting parties renounce, without any reserve, all further pretensions that the one may have against the other.

XXVIII. His Christian Majesty is requested by both parties to become guarantee to this treaty.

XXIX. This treaty shall be ratified by his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, and exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible, from this day. Signed

(L. S.) Compte de Mercy d'Argenteau.
(L. S.) Estevenon de Berkenrode.
(L. S.) Gerrard Bransten.
And as Plenipotentiary of his Christian Majesty,
(L. S.) Compte de Vergennes.

To this definitive treaty a separate convention was added, containing nine articles concerning certain arrangements and conditions.

Articles I. II. III. and IV. regard the rights to raise men in the places reciprocally ceded.

V. The officers and others on duty in the country of Dahlem shall have pensions at the charge of the country.

VI. The Major and the Greffier of the Town and high court of Dahlem, as also of the Lordships ceded to his Imperial Majesty, who are not continued in their employments, shall receive a reasonable compensation, or have the liberty of selling their places, under the approbation of the Government of the Netherlands, which shall also be observed on the part of their High Mightinesses.

VII. The places, which have been reciprocally ceded, shall be delivered up without any expence.

expence to the country.

VIII. This regards the cessions with respect to which every thing is to be done, according to the treaty of partition of 1661.

IX. This is relating to the convention respecting the convent of St. Gerlach, belonging to the places ceded to their High Mightinesses in the 16th Article.

This convention to be added to the treaty, and to be of the same value.

Agreed the 18th of November, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties and guarantee.

Hague, November 23.

The Treaty of Alliance between his MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY *and the* STATES GENERAL *of the* UNITED PROVINCES, *signed at Fontainbleau on the 10th of November*, 1785.

I. There shall be a sincere and constant friendship and union between his Christian Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United Provinces of the Low Countries. For which purpose the high contracting parties will be most particularly careful that nothing shall occur in the respective estates to disturb the said harmony, and so far from committing any act of hostility, on any account whatever, that they will do every thing for the reciprocal support of their mutual honour and advantage, &c.

II. The Christian King and the States General promise to contribute all in their power to their respective security, and to preserve themselves in tranquillity, peace, and neutrality, as also the actual possession of all their estates, domains, franchises, and liberties, and to protect each other from any hostile attack in all parts of the world; and, in order the more positively to fix the extent of the guarantee with which his Majesty has charged himself, it is expressly stipulated that it shall comprehend the treaties of Munster of 1648, and of Aix la Chapelle of 1748, except the derogations which the said treaties have undergone, or may undergo in future.

III. In consequence of the above engagement, the contracting parties shall unite for the preservation of peace; and, in case either of them are threatened with an attack, the other shall use his good offices to prevent hostilities.

IV. But, if the said good offices shall prove ineffectual, his Christian Majesty and their High Mightinesses engage from this time to assist each other both by sea and land; for which purpose his Christian Majesty shall furnish the States General with 10,000 men infantry, 2000 men cavalry, 12 sail of the line, and six frigates; and their High Mightinesses, in case of a marine war, or in case his Majesty shall meet with any hostilities by sea, shall furnish six ships of the line, and, three frigates; and in case of an attack upon the French territory, the States General shall furnish their contingent of troops in money, which shall be estimated by a separate article or convention, unless they prefer furnishing them in kind; the estimate to be made on the footing of 5000 men infantry and 1000 men cavalry.

V. The powers which furnish the succours, whether in ships or men, shall pay and support them, wherever they may be employed by the ally; and, whether the ships or troops remain a long or a short time in the ports of the party requiring the succours, the said party is to furnish them with what they may want at the same rate as if they belonged to them; nevertheless, the said ships and troops are not, in any respect, to be maintained at the expence of the requiring party, although they are, during the whole war in which the said party may be engaged, to be entirely at their disposal, and under the command of their own chief, but in all operations to be entirely under the commander in chief of the requiring party.

VI. The Christian King and the States General engage to keep the ships and troops complete and well armed, insomuch that as soon as either of the powers may have furnished the required succours stipulated in the 4th Article, they shall cause a number of ships and frigates to be armed equal to what they have furnished, to be ready to replace such as may be lost by the accidents of war or sea.

VII. In case the stipulated succours shall be insufficient for the defence of the requiring party, and to procure a proper peace, they shall be augmented according to the necessities of the requiring party; nay, the contracting parties shall assist each other *with all their forces*, if necessary; but it is agreed that at any rate the contingent of troops to be furnished by the States General shall not exceed 20,000 men infantry, and 4000 men cavalry, and the reserve made in the 4th Article in favour of the States General with regard to the land forces shall remain in full force.

VIII. When a naval war shall be declared, in which neither of the contracting powers shall have any part, they shall mutually guarantee to each other the liberty of the seas in conformity to the principle of *Pavillon Ami sauve marchandise ennemie*, excepting however all those exceptions contained in the 19th and 20th articles of the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht on the 11th of April 1713, between France and the United Provinces, which articles shall have the same force and value as if they were inserted, word for word, in the present treaty.

IX. If (which God forbid) either of the two contracting parties shall be engaged in a war, in which the other shall be obliged to take a direct part, they shall concert together the most effectual means of annoying the

the enemy, and oblige him to make peace; *and neither of them shall have power to disarm, to make or receive proposals of peace or truce, without the consent of the other*; and if a negotiation shall be opened, it shall not be begun and followed by either of the parties, without the participation of the other, and they shall make each other acquainted with all that passes in the said negotiation.

X. The two contracting parties, with a view efficaciously to fulfill the engagements of this treaty, agree to keep their forces at all times in a good state, and they shall have liberty to require of each other all the eclaircissement on that subject they think necessary; they shall communicate to each other the state of defence in which their military are, and concert the propereſt means to provide for the same.

XI. The two parties shall faithfully communicate to each other the engagements which exist between them and other powers of Europe, which are to remain untouched; and *they promise not to contract any future alliance or engagement whatsoever, which shall be directly or indirectly contrary to the present treaty.*

XII. The object of the present treaty having not only the security and tranquillity of the two contracting parties in view, but also the maintenance of general peace, his Christian Majesty and their High Mightinesses have reserved to themselves the liberty to request such other powers to join the said treaty as they may judge necessary.

XIII. In order the stronger to cement the good intelligence and union between the French and Dutch nations, it is agreed that the two high contracting parties shall enter into a treaty of commerce, that the subjects of the Republic shall be treated in France, relative to trade and navigation, *as the most favoured nation*, and that the subjects of his Christian Majesty shall be treated the same in the United Provinces.

XIV. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, in good and due form, shall be exchanged at Versailles between the high contracting parties in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if possible, from the date of the signing of the present treaty.

In witness of which, we the under-written Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries have set our hands and seals to the said treaty.

Done at Fontainbleau, Nov. 10, 1785.

Signed,

(L. S.) Gravier Comte de Vergennes.

(L. S.) Lestevenon de Berkenrode.

(L. S.) Gerrard Bransten.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. In case the requiring party wishes to employ the succour demanded out of Europe, he is to give the other party the earliest notice, and at least a time of three months, that measures may be taken accordingly.

II. In consequence of the 4th article of the Treaty of Alliance, the two parties have agreed that a thousand men infantry shall be valued at 10,000 Dutch florins, and 1000 men cavalry at 30,000 florins, per month.

III. By virtue of the contracted alliance, both parties shall, as much as possible, further their mutual prosperity and advantage, by *rendering each other every assistance both in counsel and succours, upon all occasions, and not agree to any treaties or negociations which may be detrimental to each other, but shall give notice of any such negociations, &c. as soon as they are proposed.*

IV. It is expressly agreed, that the guarantee, stipulated in the 2d Article of the Treaty signed this day, shall comprehend the arrangement made through the mediation of his Christian Majesty between the Emperor and the United Provinces.

V. These separate articles have the same force and value as if they were incorporated in the said Treaty of Alliance.

Signed this day. In faith of which, &c. Signed as the treaty.

The Dutch (as a sensible writer in Lloyd's Evening Post has well observed) "have now, by the above treaty, irrevocably thrown themselves into the arms of France; nor is it in their power, were they so inclined, to renew their ancient alliance with this country." Great Britain is, at this moment, in a situation (*by many long wished for*) totally independent of the Continent, having neither friend nor enemy beyond the limits of her own coasts.

The dangerous tendency of the above treaty, to the interests of Great Britain, did not pass unnoticed by the Administration of this country, and the strongest efforts were made use of to defeat its conclusion, as appears by the following Memorial; but the recollection of the affair of St. Eustatius, during the late ill-omened war, was too deeply rooted in the minds of the Dutch (who never forget or forgive) to have any weight on the present occasion; and, after all, the Treaty was signed before the Memorial.

"High and Mighty Lords:

"The King cannot but express the most sincere wish, that the means pursued by your High Mightinesses to conciliate the differences with the Emperor may secure a Peace upon a lasting and permanent basis between the two powers.

"His Majesty takes with pleasure this opportunity, amidst the public tranquillity, to renew to your High Mightinesses the strongest assurances of those sentiments of friendship and good will towards the Republick which ever animated his Majesty, as well as all the British nation.

"Such sentiments are equally founded on the remembrance of the essential assistance which

which the two countries have formerly mutually afforded to each other, in order to secure their liberty, independence, and religious worship, as on the natural and permanent interest which ought at all times to incline both nations to the most perfect friendship.

"In fact, whether we attend to the evils which, from the local situation of the two countries, must unavoidably, and in a very peculiar manner, affect them during a war, to the great prejudice of their dearest concerns, both in political and commercial matters in the different parts of the world, or whether due attention be paid to the solidity which a good understanding between the two powers might give, to their respective settlements, to trade, and to the preservation of a general peace, it will clearly appear that prudence and sound policy must invite them to a closer union.

"Yet, if your High Mightinesses are of opinion, that, on account of the civil dissentions which, for some time, have unfortunately prevailed within the Republick, to his Majesty's great concern, the present time is ill-suited to the settling of the mutual interests of both nations, an object ever present to his Majesty; it is hoped, at least, that your High Mightinesses, after such assurances from the King, and his Majesty's friendly dispositions to the Republick, will think it suitable to your wonted wisdom, not to be drawn in to accept of any engagements which might, at any time, betray you into a system contrary to that rectitude which hath ever guided his Majesty, or by making you swerve from the solid basis of an independent neutrality, raise insuperable obstacles to the renewal of an alliance between the two powers when time and circumstances may present it to your High Mightinesses as a matter of necessity and mutual conveniency.

"It is by the express command of his Majesty, that the underwritten has the honour of suggesting to your High Mightinesses these reflections, so salutary in their object, trusting that you will pay to them that attention which the importance of the matter requires."

Signed, J. Harris.

The internal discontents in the Otoman Empire (see p. 911) are said to increase. A new revolution is apprehended in favour of Selim, the son of the deceased Sultan Mustapha. In Upper Asia, a pretended prophet, called Sheik Mansoor, has lately risen and drawn multitudes after him; and there is an old tradition, that towards the end of the world a great prophet, who lived many years before the world, will appear at Damascus; and it is very firmly believed by the people, that this event will shortly take place; "thus, says the writer, there is every reason to believe, that the beginning of the 15th century of the Mahomedan Calendar will be a very remarkable one in the annals of the Turkish nation."

The confederacy in Poland is become general. According to some advices, the King has formed the resolution to abdicate the throne. Other letters add, that the event has already taken place.

According to letters from Petersburg, a Treaty of Commerce with the Emperor of Germany was signed on the 2d of October last.

From every quarter it is intimated, that since the Prussian league the interests of G. B. have not been so zealously espoused by the Empress as formerly. She is no friend to Prussia.

On the 14th instant the King of Spain published an edict, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the use of more than 2 horses or mules in gentlemen's carriages, within the different towns in that country. A circular letter has been sent to the foreign ministers residing at that Court, with a copy of the edict, expressing his Catholic Majesty's hopes that they will set the example to the public, by complying with the new regulation.

The same edict also abolishes the celebrated bull-feasts (so long the favourite diversion of the Spaniards), except in particular cases, where the profits arising from that exhibition have been appropriated to pious or patriotic uses, and where no fund has yet been set aside to supply the deficiency that would be the consequence of the suppression.

The motive assigned for these prohibitions, in the preamble of the Edict, is the great destruction of cattle, which might be better employed in agriculture, and other useful occupations. *London Gaz.*

East India News.

Tuesday the 6th instant an over-land packet was received at the India-house from Bombay. Lord Macartney, on the arrival of the Fox packet at Madras, resigned his government of Fort St. George, and proceeded to Bengal, in order to have taken his passage for England; but his Lordship having since been advanced to the Government Generalship, it is believed and hoped that he will change his resolution, and that the country will reap the fruits of his great abilities in that important station, should his health permit. The Fox, Cygnet, Bellmont, and Houghton, were safely arrived at Madras, and the K. George at Bombay. The Chesterfield was at Batavia in February, unloading and preparing to heave down. The Alfred and Royal Admiral have been dispatched to Canton. The Lord Camden arrived at Anjengo from Bengal the 12th of March, and sailed next day for Mocha.

America.

An express arrived from Point Pleasant, about 12 miles on the other side of the Ohio, where

where a treaty was to have been held with the Indians about settling the limits of the new Colony there, with advice that the Indians, instead of entering into negotiation, had cruelly and treacherously killed four of the party authorized to treat, namely, Col. Thomas Lewin, Capt. Lockhart, Capt. Lamberton, and another gentleman, their interpreter. This news was received by the Governor of Virginia about the beginning of August last.

A Sachem, named Joseph Brant, is now forming a confederacy among the American Indians to check the incroachments of the New States. He is a warrior of the Mohawk tribe, one of the five nations that formerly were the most powerful on that continent. He was educated under Sir William Johnson, understands English, and is tolerably conversant in the politics of Europe. [*He is now in England.*]

At Boston they have received authentic intelligence, that the Algerines have declared war against the United States; in consequence whereof they are there fitting out privateers, which are to mount from 32 to 40 guns, to convoy ships that sail with property, and make reprisals.

His Excellency Gov. Tryon, with his Majesty's ship Cypress, and a fleet of transports, left East Florida on the 11th of September; which completes the evacuation of that province *.

Letters from Quebec and Montreal give a very particular description of an uncommon phænomenon which obscured the atmosphere in that part of North America almost to total darkness. On Sunday the 16th, at intervals, the sun, at Montreal, appeared of a dusky red, approaching to a copper colour; about a quarter after two P. M. the atmosphere became very black, and five minutes after totally dark, so that people ran against one another in the open streets. In the darkness nothing could be more dreadful; the horror that it occasioned exceeds all description. The rain that fell was of a strong sulphureous smell, and when the weather cleared up appeared as black as ink. At 42 minutes after two, it seemed to clear up, and continued so for 5 minutes, when the darkness returned as before, and the dread that then occupied the minds of all ranks of people was, if possible, much increased; but, in less than 20 minutes, it gradually dissipated without any fatal effect. It thundered, but not remarkably. It did not blow hard, nor did it rain much.

On the Sunday previous to this at Montreal, the atmosphere over Quebec appeared of a fiery, luminous, yellow colour: this was followed by squalls of wind and rain, with severe thunder and lightening, which continued most part of the night; a thing uncommon there at this season, it having frozen the night before. On Saturday the 15th, about 15 minutes after three, P. M. it became darker than the Sunday before, with the sky much of the same colour. On Sunday the 16th, about half after ten, A. M. it became so dark that ordinary print could not be read out of doors; this was followed by a squall of wind and rain, which for a moment dispelled the darkness; but from that time till about 10 minutes after twelve the darkness was so great, that the ministers in the churches were obliged to suspend the service. From two till about 10 min. after, it was dark as at midnight. From 43 till about 50 min. after three, it was total darkness, and from 35 to 45 minutes after four, it was very dark. Each period of darkness was followed by gusts of wind and rain, with some severe claps of thunder, and the atmosphere appeared as above described. It was remarked, that on the days before-mentioned, there appeared to be two adverse currents of air, the uppermost impelling a luminous lamina of clouds towards the N. E. and the lowermost driving, with great rapidity, broken murky clouds towards the S. W. The rain that fell, as was remarked before, was black.

By letters from Massachusets, a project is on foot for establishing the counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, and Maine, into a separate government. A meeting of the people of those counties is to be held for that purpose on the first Wednesday in January,

* It has likely been discovered, that France is in treaty with Spain for the cession of this province.

IRELAND.

On Saturday the 26th of Nov. their Graces the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Rutland arrived at the lodge in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, from their tour through the country, where they had met with the most cordial reception. Their entertainment at Waterford is said to have exceeded, in magnificence, the most splendid that had been any where prepared for their reception.

On the 25th of Nov. a ship's crew, consisting of the captain, mate, and 14 sailors, were discovered at sea, by a fishing smack, off Ardmore Head, in a boat, just ready to perish. Their vessel (a brig) had sailed from Boston for Morlaix, in France, on the 29th of Sept. but being driven out of their course by a tempest, and the quarter-deck being beat in by a mountainous sea, they were forced to take to their boat, in which, for three weeks, they had been beating about, and for the last week had scarcely any provisions to subsist on. They were miserable objects when landed; but, by the friendly reception they met with, have all providentially recovered.

SCOTLAND.

On Saturday, Nov. 26th, came on the election of the four annual presidents of the Medical

Medical Society at Edinburgh, when the numbers were as follows.

Tho. Beddoes, M. A. Pemb. Col. Oxon	39
Casper Wister. M. B. of Philad. College	54
Mr. Rd. Pearson of Birmingham	27
G. Hynde, M. B. Pemb. Hall, Camb.	27
James Forsyth, M. B. of Belfast	27

The two first gentlemen being declared duly elected, the society proceeded to determine, by a new election, the competition of the other three, when the numbers were

For Mr. Pearson 42, Dr. Hynde 35, Dr. Forsyth 25, whereupon the two former were also declared Presidents for the year.

On the 29th past, agreeable to the terms of the late act (see vol. LIV. p. ii. 937) was determined, before the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, the claim of Mr. Forbes of Culloden, for a compensation from Government in lieu of his privilege of exemption by the articles of the Union, from paying duties on grain, used in the distillery, the growth of his estate of Fairentosh, when he obtained a verdict finding him entitled to the sum of 21,580 l.

An experiment has lately been tried with a vessel, built on the plan of vessels of war in the South Seas. She consists of two parts about 60 feet long and 7 wide each, joined together at top with strong planks, so as to represent a vessel of ordinary size. She was tried against the King's boat at Leith, and out-sailed her; and when the breeze increased, left her about one mile in four.

On the 29th being St. Andrew's day, came on the election of officers of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh, of which the King is patron, when

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bute was chosen President, the Earl of Buchan, the Lord Monboddo, Alex. Wight, esq. Wm. Tytler, of Woodhouselee, esq. Alex. Ferguson, of Craigderroch, esq. Vice Presidents; Sir Wm. Forbes, of Pitsligo, baronet, Treasurer; Mr. James Cummyn, Secretary. The other offices were filled by gentlemen of the first character and abilities.

Port News.

On Tuesday the 6th instant, a Dutch schooner, bound from Calais to Rotterdam, laden with sugar and coffee was wrecked off Fairley, about three miles from Hastings in Sussex, which was no sooner known than the beach was crowded with the rabble, who presently boarded the wreck, opened the hatches, and made plunder of the cargo, before Capt. Wemys, who, with his party, was called upon for protection, could possibly arrive. The crew, three only in number, were providentially saved. So unbounded was their propensity to plunder, that one young man fell dead under the weight of his booty, and lay a considerable time a victim to his avarice before he was removed.

The ferry boat, in crossing the straits of Menai, between the Isle of Anglesey and Caernarvon, unfortunately, in the gale of the 4th instant, was driven on a sand-bank, by which more than 50 passengers perished, in sight of numbers who could afford them no relief. Among the number drowned, were several of respectable families.

Country News.

On Monday the 29th past, about ten in the morning, a violent tornado or hurricane was felt at Gloucester, which lasted not more than 15 minutes. Some workmen repairing the roof of the cathedral, were obliged to secure themselves in the close recesses of the tower, where they every moment expected the fall of that noble structure. Such was the tremendous effect of the wind, that the men declare the whole fabric had a considerable vibration. Part of the battlements on the top of the tower fell; and the whole was probably preserved merely by the iron clamps that bind the stones together.

This tornado reached Bath in the evening, and overset some new houses, erecting in the square, where the rage of building is said to be uncommonly prevalent.

A genteel young man, who assumed the name of Capt. Bayley, but whose real name is Seymour, and who was clerk to Mr Poore, of Lincoln's Inn, was apprehended at Bath, on the 24th past, by the Bow-street officers, having robbed his master of bank-notes and other property to a considerable amount. He had purchased a horse and pistols, and was just ready to set out when his master and the officers arrived and took him from his breakfast.

As some gentlemen were hunting about the latter end of November in Coombe wood, between Wimbledon and Kingston, the huntsman was alarmed with the sudden cry of a party of the hounds got together at the corner of the wood, and when he came up to them found them devouring the carcase of a man. The head lay at some distance from the body, with a hat on, which, when taken off, brought the hair with it, by which it should seem it had lain some time. The body was decently dressed; but no buckles in the shoes, nor any thing in the pockets that could lead to a discovery.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 14th of Nov. the Princess Royal of Denmark was betrothed to Frederick Christian, Hereditary Prince of Holstein Augustenbourg. On this occasion, presents of considerable value were mutually exchanged. This princess, the papers say, had long been destined for the Duke of York; but the Queen Dowager found means to traverse the match.

A commercial order has lately been issued at Riga, but whether by government or only by the corporation is not said, enjoining all merchants

merchants to balance their books at the close of every year. Those who neglect to comply with this order, in case of failure, are to be considered as fraudulent bankruptcy. It is a maxim in Holland, *that if a man fails, it is for want of keeping a good account.*

By accounts from Paris, the robber Chameron (see p. 917) was, after his first escape, taken at the house of a person with whom he had formed an accidental acquaintance in his way to Paris. It should seem by this account, that his girl and he did not travel together, for that would have led to an immediate discovery. She travelled like a gentlewoman; he, on foot, like a common sailor; and they had agreed to meet at the Tuilleries, of which an account has already been given (see p. 917). On his making his escape, he took refuge at the house of his new acquaintance, who soon understanding what sort of guest he had got, gave notice to the proper officer of the police, who took him into custody without any further resistance. The French, it seems, have claimed him for their subject; and he is to be tried by the laws of that country. His woman, it is believed, will be delivered up.

A horrid murder was last month perpetrated at Nantz, in Brittany, by a young man of the name of Princlous, who having lived a profligate and an abandoned life, to avoid the remonstrances and reproaches of his parents and friends, formed the diabolical resolution of getting rid of the whole family at once, consisting of father, mother, a brother, two sisters, and a clergyman who boarded in the house, which he found means to accomplish by means of poison. His crime however did not long remain unconcealed. He was apprehended, tried, and found guilty; and, as his crimes were of the deepest dye, so was his punishment uncommonly severe. He was sentenced to have his hands cut off, and his tongue plucked out; then to have his arms, legs, and thighs broken, and to remain upon the wheel, exposed, with his face turned towards heaven, till he should be released by death. This sentence was executed upon him, on the 10th of last month, at Nantz, where, for the honour of the police, they had not seen an execution for forty years.

BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Nov. 19. The celebrated Blanchard set of with his balloon from the citadel of Ghent, amidst an infinite multitude of spectators assembled from Antwerp, Brussels, Lisle, and all the parts adjacent. The morning was remarkably fine, the sun shone, and our hero mounted. His ascent was rapid, and nearly perpendicular; and when he had almost soared out of sight, and his flag could be no longer discerned, he let down, by means of a parachute, a dog, which came to the ground without the slightest inconvenience. The next morning people were uncommonly anxious to learn the fate of Mr. Blanchard, who, it seems, dropped a letter, which was taken up in a little town at the mouth of the Scheldt, purporting that he had twice attempted landing, but was prevented by the impetuosity of the wind impelling to the northward. The general solicitude was afterwards very much increased by Mr. Blanchard's throwing down a second letter, in which, he said, he had very little hopes of being saved. They were however relieved from their anxiety on the Monday following, by the arrival of Mr. Blanchard at that place about 3 o'clock, amidst the acclamations of the people. He reckons his altitude from the earth to have been 2000 feet; his balloon, which was not quite filled at the time of his ascension, became so much expanded, that he was in momentary expectation it would burst. Though he opened the valve, the inflation appeared not to diminish, and therefore he had recourse to forcing holes in the bottom of his balloon with his flag staff. But now another danger equally terrible with the former, presented itself; for he descended with such rapidity as to be in sight of the earth in an instant. In this extremity his last resource was to cut the cords of his car, and to tie himself with them fast to it, the balloon then serving him in the nature of a parachute; and fortunately he descended in the neighbourhood of Delf, without receiving any injury.

Friday, Nov. 25. The celebrated aeronaut Mr. Lunardi ascended on Wednesday, Nov. 23, from Glasgow. He took possession of the car about two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind south-west, and advanced north-east for about 25 miles. Having then changed his direction, he proceeded to the south east, and attempted to anchor; but the wind blowing with great violence, the cable gave way, by which accident the anchor, weighing about 10lb. was left on the ground, and the balloon re-ascended with wonderful velocity, to a considerable altitude. After floating for some time in the air, Mr. Lunardi at last descended in Selkirkshire, about 12 miles farther, on the Water of Ale, being two miles to the eastward of Akmoor, having performed an expedition of 125 miles in the space of two hours. When Mr. Lunardi alighted, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, of Stirchies, kindly afforded him every assistance in their power. And Mrs. Chisholm wishing for an opportunity to attempt an experiment in the unknown regions, boldly took possession of the car, and sailed for about three miles, when it was found expedient to desist from a further progress, the wind blowing with fury.

It is worthy of observation, that during Mr. Lunardi's expedition a very remarkable circumstance occurred. When at a considerable distance from the earth, he felt himself much inclined to sleep, and at last he yielded to his strong propensity, and slept for about 20 minutes on the bosom of the air.

On

On Mr. Lunardi's return to Glasgow, he passed through Hawick, was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates, and honoured with the freedom of the town.

Wednesday 30.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, the president, Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet, in the name of the Society, presented the gold medal (called Sir Godfrey Copley's) to Major Gen. Wm. Roy, for his paper on the measurement of a base on Hounslow-heath (see p. 974). The president, on this occasion, delivered the customary discourse, on the subjects contained in Gen. Roy's papers: after which, the Society proceeded to the choice of officers for the year ensuing; when the following new members were chosen; Lieut. Col. W. Calderwood; Rev. Sam. Glasse, D. D; R. Gough, Esq. Mr. Wm. Hudson; Rev. Andrew Kippis, D.D; George Earl of Leicester; Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D.; Wm. Pitcairn, M. D. Jacob Preston, Esq. and Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart. For the other members, see the Old List, vol. LIV. p. 953.

The cause wherein a number of Lascars were plaintiffs, and Wm. Moffat, Esq. owner of the ship Kent, Indiaman, was defendant, was determined in the Court of Common Pleas in favour of the Lascars, and a verdict given, so as to enable each of them to recover the sum of 22l. 10s. These poor fellows were taken in at a time of extremity, to navigate the ship, and as soon as they arrived, and their service no longer necessary, were discharged, and thrown upon the town.

The same day nine miserable wretches suffered death, many of them for petty crimes, namely, James Nesbit, for house-breaking, with intent to rob; G. Manning, for stealing goods in a dwelling house, value 40s.; Wm. Priest, for horse stealing; Daniel Best, Francis Stover, and Wm. Vandeput, for entering the dwelling-house and warehouse of Lewis Teffier, esq. and stealing a bale of silk, value 200l. John Isaac, for a foot-pad robbery; Michael Smith, for entering the dwelling-house of Peter Smith, and stealing two silver spoons, and other trifles. Such are the crimes for which the unhappy wretches that suffer on the gallows, sessions after sessions, are convicted; and yet the lenity of the English laws are admired, because they don't condemn criminals to the torture; but surely it is more cruel to put numbers to death for petty thefts, than to put to the torture audacious villains, who, perhaps, have added murder to robbery.—Were Greenland to be purchased, and made a receptacle for convicts, they might be maintained at much less expence, than in the hulks at Woolwich: were they there to be put under proper government, they might all be made useful in a profitable fishery. It is hoped that this hint, or some such, to make them useful, will be improved and adopted.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Guildhall an action was brought by one Robert Muirhead, late a sailor on board the Foulis East Indiaman, against the Captain of the said ship, for an assault committed on the 9th of February, 1784, when the ship was at sea, in a very hot climate. The Plaintiff's counsel stated, that, in the evening of the above day, the Plaintiff, having been drinking pretty freely, made use of an oath, or imprecation, which the Captain hearing, ordered the Plaintiff to be instantly tied up by his hands to the foreshrouds; of which treatment the Plaintiff complaining, the Captain himself took a rope, of the size of about two inches circumference, and beat him in a most violent manner where-ever he could strike him, who, having no other cloaths on than his shirt, was presently in a gore of blood; and, as he could not bear such treatment without complaining, the Captain threw aside the rope, and with a small supple cane, throwing off his coat at the same time, laid on him with that also, till his cries were such as to alarm the whole crew, to silence which he ordered him to be gagged, that is, to have an iron bolt put across his mouth, and tied tight about his head, and in that situation ordered him to be hung up by the hands, with his face towards the sun, for three hours. The man had a scar in his face of three inches square, which he shewed to the Court and Jury, who, without going out, gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 200l. damages, and full costs of suit.——This verdict has had the effect to encourage other sailors to bring actions against their captains to their own ruin. Severe discipline, for obstinate disobedience, is, and should be, tolerated by law, or no man would take a command at sea.

Friday, Dec. 2. Early in the evening the chambers of Mr. Dickins, No. 8, Gray's Inn, (see p. 917.) were entered by three villains in the following manner: They knocked at the door. An old woman, the bedmaker, being in the room, cried out loud enough to be heard by Mr. Dickens, who was in the adjoining apartment, "Lord bless me, here are three men with pistols." He had the presence of mind to push the bolt in the door immediately, and ran out of the room by another door that opened on the landing-place, and locked them all in until he gave the alarm. They were all three immediately secured, and upon searching them were found two watches, which prove to be the identical watches of which Mr. Chambre and his pupil were robbed in their chambers a few evenings before in the same Inn. They were carried before a magistrate on Friday, who committed them for trial.

Thursday 8

Mr. Eden kissed the King's hand at St. James's, as Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France,

for the purpose of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom.

A most daring robbery was this afternoon committed in Hyde-Park, on Miss Cowper and her sister, by two young fellows, who took from them about 4l. in money, and then walked off gently, having intimidated the ladies, by telling them their accomplices were behind, who would blow their brains out if they gave the least alarm.

Friday, 9.

Orders were sent to the sea-ports of Great Britain, not to suffer any ships from Alicant, Malaga, &c. to come into port, or unload any of their cargoes, till they had performed regular Quarantine. One of the King's cutters is stationed at the Nore to see the quarantine duly performed.

Saturday, 10.

Being the anniversary of the Royal Academy, an assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy, Somerset Place, when the following premiums were disposed of, viz. a silver medal for the best drawing of an academy figure, to Mr. Wm. Palmer; a silver medal, for the best model of the Torso restored, to Mr. P. F. Chenu; a silver medal, for the best drawing of architecture, being the front of the King's house at Greenwich, done from actual measurements, to Mr. George Stoddart. The assembly then proceeded to elect officers for the year ensuing; when Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected President.

Council.	Visitors.
Sir Wm. Chambers,	James Barry,
John Bacon,	P. J. de Loutherbourg,
Richard Cosway,	Jer. Meyer,
Paul Sandby,	F. Bartolozzi,
Edmund Garvey,	Mason Chamberlin,
J. F. Rigaud,	Jos. Nollekens,
William Tyler,	J. F. Rgaud,
Jos. Wilton, Esqrs.	Jos. Wilton, Esqrs.

A cause came on to be tried in the Court of Common Pleas, wherein Capt. Malcolm Hamilton, of the Westminster Middlesex Militia, was plaintiff, and the agent and Col. of that regiment, defendants, when it came out in the course of the evidence, that the defendants had withheld a large proportion of pay, under pretence of ancient custom, to which the plaintiff proved himself entitled. The Jury, without going out of Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 258l. damages. This verdict was highly satisfactory to the bye-standers; but query as to the consequences?

Wednesday 14.

This day Col. Jos. Brandt, the celebrated Sachem of the Mohawks, arrived in town from the confederate chiefs, who are now meditating a war against the United States of America.

Thursday 15.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Retail Shop-keepers of London, at the London Tavern, pursuant to advertisement, to receive the report of their Committee, Mr. Ald. Skinner took the chair, and in a speech of some length gave a very circumstantial account of what had passed at an audience which he, and three others of their Committee, had obtained of Mr. Pitt; the result of which was, that having acquainted the Chancellor with what the Committee, from general report, had been led to believe, 'That it was his intention, early in the ensuing session, to move for the repeal of the Shop-tax;' he denied ever having, in public or private conversation, given the most distant intimation, that he would either move for the repeal of the Shop-tax himself, or support any motion for that purpose, if made by any other member. And after hearing all the arguments which he [the Alderman] and those who accompanied him had urged, on breaking up the conference, he declared himself not at all convinced, and evaded a direct answer to every question put to him, relative to his future conduct on the business of their commission.

Having stated at large every circumstance of the conference, which we have only recited in brief, and given due praise to the minister for their very polite reception, he concluded with recommending firmness, and the most vigorous pursuit of every legal means to accomplish their wishes, and by no means to trust to any assistance from the minister, or from those with whom he acted. The result of the meeting was to petition, and to endeavour to make that effort general throughout the kingdom.

Friday, 16.

The church of Enfield, Middlesex, was broken open, and robbed of two silver flaggons, one marked Enfield Parish, 1637, a silver chalice and cover, gilt, 1592; another, 1587; a silver plate, marked Ralph Garrett, Edward Hundson, J. Moore, Churchwardens, 1713; another ditto, L. Done, Rob. Pierson, 1733; a silver salvor, 1638.

Sugar and Rum imported from March 25, to October 19th, 1785.

	Ships	Casks of Sugar	Casks of Rum.
Jamaica	132	48,615	14.743
Antigua	30	13,505	529
St. Kitt's	30	14,220	628
Barbadoes	18	7,275	133
Granadoes	35	11,841	1,634
Montserat	5	2,159	58
Nevis	8	3,[illegible]74	116
Dominica	9	3,601	14
St Vincent's	50	4,273	251
Tortola	5	2,110	24
Tobago	6	699	54
	288	112,272	18,184

P. 691, col. ii. l. 4, read 'inaccuracy.'

P. 789, col. i. l. 41, read 'open attempt.'

The good fortune of Dr. Dodwell, (see p. 837,) took its rise from a visitation sermon which he preached at Shottisbrook, before Dr. Sherlock, when Bishop of Salisbury, i. e. between 1738 and 1748, who gradually advanced him from a stall in that church to the archdeaconry. Dr. D. published a celebrated tract, intituled, "Christianity not founded on Argument," for which he was attacked by Dr. Church his joint champion against Dr. Middleton.

P. 908, in the 6th line of the Elegy on Eliza, for 'This,' read 'His.'

P. 920 Gov. V.'s 2d sister married Perks.

Mr. Berdmore, the late celebrated dentist (see p. 921), has bequeathed to his brother, Dr. Berdmore, of the Charter-house, 6000l.; to his housekeeper, who had lived with him many years, the sum of 300l. and 50l. per annum; to a female acquaintance, 30l. per annum; to Dr. Budd, his physician, 200l.; and all the residue of his fortune, which, it is said, amounts to 30,000l. to the infant son of his brother. He has directed by his will, that he should be interred at Nottingham, the place of his birth; and that this singular inscription should be engraved on a marble tablet in the church: "Near this place lie the remains of Thomas Berdmore, &c. who acquired an ample and liberal fortune by tooth-drawing."

Births.

Nov. 18. LADY of George Best, esq; a son and daughter.

Dec. .. Lady of Robert Baker, esq; captain in the first Devon regiment.

15. Lady of Sam. Smith, esq; of Nottingham, a daughter.

28. Mrs. Siddons, the Tragedian, a son.

Marriages.

LATELY, Thomas Woodyer, esq; of St. Christopher's, to Miss Boyfield.

Mr. John Harris, of Bridge-str. Westm. to Miss Webber, dau. of T. R. W. of Buckland, near Barnstaple.

Major Henry Richmond Gale, to Miss S. Baldwin.

William Johnson, esq; of Temple Belwood, Lincolnsh. to Miss Susan Johnson, of Prescot.

Rev. J. Griffith, of Manchester, to Miss Frances Louisa Evelyn.

Oct. 23. Mr. Tho. Floyer Wickes, eldest son of the rev. Dr. W. of Tetbury, to Miss Anne Banbury, of Warwick.

Nov. 20. Capt. Harrison Chilton, in the E. India service, to Miss Mary Galilee.

21. At Logie, near Edinburgh, James Mansfield, esq; banker in Edinburgh, to Miss Dalrymple, dau. of Lt. G. Horn Elphinstone.

22. John Clifton, esq; of Lytham, Lancashire, to Miss Riddell, dau. of T. R. esq; of Swinburn-castle.

25. By special licence, the hon. Lewis Thomas Watson, eldest son of Lord Sondes, to Miss Milles, dau. of Richard M. esq; of North Elmham, Norfolk, and late MiP. for Canterbury.

30. Mr. Joseph Pulley, stock-broker, to Miss F. Seymour.

George Dalston Shaftoe, esq; of Hexham, to Mrs. Charleton.

Dec. 2. Rev. Mr. Nash, of Euston, to Miss Lucy Dodd.

4. Michael Bray, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Darell, of Bath.

8. At Ashton, Herts, Henry Dickenson, esq; of the East India-house, to Miss Anne Wood, of Fregmore.

11. Warren Pitt Lisle, esq; to Miss Sheen.

12. Mr. William Jarvis, to Miss Hannah Peters, only dau. of the rev. Mr. P.

13. At Rosthine, Cheth. Randal Ford, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Ford, of Mere.

15. At Brisington, Bartley Coombes, esq; of Nailsea, Somersetsh. to Miss Goodwyn.

George Hatton, esq; first cousin and presumptive heir to the Earl of Winchelsea, to the hon. Elizabeth-Mary, only daughter, by his first lady, to Lord Visc. Sondes. She is great niece to the Earl of Mansfield; and he is nephew to the late Countess.

20. Benj. Treacher, esq; of Bermondsey, to Miss Vinsor.

J. Flavell, esq; of Peckham Rye, to Miss Birdell.

At Worthy, the hon. Edw. Bouverie, bro. to the Earl of Radnor, to Miss A. Ogle, 2d dau. of Adm. Sir Chaloner O.

Deaths.

LATELY, at Dublin, Sir John Dineley Goodyere, bart. of Charlton, co Worc. by whose death the title is extinct. He was the second baronet of the family, and second son of Dinely Goodyere, esq; captain of the Ruby man of war, executed at Bristol in 1741 for the murder of his brother. His aunt was mother of S. Foote, the English Aristophanes.

At Boston, of an apoplexy, Henry Butler Pacey, esq; recorder of that borough, and receiver of the land-tax for the parts of Kesteven, co. Linc.

Aug. 17. At his house at Lebanon, Jonathan Trumbull, esq; formerly Governor of Connecticut.

Oct. 6. At Alicant, Charles Rood, esq; many years established in the commerce of that place.

31. At Sas Van Ghent, Lieut. Col. Robert Douglas, in the service of the United Netherlands.

Nov. .. Miss Jane Hood, niece to Lord H. In Paragon-buildings, Bath, Capt. West.

Aged 103, Mr. Smith, a farmer at Dolver, in Montgomeryshire, who was never known to drink any thing but butter-milk.

At Southampton, Mrs. Binmore, by whose death the interest of above 10,000l. devolves to

to the poor of the city of Chichester, which was left by Mr. Hardham, who kept the well-known snuff-shop in Fleet-street.

Mr. Gallipine, sugar broker in Tower-str.

At Edmonton. Mr. John Meyrick, partner with Mr. Garfedd, haberdasher. He burst a blood-vessel some months before.

At Woodhouse, near Loughborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Hearne, a maiden lady.

6. At Tyrnau, in Hungary, his Serene Highness Prince George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, youngest brother to the Queen. On this occasion no *merely court* mourning was ever known to be so general a *mourning*.—He was born August 6, 1748, was honoured by the King of Denmark with the Danish order of the Elephant, was a Major General in the Imperial service, F. R. S. in London, and LL.D. at Oxford. He came to England in his early days, and served in our navy two years; but that element, of which he was so fond, soon impaired his juvenile and delicate constitution in such a manner, that he was obliged to abandon it, and quit with regret a climate and nation he sincerely loved, whose language he learned to perfection, and whose manner he retained to the last hour. The late Empress Queen Maria Teresia invited him to her service, and on his entrance she made him a Lieutenant Colonel. Soon after he joined his regiment, his generosity to the indigent Officers, as well as his indulgence and lenity to the common men, rendered him equally beloved and respected. It was frequently remarked, that he seemed rather inclined to associate with his inferior than his superior officers, which was one day maliciously hinted to her Majesty by another son of Mars, in saying, "He forgets he is Prince of Mecklenburgh." The penetrating Queen looked sternly at the officious courtier, and asked, "But does he forget he is a Lieutenant-Colonel?" "Oh, no (answered he) changing his tone, he is a most assiduous and excellent officer." "Well then (said she), as he does not forget he is a Lieutenant-Colonel, you'll not forget to go this instant to Mareschal Lacy, and tell him, in my name, to send him this very day a Colonel's commission." When the generous George was afterwards informed of the reflection cast on him, he coolly said, "Perhaps the gentleman may have forgot that my superiors never loved, nor wanted me; but among my inferiors some seemed to love me, and others surely wanted me." In a short time after, he was made Colonel of Horse, and Knight of various Orders. In the year 1780 he was made Brigadier General, and Inspector of the Two Carabinier Regiments, the finest the Emperor has, or perhaps the finest in the world. In the year 1782, at the camp of Prague, in Bohemia, of 50,000 infantry and cavalry, Prince George and his detachments were reserved for the *bonne bouche*, for the 7th and last day; when he manœuvred so inimitably well, that the hills of Liaben resounded with echoes of applause from some of the most experienced Generals in Europe, and even Joseph himself cried out in a rhapsody to the brave Caledonian veteran that stood near him, "Well, Loudoun, what do you think of Mecklenburgh now?" "Sire," answered the rough Scot, "I think if he was as much attached to the field as he is to the fair, he would be worth 10,000 men to your Majesty."——He was uncommonly kind to all British subjects; an ornament to their rich, and a father to their poor. His love for this nation extended so far, that whoever spoke a little English, of any country whatsoever, was sure, if in distress, to be relieved. He was a good Protestant, and firm in his principles of religion, though an enemy to all religious persecutions——He was very often heard to regret, that the only point in the English constitution censurable was not long ago expunged, which forced so many brave British subjects to seek bread from the natural enemies of the country which he loved so dear. A church belonging to the abolished Nuns at Prague was ceded to the Protestants through his request by the great Joseph, and supported by his munificence. He was an exception to Princes in general, who suppose all services rendered them interested, and all said to them adulation. If ever any Prince was susceptible of true friendship, it was George of Mecklenburgh. He was often heard to say he never quitted a friend till the friend quitted him, and no one ever expressed these words with greater veracity; for where he once took, his sentiments were never to be exchanged but by a manifest violation and palpable facts. He was penetrating, and resolute, but never lost that attracting sweetness in his manners which is peculiar to the House of Mecklenburgh. He never heard of any one in real distress, but he assisted if he could. One instance of his humanity shall be mentioned. Whilst Provincial of the grand Free Masons lodge of Prague, which is composed of the prime Nobility and Gentry, he heard of a poor innocent infant that was left wrapped up at a convent door by the unfortunate mother, but through the severity of the weather perished before day-light; he instantly formed a plan to relieve such beings. His influence over the society, joined to his own donations, soon enabled him to build a Foundling-hospital, and founded it so well, that at this present moment one hundred of these unhappily born wretches are made as happy as they possibly can be by this salutary institution, which had its origin from the humane George. Another instance shall be given of his particular attachment to British subjects wherever he met any of them injured or oppressed. One Mr. Curry, a young Irishman, who served in Calenburgh's regiment, happened to have a dispute with an Imperial Count, whose lady was one of the greatest favourites of the late Empress Queen; the consequence was a duel, and the Count was wounded. The *cara sposa* resenting that a drop of her *liebster herr's* blood should be

be spilt by a wild Irishman, had recourse to Court, represented the case womanly to a woman, and the poor Hibernian received orders in a few days from the Council of War to depart instantly for Transylvania, and join the third battalion, to which nobody is sent but the infirm and ill-behaved, for fear of a second rencontre. The aspiring son of St. Patrick would prefer death itself to this cruel sentence, but there was no alternative; he had no favourite to get it countermanded, and was closely watched by a guard for that purpose, till he was left in a dreary village in that disagreable climate, to pass the rest of his life in contemplation. A year elapsed before Prince George was informed of all the circumstances in their true colours. The generous Mecklenburg could not bear with patience that a British subject should be so treated. He immediately set off from Prague to Vienna, in the midst of a severe winter, made himself responsible for Curry's future conduct, got his sentence recalled, and on his arrival made him Captain of Horse in his own regiment.

15. At Mrs. Grace's, at Hackney, aged 67, Mrs. Sarah Boddington.

At Windsor, ——— Langley, M D.

17. In Dublin, Dudley Hussey, esq; counsellor at law, recorder of the city of Dublin, and M.P. for Taghmon, co. Wexford.

18. At Liverpool, Mr. John Button, the oldest burgess of that borough upon record. He lived in six kings reigns, being born in the reign of James II. He polled at the last election in 1784.

At Modena, aged 85, Count Joseph Maria Foglian, bishop of that see.

At six in the morning, of the gout, at his castle of St. Assise, in his 61st year, Lewis Philip, Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the blood royal of France. He was born at Versailles, May 1, 1725; and married Princess Louisa Henrietta, of Bourbon Conti, who died at Paris, Feb. 9, 1759, aged 33, leaving issue the present Duke and Mademoiselle Louisa Maria Theresa Matild, born at St. Cloud, June 28, 1750, and married, Apr. 24, 1770, to Lewis Henry Joseph Duke of Bourbon, only son of Lewis Joseph Prince of Conde, by whom she has a son, the Duke of Enghien. The Prince, a few hours before his death, recovered the use of his speech, and talked to his physician, "Well, how do you find me?"—'Nearly as your royal highness was yesterday evening.'—'I find myself very ill; you were certainly mistaken in my disease; I am sorry for it, as it may be prejudicial to you." The court was at Fontainebleau, when the Duke died; but it was agreed that his death should not be made public before the 17th, lest the removal of the court to Versailles should be impeded. The Duke was endowed with virtues which would have distinguished him in private life; but, as a Prince of the Blood, they did not make him conspicuous in any remarkable degree. He was generous, humane, and affable; an enemy to pomp and ostentation. He absented himself from court as much as the etiquette would permit; he spent his last years in a kind of solitude with the Marchioness de Montesson. Fame will be nearly silent on the Duke's publick character. He appeared for a moment at the head of the French army in 1745, but without any great effect. At the revolution which took place in 1772, he shewed a little energy; but it soon vanished, and left the world to think, that his first motion in that business was in consequence of counsels to him, and not all due to his own principles. As a General, the Duke of Orleans gained more praise by his humanity than by his military knowledge; and if historians do not allow him a place among their heroes, they cannot, in justice, but rank him with the friends of mankind. The Duke of Chartres was nominated on the 18th, at 12 o'clock, *D. of Orleans*, by the King himself. The court saluted his Highness on the occasion. On the 19th, the Duke learned, that the Sovereign was graciously pleased to leave him the title of First Prince of the Blood; a prerogative which is to cease at his death, and be transferred to the first male child of the Duke d'Angoulême; but the King will no longer pay the household of the Duke of Orleans, such as the chamberlain, gentlemen of the bedchamber, chaplains, &c. The state gains by this 100,000 livres per annum. The Duke of Valois is now Duke of Chartres. The Duke of O made a princely provision for the lady who lived with him many years before his death. It is but justice to this lady to say, that, tho' she never bore any title than Marchioness de Montesson, she was in fact married to the Duke. But as she was not of a rank to entitle her to match with the first Prince of the Blood, and consequently the consent of the court could not be obtained to a publick marriage, the Duke married her privately; and she was satisfied to forego the honours of such an alliance, and to bear her family name, instead of the high-sounding title of her Highness the Duchess of Orleans. She lost nothing however by her humility, for she was treated by every person of quality with the same respect as if her marriage had been actually recognised M. de Montesson received, on the 21st, a letter of condolence and consolation written by the King himself, with the permission of wearing full mourning for her husband, a permission which was not granted to Madam de Maintenon, whose marriage with Lewis XIV. was never publickly acknowledged. The Marchioness de Montesson, who is to spend the first year of her widowhood in the convent of the Assumption, has solemnly declared not to return to the castle of St. Assise before her death, left the sight of the palace, where her dear lord breathed his last, should overwhelm her with grief. The Duke willed, that his heart and bowels should be interred in the church of St. Port, in the parish of St. Assise, in expectation of one day

mixing

mixing their ashes with those of the lady to whom he has bequeathed his estate. The disconsolate widow has requested, nay supplicated, the present Duke of Orleans to receive from her hands the castle and domain of S. Affise; the Prince refused the offer: the Marchioness added, that his Highness might accept it for his son the Count de Beaujolois. His Highness answered: "I am much obliged to you, and I beg you may be convinced that I shall in every point strictly attend to the last wishes of my deceased father in your favour."——Although his Royal Highness had expressed a desire, in his last moments, that he wished his remains might be committed to their mother earth without any pomp or parade, it appears that his dying request, in this particular, was by no means complied with: The corpse was on Tuesday the 22d carried in the evening to the Val-de-Grace, to be entered in the family vault. The Dukes of Bourbon and Enghuien were present, and accompanied by Marshals de Segur and Castries, Ministers of State, and a great concourse of Noblemen. The hearse was partly preceded and partly followed by the Prince's household, a great number of indigent persons all bearing lighted torches. The mourning coaches, all the livery servants in crapes, an incredible number of our good Parisians in the deepest mourning presented a spectacle altogether pompous and awful. It was affecting to see the poor of St. Affise. Those people wept bitterly, they regretted a good Prince who employed them the whole year round, and who gave them bread and wood when he knew they stood in need of either. There wanted nothing to the funeral obsequies, but the presence of the Prince's successor, as chief mourner; but his Highness was himself confined to his bed; yet filial piety getting the better of his prudence, his Highness, against the advice of his physician, insisted upon being dressed instantly. He was soon convinced, that bodily strength does not always keep pace with our mental affections; he fell on the floor, and received a contusion on the forehead, and thus was obliged to give up his intention of accompanying the remains of his Royal Father to the grave. The late Duke of Orleans has made a will, of which Monsr. de Fleury, his Majesty's Attorney General in Parliament, is appointed executor; and the Duke of Chartres, his eldest son, universal legatee. To his daughter the Duchess of Bourbon, who had already received four millions of livres to her portion, he has bequeathed the hotel de Bretonvilliers and the estate of Petit-Bourg. Madame de Montesson, the Duke's consort, has an annuity of 160,000 livres, clear from all incumbrance. In regard to his household, the late Prince has made the following dispositions: such as have continued in his Highness's service twenty-five years are to retain their full salary for life; half to be enjoyed in like manner by those who lived with him fifteen years; and the third part of the wages to be continued to all the rest of his domesticks. The person who loses most by the death of the Duke of Orleans is M. Le Febere, reader to his Royal Highness, and author of Zuma and Elizabeth of France, two excellent tragedies. This gentleman received 6000 livres per annum from the Duke, with board, lodging, firing, and washing, for himself and family; he is now allowed only 1800, without any other advantage.

20. In Fludyer-street, Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. F. and daughter to the late Col. Stuart, superintendant of the East India affairs.

The housekeeper of Princess Amelia at Gunnersbury. Sitting too near the fire, a spark flew on her linen, and burnt her so dangerously that she expired before help arrived.

21. Mr. Renwick, town-major of Hull.

22. At Ryegate, Gawen Harris Nash, esq; grandson of the late Sir Robert Fagg, bart.

At Southampton, aged 75, Leonard Cropp, esq; senior alderman and father of the corporation of that town.

At Waddon, near Croydon, aged 70, Peter Harrison, esq; of Wansford-court, Throgmorton-str.

At Bath, Capt. John Mowbray, late commissioner of the dock-yard at Antigua.

23. Of an apoplectic fit at the seat of the right hon. Lord Sandys, at Ombersley, Worcestershire, Mr. Sandys, his Lordship's nephew and heir, eldest son of his fourth brother Martin, who was a major in the foot guards, and died Dec. 26, 1768.

At Stoke Newington, aged 61, Mr. Jabez Smith, apothecary, many years partner with Mr. Chandler in Cheapside, whom he succeeded.

In Bishopsgate-street, aged 93 or 4, Peter Simond, esq; a very considerable merchant, father of Susannah Louisa, married to John late Lord St. John of Bletso, and of Louisa Marianne, married to Sir J. Trevelyan, bart.

Rev. Mr Fearon, V. of Peasmarsh, Sussex.

At Kensington, Mr. Thomas Tinchburne, formerly a West India planter.

24. The consort of the Bishop of Lubeck.

In Bentinck-street, Mrs. Catherine Heath, wife of Mr. Charles H. late of Chichester, and eldest daughter of William Bateley, esq; late commissioner and surveyor of the navy.

At Shacklewell, aged 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Beuzeville, relict of Mr. James B. weaver.

25. At Marybone, Mr. Opie, an eminent painter, whose works have attracted the public notice by their intrinsic merit at the three or four last exhibitions of the Royal Academy. He was a native of Cornwall, of low extraction, had been his own instructor, and, on coming to town, received lessons and patronage from Sir Joshua Reynolds.

At Bath, Mrs. Dorrell, relict of Philip D. esq; of Cale-hill, Kent.

Mrs. Morcat, wife of Capt. Patrick M. of the royal navy.

26. Mr. Dering Sharp, of Red Lion-sq.

Mr. W. Pigou, son of Mr. P. of Mark-lane.

27. Sir Theodore Owenson, knt. of the kingdom of Ireland.

At Fareham, in Hampshire, the rev. W. Plumbe, chaplain of his Majesty's ship Goliah.

29. Andrew Anderton, esq; solicitor in the Temple.

Mr. Richard Dickenson, of Ware.

Aged 84, the rev. Mr. Windle, rector of Cropthorne, Worcestersh.

30. In his 87th year, Mr. Hendric Swietman, Dutch merchant.

Rev. W. Rider, B.A. lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster lane, curate of St. Faith's, and late usher of St. Paul's school. He published a History of England, &c. in small size.

Aged 75, Peckham Williams, esq; of Bagshot, near Farnham, in the commission of the peace for Surrey upwards of 39 years.

Fairmeadow Penyston, esq.

Mrs. West, wife of Mr. W. of the Old Jewry.

Dec. .. At Bath, Thomas Lumley, esq; of Winchester, aged 78.

At Dallington, Cumberland, in an advanced age, Martha Bay, besom-maker, in which business, for a number of years past, and by her parsimonious manner of living, she had scraped together no less a property than 700l. which she has left by will equally amongst her nephews and nieces, she having never been married. Her cloathing has been estimated to have cost her seven shillings annually for the last ten years of her life; and her diet was on a plan not less frugal, potatoes and salt forming the principal articles of her table.

1. At Wansted, Miss Bowles, eldest dau. of the late Humphrey B. esq.

Mr. Adams, bookseller of Ave-Maria-lane.

2. At North End, Hampstead, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart of Normanton, co. Rutland. He married, 1. in 1749, Margaret, youngest dau of Philip late E. of Hardwicke, who died in child-bed in 1769; and 2. in 1770, the only dau. of Robert Hudson, esq; many years an East India captain and director. He was buried with his ancestors at Normanton.

In Oxford-street, Peregrine Courtney, esq.

3 At Cambridge, the rev. Jos. Pitt, M.A. R. of Hanstock, Essex, to which he was presented by the Crown on a vacancy in the see of Ely in 1754. He was educated at Bene't coll. Camb.

Rev. William Leechman, D.D. Principal of the college of Glasgow. He was born in the parish of Dolphington, in Lanerkshire, in 1706, ordained a Minister of the Gospel at Beith in 1736, elected Professor of Divinity by the University in 1743, and presented by the King to the office of Principal in 1761. In the several stations which he occupied, during a long, laborious, and useful life, he thought and acted with the liberality and candour which are inseparable from an elevated and enlightened mind. His learning, especially in theology and ethics, and in the sciences connected with them, was extensive: and his enquiries after valuable knowledge were prosecuted with unremitting ardour, even in the last period of his life. His taste was elegant, and had been early formed by a diligent attention to the best poets, historians, and philosophers of antiquity. Animated with the spirit of true and rational religion, and familiarly acquainted with its principles, he explained and enforced its doctrines and precepts, both in the theological chair and in the pulpit, with a nervous and commanding eloquence. His publications were few, but they are generally known and admired, (particularly his "Essay on Prayer,") and will remain lasting monuments of a devout and benevolent heart, as well as of an enlarged and highly cultivated understanding. The numerous scholars trained up under his care, many of whom are at present an ornament to literature and religion, are the most honourable testimony to the utility of his labours. During the declining period of his life, when attacked by many bodily disorders, his soul, in the full possession of its faculties, retained its former vigour; and, rejoicing in the hopes presented by the Gospel, rose above affliction with invincible magnanimity; and looked forward to the approaching day of dissolution, not merely with resignation, but with triumph. In the society over which he presided he was loved and revered. The loss which that seminary has sustained by the death of so eminent a person, whose unwearied study and constant delight it has been, for more than forty years, to promote its most valuable interests, will be long and sincerely regretted.

4. Aged 79, Mrs. Henderson, mother of Mr. H. of Cornhill, goldsmith.

At Brumpton, near Chatham, aged 104, Mrs. Watson, a widow lady.

At Theobalds, in Cheshunt, of a paralytic stroke; aged 75, Mr. Tatnall, an eminent upholder in Queen str. Cheapside.

6. In Bishopsgate str. aged 73, Mr. Hugh Hughes, druggist. He was buried in a splendid manner at Broxbourne, Dec. 14, having a country residence at Hoddesdon, in that parish. He was sheriff of Herts in 177..

At Twickenham, aged 72, Mrs. Catherine Clive. She was the daughter of Mr. William Raftor, a native of Kilkenny, who was bred to the law. Miss Raftor was born in 1711, and shewed a very early inclination and genius for the stage. Her first appearance was in boy's cloaths, in the tragedy of Mithridates, King of Pontus, in which she was introduced only to sing a song. In 1731 she appeared in the part of Nell, in the Devil to Pay: this was the first character which afforded her an opportunity of displaying her comic powers, which afterwards ripened into so much perfection. She was married young to a brother of the late Judge Clive, who also died at a great age; but, from some unknown cause, they had not lived together for many years preceding his death. She might have some defects in her private capacity, though not

vices, which occasioned that separation. Among other anecdotes of this inimitable performer, we remember her acting *Bayes* in the Rehearsal, where her brother Raftor, a very inferior actor, speaking (as usual) like a mouse in a cheese, in the character of *bold Thunder*, "O fie, Mr. Raftor," said the female Bayes, "speak out like a man. Surely you might have learned more assurance from *your sister*."

Benjamin Hunter, esq; barrister at law.

At Twickenham, the rev. Mr. Hemmings, well known for his philosophical acquirements, minister of the chapel there, and chaplain to the late Bishop Terrick.

7. At Battersea, Mrs. Lance, wife of W. L. esq; a commissioner for victualling the navy.

9. Jonathan Lee, esq; formerly in the East India service.

At Newcastle, James Reay, esq.

In Hedge-lane, John Baptista Cipriani, F.R.A. an eminent painter and designer, patronized in an especial manner by the late Thomas Hollis, esq.

10. At Enfield, aged 47, Sarah Goldsmith. She was only child of Mr. John G. carpenter, of the said parish; and since the death of her mother, about five years ago, contracted such habits of indolence and avarice, that, after having shut herself up from every one, even from her own relations, and the tenants of her own house, with whom she lodged, and from whom she received the necessaries of life only at the head of the stairs, found her dead on the hearth, with only a silk cloak tied tight about her neck, and in her room good cloaths, money, and other articles, together with provisions, hoarded up in a most filthy condition. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict accidental death.—It appeared that she received the interest of 200l. from a relation of her mother's in Worcestersh.

At Bath, Richard Tyson, esq; nephew to the Master of the Ceremonies.

11. Of a paralytick stroke, at her house in Queen-street, May-Fair, the right hon. Anne Countess of Corke and Orrery, youngest daughter of Kellond Courtenay, Esq. of the county of Devon, and niece to the Earl of Sandwich. For the last fourteen years of this unfortunate lady's life, she has endured the severest trials of affliction; and submitted to them with that patience and fortitude which few could equal; but, above all, the never being permitted to see her children was a circumstance that affected her sensibility as a mother, and, after repeated attacks, her health gave way. Her family and friends are under the deepest concern; and she has left an only and afflicted sister (married to Wm. Poyntz, esq;) to feel and lament her untimely and unhappy fate.

12. Her Serene Highness Princess Charlotte Wilhelmine of Hesse Darmstadt, consort of his Serene Highness Prince Charles of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to her Majesty. Her Highness had been lately delivered of a Prince, who continued in perfect health.

13. Mr. Charles Mattley, orange-merchant in Thames-street, and one of the common-council of Billingsgate-ward.

In mean circumstances, at his apartments in Moorfields, M. Coustoyer, who was ruined by the loss of a ship at sea. The property on board was merely shells, collected with great taste and care, and which he thought to turn to great advantage here. He was concerned in a publication, entituled, "The Monthly Amusement from Marine Productions," printed at Hamburgh, with illuminated plates, in the year 1755, and in the "Recueil des Coquillages," &c. at Copenhagen, in 1758.

At Islington, not very much regretted, Mrs. Shield, wife of Mr. S. many years a worthy and greatly esteemed schoolmaster in that village.

14. At Bromfield, Herts, the rev. Edward Bourchier, M.A. rector of that parish, and of All Saints, Hertford.

16. Sir Thomas Rider, knt. of Boughton-court, Kent.

17. Mr. Willoughby, master of the place of public entertainment called Highbury Barn.

18. Near Hammersmith, the hon. Sir Ch. Frederick, K.B. He was third son of Sir Thomas Frederick, governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies; born in 1709, elected F.R. & A.SS. in 1731, and Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1735 6, which he resigned on setting out on his travels in 1737. He married, in 1746, Lucy daughter of Hugh Viscount Falmouth, who was born in 1710, and died Jan. 17, 1784, by whom he had a son, Charles, born in 1748, and three daughters. Their second daughter, Augusta, born July 25, 1747, married, in 1771, Thomas Prescott, esq; second son of George P. esq. Sir Charles was eminently distinguished for his taste in the polite arts, and for his great skill in drawing, several specimens of which are preserved in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, who published his "Account of the Course of the Ermine-Street through Northamptonshire, and of a Roman Burying Place by the Side of it in Bernack Parish," in their Archæologia, vol. I. p. 61, but without his drawings of the urns and coins found therein. He was created K.B. in 1761. He was chosen M.P. for Shoreham in 1745; and appointed clerk of the deliveries in the office of ordnance, and surveyor general of the ordnance, in which post he was succeeded in 1782 by the hon. Thomas Pelham, eldest son of Lord Pelham. As comptroller of the ordnance and fireworks, he directed the splendid exhibition in the Green Park on the peace in 1749.

J. And. Douglas, esq; paymaster of the navy.

19. At Fourtree-hall, Enfield, in his 76th year, Eliab Breton, esq. He was descended from the Bretons of Tamworth and of Norton, co. Northampton, and married Elizabeth dau. and coheiress of William Wolstenholme, esq; by whom he became possessed of the manor of

of Worcester in Enfield, and by whom he has left issue three surviving sons, Harvey, William, and Eliab. His daughter Mary, married to John Hope, esq, (see *Index*), died in 1767; and three other children died infants. And on the 29th his remains were deposited in the family vault at Norton.

22. At Stoke Rochford, aged 86, the rev. John Harrison, rector of that parish, and vicar of Wragby cum Torrington, co. Linc. to which latter benefice he was presented by Edmund Turnor, esq; in 1734.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Robert Price, LL.D. prebendary of S. Grantham, and afterwards elected a canon residentiary, in the church of Sarum, *vice* Dr. Dodwell, dec.

Rev. Richard Mostyn, LL.D. White Waltham, R. co. Wilts, *vice* Dr. Dodwell, dec.

Rev. James Richardson, M.A. Smeaton R. co. Northampt.

Rev. Thomas Compton, LL.B. Radborne V. co. Dorset.

Rev. Dr. Turner, vice-chanc. of the university of Cambridge, *vice* Dr. Peckard, resig.

Rev. Thomas Jocelyn, M.A. Sittington V. co. Norf.

Rev. Jon. Ames, B.D. Hembury cum capella St. Mary, with Agnes united, Cornw.

Rev. W. Dornthwaite, master of the grammar school at Goudhurst, Kent, Hadley R. Essex.

Rev. Thomas Fox, Glanville Wootton and Maperton R. both co. Dorset.

Rev. Charles Tahourdin, Rector of Letcombe Regis, Berks, Cornwall R. Oxf.

Rev. Henry Pertington, M.A. fellow of Lincoln coll. Oxf. Winterbourn Abbas with Pertington R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Sam. Cooper, M.A. Bassingbourne V. Wilts.

Rev. George Roberts, LL.B. Winterborne Toney V. co. Leic.

Rev. Richard Bell, M.A. Eversley R. co. Bucks.

Rev. James Bickerton, B.D. Whitchurch Canonicorum R. co. Bedford.

Rev. T. Burnaby, Misterton R. co. Leic. worth upwards of 400l. per ann.

Rev. John Davies, M.A. Flyntham V. co. Nott.

Rev. Samuel Smalpage, B.A. Whitkirke V. co. York.

Rev. Mr. Law, son of the Bp. of Carlisle, to Carlisle archdeaconry, *vice* Mr. Paley.

Hon. Edw. Venables Vernon, M.A. prebendary of Gloucester.

Rev. William Welfitt, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury, *vice* Dr. Sutton, dec. *Gaz.*

Rev. John Parsons, M.A. Skegness R. Linc.

Rev. John Dinham, B.A Whapload Cove perp. cur. Linc.

Rev. Anthony Clarkson, M.A. Langwith R. Derbysh.

Rev. John Keysall, Growton (or Groton) R. Suff.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Smith, M.A Chart near Sutton V. with Woodnesborough V. Kent.

Rev. John Roberts, M.A. Llanbedrog R. Caernarvonsh. with Llantrissant R. Anglesey.

Rev. Thomas Lumley, Bransby R. with Dalby R. co. York.

Rev. Peter Gunning, M.A. Dupston R. Gloc. with Flamborough R. Som.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

AUgustus Pechell, esq; receiver general of all the rates and duties of the Post Office, *vice* Robert Trevor, esq; dec.

John Earl of Altamont, a Privy Counsellor of Ireland.

Right hon. W. Eden, added to the Committee for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France for negociating Commercial Arrangements.

William Boscawen, esq; Commissioner for victualling the navy, *vice* M. Burgoyne, esq; resig.

B—NKR—PTS.

T. Green, Islington Back-road, Clerkenwell, smith

John Copland, St. Martin's-lane, wine-merch

H. Tash and W. Roebuck, Oxf. shopkeepers.

W. Stone, St. Catherine's, Tower hib. grocer

John Allingham, Holborn, grocer

Edward Brine, Portsmouth, brazier

W. Lewis, New Sarum, Wilts, watch-maker

James Bourne, Robert Lancaster, and David Davis, Lancaster, merchants

T. Hawes, Ixworth, Suffolk, grocer

W. Bridge, Tewkesbury, currier

Ralph Gee and Richard Amphlett, Birmingham, buckle-makers

John Golding, East-str. Red-lion-sq. taylor

David Taylor, Lamb's Conduit-str. merchant

T. Leaman, Exeter, draper

Robert Pearce, Lower East-Smithfield, rope-merchant

T. Walshaw, Pontefract, miller

T. Francis, Alverstoke, Southampton, feedsman

F. Simpson, Whitwell, Yorksh. butter-factor

G. Grove, Aldingham, Suffolk, shop-keeper

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 25, to Nov. 22, 1785.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	656	1232	Males	747	1523
Females	586		Females	776	

Whereof have died under two years old 496

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.

Between					
2 and 5	143	50 and 60	136		
5 and 10	49	60 and 70	123		
10 and 20	181	70 and 80	68		
20 and 30	111	80 and 90	41		
30 and 40	141	90 and 100	11		
40 and 50	138				

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1785.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Exchequ. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
29	140¾	70	70⅞ a 71	—	88⅛	106⅛	21⅛	—	13⅞	—	—	40s. pr	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	14 19 0
30	—	69½	70⅜ a 72	—	87¾	105⅞	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 17 0
1	139½	69	69⅞ a 70	—	87⅞	105¼	21	—	13⅞	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 18 0
2	139	69	70⅛ a 69¾	—	87⅞	105⅛	21	—	13¾	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 19 6
3	—	69	69⅞ a 70	—	87⅛	105⅛	21⅛	—	13⅜	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 19 0
4	Sunday																				
5	—	69	69¾ a 70	—	87	105⅞	21	—	13⅞	—	—	40	—	—	—	61	2¼	—	—	—	14 19 0
6	139	68⅞	69¾ a ⅞	—	87⅛	shut	21	—	13⅜	156	—	—	—	—	68⅛	—	—	—	—	—	14 19 0
7	—	69	69¾ a 70	—	87¾	—	20⅞	—	14	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	2¾	—	—	—	14 19 0
8	139¾	69¾	70¼ a ⅜	—	88⅛	—	21¼	—	14⅛	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	2½	—	—	5 pro.	14 18 6
9	140¼	70⅛	72½	—	88½	—	21½	—	—	—	66	40	—	—	68⅞	—	2¼	—	—	7	14 19 6
10	—	71⅜	73½ a ⅝	—	90	—	21½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14 19
11	Sunday																				
12	142	72	73⅞	—	92⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14 18 6
13	—	71¾	73⅞ a ⅜	—	90⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	2¾	—	—	—	14 18 6
14	—	70⅞	72⅞ a 72	—	89½	107¼	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 18 0
15	140	69⅞	71½ a ⅝	—	88⅞	106¾	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 18 0
16	140	69⅞	71¼ a 72	—	88	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	14 18 0
17	—	70	71¾ a 71⅞	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 18 0
18	Sunday																				
19	—	69¾	71⅞ a ⅞	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 18 0
20	138⅝	69	71¼ a 70⅞	—	87⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	14 17 0
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	138¾	69⅞	[illegible]	—	87¼	106¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2⅛	—	—	—	14 17 0
23	140	69½	[illegible]	—	87¼	107¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2⅛	—	—	—	14 18 0
24	—	70	71¼ a ⅞	—	87¼	107¼	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	14 19 0
25	Sunday																				
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

SUPPLEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1785.

For the Contents of this SUPPLEMENT, see p. 1032.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, concluded from p. 967.

THE reader is desired, in page 964, after Monday, June 27, to add

Thursday, June 30.

Counsel was heard, and witnesses called, to prove the grievances that would attend passing the bill, relative to hawkers and pedlars, into a law; that it would deprive more than 7,500 individuals of the means of getting a livelihood by the business to which they were bred; that their creditors would be sufferers to an immense sum; and that this depredation on the property of manufacturers, to the reproach of the justice of this country, would be sanctioned by a law enacted by a British parliament.

This day the sum of 2000l. was voted to Mr. Webster, as an indemnification for removing his turpentine manufactory.

The reader is farther desired, in p. 966, to add after Thursday, July 7, as follows:

The case of Messr. M'Knight, Parker, &c. late owners of the Belville brigantine, and a sloop, was taken into consideration, and ordered to be referred to the commissioners appointed to settle the claims of the loyalists.

Friday, July 8.

A bill was read the first time, for preventing certain tools and implements, used in the manufacture of iron and steel, from being exported.

It was observed, that Ireland was included in the prohibition, of which the gentlemen in opposition availed themselves, by charging the framers of the bill with a design to inflame and excite jealousies in the minds of the people of that kingdom.

Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Rose* both acknowledged they had not read the bill; and at last the blame fell on the solicitor of the customs, to whom the care of drawing up the bill had been committed.

A sort of compromise was agreed to, *viz.* to read the bill a second time, and to correct the mistake.

The order of the day was then read, for the third reading of the bill for laying an additional duty on hawkers and pedlars.

Mr. *Coke* rose, and proposed to bring up a clause, to be added by way of rider, the purport of which was, to put those people on the same footing with soldiers and sailors, with respect to the privilege of exercising their trades in corporate towns.

Mr. *C. Robinson* strongly opposed the clause, as calculated to defeat the whole object of the bill.

An uninteresting debate ensued; the result of which was, that the third reading of the bill should be put off till Monday.

Monday, July 11.

The hawkers and pedlars bill was deferred till to-morrow.

The report of the bill to limit the duration of polls and scrutinies, being brought up, a long debate ensued.

Sir *James Erskine* remarked, that, as the bill then stood, a returning-officer might begin a scrutiny, and by scrutinising the votes of that candidate who had the majority, might so reduce his poll, as to make his majority appear a minority, and, by that finesse, return the other candidate without any scrutiny at all, and thereby oblige him who had the most votes to be the petitioning member; and therefore, as that, and many other absurdities, still remained, he wished, and accordingly moved, that the bill be re-committed.

Mr. *Sheridan* declared, that though he disliked the bill, yet, if it was re-committed,

committed, he would lend it his assistance to make it as perfect as possible.

Mr. *Pitt* lamented, that the House had been deprived of the consummate abilities of the hon. member through the progress of the bill, as he was so remarkable for correctness, and a steady attention to business; but, on this occasion, he must excuse him if he did not believe him sincere; he must, therefore, vote against the re-commitment.

Mr. *Scott* opposed the principle of the bill, and begged leave to ask the learned gentleman, the Attorney-General, one plain question, Whether there was any such thing as scrutinies known in law? If there were, and returning-officers were not bound to make their return by a day certain, then he should like to ask another question, By what authority the House could order an end to be put to the late scrutiny of Westminster? He went over the whole law of elections, and concluded with giving a negative to the bill.

Mr. *Brickdale* brought up a clause, to oblige a register to be kept of all charities, which should lie open for inspection, while the poll lasted, in order to obviate doubts respecting paupers voting at elections; but this clause was rejected.

Sir *James Johnstone* proposed another clause, to oblige the returning-officer, in case of a scrutiny, to scrutinise both sides; but this likewise was rejected.

Several clauses were, however, added before the bill passed.

Tuesday, July 12.

Mr. *Coke's* new clause, to be added to the hawkers and pedlars bill, was again brought forward, and again deferred.

Mr. *Eden* pointed out an absurdity in the bill, which, it was hoped by the friends of the hawkers, would have put an end to any further debate about it. The fact was, that, as the bill stood, it prohibited all persons, of what denomination soever, except residents, from trading in corporations: even auctioneers were included in the prohibition. This, however, had no other effect, than to defer the farther consideration of the bill to another day.

Wednesday, July 13.

Lord *Beauchamp* rose to obviate a charge in the 7th report of the commissioners of accounts, on the conduct of Sir H. Clinton, which he wished to have cleared up, as it very much affected the feelings of that gallant and meritorious officer. This charge, he said, was couched in language too strong for implication; the words were, *that though his majesty's establishments in North-America were considerably diminished after the recall of Sir William Howe, the expenditure of money was very much increased under the command of Sir Henry Clinton.* Here his Lordship entered into a full explanation and investigation of the conduct of Sir Henry Clinton; by which it appeared, that the circumstances of the war were totally changed; that he was obliged to divide the army into small parties; that it was necessary in many cases, in acting upon the defensive, to erect forts, raise redoubts, and make various other expensive dispositions, of which the commissioners were unapprised, and therefore not in the least blameable in their report; though, had the same information been then laid before them, which is now ready to be produced, they would not have given room for posterity to fix a stigma on the character of so worthy and respectable a commander as that of Sir Henry Clinton. He trusted, the commissioners would be empowered to revise their report; and, for that purpose, he begged leave to move, "that the commissioners of public accounts be authorised to receive such information and papers as may be necessary for the revision of their 7th report." He concluded by hoping, that when the committee considered how much the refutation of so high a character as that of Sir H. Clinton was concerned, and how much his family and descendants might be injured by such a stigma being transmitted to posterity through the medium of these reports, they would not so far divest themselves of liberality and feeling, as to deny the means of exculpation.

Gen. *Burgoyne* seconded the motion, and spoke of Sir H. Clinton in the highest terms of commendation.

Mr. *J. Robinson* (one of the commissioners) said, the papers relative to the conduct of Sir Henry Clinton had been sent from the Treasury, with instructions to the commissioners to take them into consideration; but, as they had already made their report, they did not consider themselves authorised to make alterations, without being empowered so to do by parliament.

Mr. *W. Grenville* remarked, that the object of the commission would be entirely defeated, were it to be converted into a court of enquiry. The business of the commissioners was neither to criminate nor approve; if they did either, they

went

went beyond the line of their duty. If Sir Henry Clinton found himself aggrieved, which he believed to be the case, the most proper redress he could find would be in a committee of the House, and that was a measure to which there could be no reasonable objection. The motion was rejected without a division.

Monday, July 25.

Mr. *Pitt*, in pursuance of the notice he had previously given, rose, and moved, "that the resolutions for settling the commercial arrangements between Great-Britain and Ireland be laid before his Majesty; and that an humble address be presented to the throne, to assure his Majesty that the House had proceeded to consider the adjustment of the commercial system with Ireland, and had also taken into their consideration the resolutions of the Irish parliament; that in those resolutions the House had deemed it expedient to make some modifications and exceptions, in order to secure his Majesty's subjects in the enjoyment of reciprocal and equal commercial advantages, and to promote and increase the prosperity and maritime strength of both kingdoms," &c. See the address at large in August Mag. p. 661.

Lord *Beauchamp* could not, he said, give his assent to the address. It was couched in too high terms of panegyric; and, besides, the resolutions promised much more than they were likely to effect. The plan proposed by them gave little satisfaction to the trading people of this country, and was not likely to be more acceptable to the people, in general, of Ireland. It was by no means calculated to establish a system of reciprocity, nor to afford those advantages to either country, which each country was taught to expect. He concluded, with opposing the motion for the address.

Mr. *Jenkinson* insisted, that the propositions were such as would make the system completely answer the purpose for which they were designed, and that they would form the best possible foundation, next to an actual union, for a permanent and mutually advantageous agreement between the sister kingdoms.

Mr. *Eden* owned, that the plan was effectually remedied, but was persuaded that much still remained to be done to render it complete. He entered into a general investigation of the commerce now subsisting between the two countries, and gave it as his opinion, that the great benefit, that was to result from the present plan, would ultimately terminate in favour of Ireland.

Mr. *Fox* was of opinion, that the plan was too open and too explicit.—This treaty went to revoke the independency which Great Britain had granted, and to restore to her the power of enacting, while Ireland was only to record her laws. If he knew any thing of the disposition of that people, they would not be so deluded. The plan of regulation was such as neither country desired, but was feared by both. He therefore pressed the House to postpone the further consideration of the propositions till next session.

Mr. *Pitt* rose, to combat the arguments of former speakers against the resolutions. He insisted that the majority of the people of England were not averse to the propositions; and, with regard to the people of Ireland, they were not yet in possession of such lights as to enable them to decide whether they were injurious to the interest and independency of that country, or the reverse. He denied that Great Britain assumed the right of legislating for Ireland, or that of making such regulations, to bind both countries, as should not appear, to the people of Ireland, to be for the mutual benefit and advantage of both countries. He remarked, that the arguments, now used, were not arguments on the present question, but arguments against the whole system which had been almost unanimously agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. He dwelt some time on this circumstance, and concluded with maintaining the propriety of the motion.

Mr. *Sheridan*, in a speech of some length, decried the whole of the system, as injurious to the people of this country, and contrary to the genius and temper of the people of Ireland.

The strangers were ordered to withdraw, and a division was expected; but the motion for the address was, however, carried unanimously.

Mr. *Pitt* then moved for leave to bring in a bill for settling the commercial intercourse between both countries on equitable and permanent grounds.

Mr. *Fox* opposed it, on the ground of its being an insult to the Parliament of Ireland, to bring in a bill for the purpose of carrying into a law resolutions binding on both kingdoms, before they

were

were even known to the people of Ireland.

Mr. *Dundas* thought the bill essentially necessary fully to explain to the people of Ireland the nature and tendency of the resolutions which had been so powerfully opposed, and so minutely investigated.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, which see at large, p. 645.

Tuesday, July 26.

Mr. *Rose* brought in a bill to repeal the act for laying a duty on male and female servants, in order to rectify a mistake in the clause for admitting families to have one maid free of the tax for every two children. The mistake was by inserting two children, where it should have been four.

The Speaker enlarged on the informality of the proceeding; notwithstanding which, a new bill was presented, went through the usual forms, and was sent to the Lords for their concurrence, and passed.

A deputation was then sent to the Lords, to desire a conference; which being granted, the same Members were appointed to manage it as had been all along employed on that service; and when Mr. *Pitt* returned, he acquainted the House, that he had desired the concurrence of the Lords to the address to his Majesty, and delivered it to the Earl of Hopetoun, when their Lordships promised to send an answer by messengers of their own.

Wednesday, July 27.

Both Houses waited upon his Majesty, with their joint address, which see, p. 661.

Thursday, July 28.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice, that he would bring in his bill for the establishment of a commercial arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland.

Monday, August 1.

The *Speaker* reported his Majesty's answer to the address.

Tuesday, August 2.

Mr. *Pitt* brought in his promised bill, founded on the XX propositions. The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.——After which the House adjourned to Thursday the 27th of October (see p. 833); upon which day the Parliament was prorogued to the 1st of December, and an end put to the session.

LIST OF ELECTION PETITIONS *which (except the* Bedford*) have been determined in the last Session before the different Committees chosen for that purpose; with a List of those which are put off till the next Session.*

Those marked thus are Sitting Members.*

Cricklade.—For the Petitioners, John Walker Heneage and Robert Nicholas.

Lyme Regis.— * Hon. Henry Fane, Hon. Thomas Fane.

Downton. — Hon. William Seymour Conway.

Newport.—* Edward Rushworth *.

Penryn.—* Sir Francis Basset, Sir John St. Aubyn.

Southwark.—* Paul Le Mesurier.

Colchester.—* Sir Robert Smyth.

Seaford.—Void.

Bedford.—Not yet determined.

Bucks.—* John Aubrey.

Elgin and Forres.—* Earl of Fife.

Wigtoun.—* Major Gen. William Dalrymple.

Kirkwall.—* Rt. Hon. Charles Jas. Fox.

Preston.—* Sir Henry Houghton and John Burgoyne.

Wootton Bassett.—* Hon. George Aug. North, and Hon. Robert Seymour Conway.

Oakhampton.— * Humphrey Minchin and Viscount Malden.

Newton.—Withdrawn.

Tregony.—Withdrawn.

Anstruther.—Withdrawn.

Dartmouth.—Withdrawn.

Petitions adjourned till next Session.

Queensferry, July 1; and the rest in course.

Lancaster.	Honiton.
Haddington.	Dumfries.
Hindon.	Liverpool.
Fife.	Ilchester.
Ipswich.	Westminster.
Bristol.	Seaford.

THE author of the verses to the memory of the late Mr. Strahan, p. 829, desires to rectify an error in the press, of such unlucky complexion, that, while it destroys all the little meaning the words were intended to convey, is so effectually concealed by preserving both measure and rhyme, that it will inevitably be ascribed to a confusion of ideas of the writer if not corrected.

One couplet of these verses was,

Pride, that exacting homage, meets, in place
Of true respect, contempt beneath *grimace*.

Instead of *grimace*, the word *disgrace* has unluckily crept in

* The petition against this Member, was on his having been in Deacons orders.

MR

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent L. L. has returned to his charge against the Scotch Nonjurors with a degree of fury which would scarcely be pardonable, were they indeed that "pestilent race" which is pleased to call them. It is happy for that suffering Society, that his reasoning powers seem not to be in proportion to the keenness of his enmity, for in such hands sophistry is a more formidable weapon than invective; for their clergy, it is still happy that he is not armed with the authority of government, for in that case they would soon be banished, both priests and prelates, to "the howling wilderness." Yet I am unable to conceive what benefit could redound either to the civil or the ecclesiastical establishment of Scotland, were the whole race of Nonjurors to be exterminated from the earth. Of these people the number is not great; their very *prejudices* are favourable to subordination and to peace; and of the *only* cause, to which they have ever been accused of having an improper attachment, this writer himself has long ago "augured that we shall never hear more." What then is the enormous crime which has excited against them this outrageous clamour? Is it the consecration of Dr. Seabury? Surely your correspondent knows, that, if that prelate was consecrated in the presence of *only four spectators*, the consecration was contrary to *no law*, and therefore *no crime*; and it is probable, that most other people will think the Scotch Bishops guilty of no *great* offence, although, in a case so new, they transgressed the *letter* of the law (which, however, I know not that they did), by admitting *any number* of both friends and foes to witness the rectitude of their conduct.

In his letter (page 787) L. L. calls your attention to "the author and the object of the act of 1748." For this there appears not to have been any occasion. The object of that act is very generally known, and by me the rectitude of its author's intention was never controverted. I affirmed, indeed, what no man, who is not very much a stranger to Scotland, will deny, that although it was no doubt framed with the view of crushing disaffection to the government, the only thing which it has really crushed is religion, by having driven out of the Episcopal Church many persons of consequence, whose principles or prejudices will not allow them to communicate with another. Well, says my antagonist, "if the act have had no other effect than this, it has surely not been without its benefits to that religion which instructs us to reverence the powers that be."

From a free-thinking philosopher this sentiment might naturally have been expected, but it comes with a strange appearance from an "orthodox member of a Christian church." Orthodox zeal, it seems, produces very different effects, according to the different dispositions upon which it operates: I have conversed on this subject with many of the clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, but, though they were all convinced that the act was well-*intended*, I never heard one of them say, that he had discovered "its benefits to that religion which instructs us to reverence the powers that be;" on the contrary, they appeared to be unanimous in the opinion, that to be of *any* church, which a man's conscience approves, is less dangerous than to be of *none*, and that any mode of public worship, addressed to the true God, is preferable to open impiety.

My adversary proceeds to inform us of what he has "*always* been taught" respecting "the mode of Civil and Ecclesiastical government." In what either he or I have "been taught" the public is surely very little interested; and I must take the liberty to remind him, that with the modes of *civil* government the present controversy has nothing to do. Concerning the modes of *ecclesiastical* government, we have indeed received very different instructions; but the question in debate is *not* which of us has been *best* instructed, but whether the Scotch bishops, *believing* the Divine right of Episcopacy, and not restrained by an alliance with any state, could, consistently with their duty to their heavenly master, have refused to consecrate Dr. Seabury. Whoever allows that bishops, though *mistaken*, may be *sincere* in their principles, will acknowledge, that they could not; and with those, who think Episcopacy and sincerity incompatible, it would be ridiculous to argue.

The Scotch Nonjurors have ever declared, that they cannot join in communion with the church by law established in their country, only because that church is not Episcopal, and because sacraments, administered without episcopal authority, are, in their opinion, of a very doubtful nature, if not absolutely invalid; but with what face could they have continued to assign this reason for

their

their separation, had their bishops refused to confer upon a clergyman, circumstanced as Dr. Seabury was, who differs from them only in some articles of his *political* creed, a character which they profess to think so essential to the very being of a church? Had such been their conduct, would not every man have exclaimed against them, would not my *antagonist himself* have probably been the *first* to exclaim against them, as a set of factious hypocrites, who, whatever they may *pretend*, had given a conspicuous proof, that something, much less excusable than *religious* scruples, is the *real* cause of their separating from the ecclesiastical establishment of their country?

But, says my antagonist, "I object to the validity of the consecration." To "object" is no difficult matter; but he has done something more. Of the arguments, by which in a former letter I endeavoured to vindicate the consecration, he says, that "one destroys itself," and seems to think, that *he* has destroyed the rest, by telling us, that the "evident design" of the author of his favourite law "was not merely to prohibit their" (the Nonjurors) "mode of worship, but to impose due restraints upon a body of ecclesiastics, who were considered as the trumpeters of rebellion."

Whether the argument, to which he alludes, "destroys *itself*," or has been destroyed by *him*, the reader must determine; I shall only request, that, before the determination be made, he will attend to this *slight* circumstance assumed by my antagonist, as self-evident, that Episcopacy is a matter of "mere local or arbitrary institution;" a proposition, which the Nonjurors are not disposed to grant, and upon the reverse of which my argument was founded. As to the act of 1748, I have already shewn, that, whatever was the design of its author, it *pretends* not to invalidate orders conferred by the Scotch Bishops; and that, if such had really been its pretensions, it would have aimed at what, the "wily Sherlock" in the House of Peers very justly said, is beyond the reach of any human legislature. Of the truth of this, so thoroughly are the English prelates convinced, that none of them ever *has*, and, I dare say, none of them ever *will*, *re*-ordain those clergymen who have received Episcopal orders in Scotland, which they surely would not hesitate to do, did they consider such orders as invalid.

But though this famous law has not deprived the Nonjuring Clergy of their character, it has, however, placed them in a situation, in which, since the first establishment of Christianity in this kingdom, no other body of Ecclesiastics was, I believe, ever placed. A priest of the Church of Rome, by renouncing the errors of popery, is immediately qualified to hold a living in England; a dissenting minister, of whatever denomination, may be admitted into holy orders, and may rise to the highest dignities in the English Church; but while the present law exists, there is nothing in the power of a Nonjuring Episcopal Clergyman to do, from which he could reap the smallest benefit; by taking the oaths to government he would not obtain a legal toleration in Scotland, he would not be qualified to hold a living, or to serve a cure in England.

To be denied even the privilege of repentance is surely hard: but when, many years ago, it was observed to an illustrious Prelate, that this hardship might be removed by re-ordination, against which, it was said, no canon exists, his Lordship indignantly replied, that, "neither was there in old Rome a particular law against parricide; the legislature, in the one case, having no idea of such a crime, nor the church, in the other, of such gross irregularity."

But the opinions of the English Bishops on any question appear to have very little weight with your correspondent. He may perhaps, with his usual politeness, attribute their backwardness to re-ordain the Scotch Episcopal Clergy not to principle, but to "laziness or luxury," and affirm, that the irregularity of such a step is only a pretence to save themselves from a little trouble, should any of those Clergy ever apply to them for so extraordinary a purpose. Let me therefore ask him, whether the *presbyterian ministers*, who were ordained in the reigns of Charles II, and James II, were in his opinion *validly* ordained? If they were, every thing which he has said against the validity of Bishop Seabury's consecration falls to the ground, for that *consecration* was not less authorized by the law of Scotland, or the articles of the Church of England, than were those *ordinations*. If he should be disposed to say, that, for want of the authority of the civil magistrate, even *those* ordinations were invalid, I am afraid that the clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, whom

he affirms to be my "ecclesiastical superiors," are as *ecclesiastics* superior to nobody, for from those invalidly ordained ministers what orders they have are unquestionably derived. Should he allege, as it is difficult to imagine what he may *not* allege, that an establishment, and nothing but an establishment, can give a man authority to preach the gospel, and to administer the Christian sacraments, he must then confess that there is yet no man vested with this authority in the province of Connecticut; for, in that province, there is no establishment: he must likewise confess, that, for the first three centuries of the Christian æra, there was not in the whole world *one* man authorized to convert the nations, which was surely a strange omission—of WHOM I leave this "orthodox Christian" to say.

This writer makes a great noise about the religious liberties of the American continent, "against which," he says, "no attempt was made, even during the ravages of war." I know not that, since the ravages closed, any attempt has been made against those liberties, except by himself, who is very angry that 30,000 American *Episcopalians* have received a *bishop*, and who has repeatedly called (I trust in vain) for the severity of the British government upon those poor prelates by whom that bishop was consecrated. He tells us, (p. 789) that "there is no Protestant community, where belief in the indefeasible Divine right of bishops is inserted in a layman's creed." Is there then any "Protestant community where it is inserted in a layman's creed," that the religious liberties of mankind can *only* be preserved by *withholding* from an *Episcopal church* that order, without which *such* a church *cannot exist*? It seems there is; but, happily for the cause of American Episcopacy, no such community has yet made its appearance in the state of Connecticut. In a letter of no old date, Dr. Seabury writes thus; "How much do I owe to ALMIGHTY GOD, that he hath preserved me safe from every *accident* of consequence, not only in crossing the ocean, but in coasting voyages of near 1000 miles; and that I have found a *kind reception* and *hearty welcome*, not only from the *church people*, but, as far as I can judge, from *people* of *all denominations!* To him be thanksgiving and praise for evermore."

My antagonist appears to be highly offended at having been termed a "reviler," and gravely informs us, that he wrote with "tenderness." I well know, that a gentleman's veracity must never be called in question; and yet, if *this* gentleman wrote with tenderness, I cannot help thinking that he must have written *ironically*. *Seriously* to accuse any body of men of a crime, of which they are confessedly not guilty, is certainly to "revile" them; and to "grasp at the privileges of the crown," of which, in his first letter, he accused the Scotch Bishops, is a very heinous crime, from which their worst enemies know them to be removed at an immense distance. Indeed, I could easily be persuaded, that this writer, in his invectives against the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, is *not* serious, for no man, I believe, ever seriously endeavored to blacken his enemies upon such an authority as *Cibber's Nonjuror*. The character of the *Hero* of the *Dunciad*, and the merits of his works, are so universally known, that whoever, in any cause, builds upon them, must almost in common justice be supposed to write ironically. If this be the manner in which my *seeming* antagonist really wrote, I beg pardon for having called him a "reviler." I was blinded by his art, as Steele was by the art of Pope *; but now that my eyes are opened, I shall henceforth consider him as a friend, who, when he terms the Nonjurors "a pestilent race," intends to characterise them as a *harmless race*; and who, when he speaks of the "wiles of Bishop Sherlock" (although wiliness be one of the attributes which Milton gives to the Old Serpent), means "the simplicity and Godly sincerity" of that prelate. We shall therefore, I hope, after all our *apparent* enmity, take leave of each other as becomes fellow-Christians equally zealous for the cause of universal toleration, and, in return for his condescension in giving me his "real description," I assure him, that I neither *possess*, nor *expect*, nor think myself in any degree *worthy* of "a Caledonian mitre;" but am

AN EPISCOPAL PRESBYTER OF THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

P. 777. Col. 2. l. 13. *for* 'from' *r.* 'for'
l. 23. *for* 'should' *r.* 'would'

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IN the critique on *Dr. Moseley's* Treatise on Coffee, in your Magazine for Nov. (p. 859), he is accused of "carelessness in quoting the ancient authors." As I had read the Treatise without making any

* Guardian, N° 40.

such

such discovery, I was struck, to use the words of the Critic, with the accusation. I have read the Treatise again, and, upon my word, the remark appears to me to have no other foundation than an unfair implication in one instance, and an unimportant construction of a passage in another.

In the first instance, your correspondent infers, that Dr. M. refers to *Pliny* to account for his assertion, that the *Mallow* was considered as a sacred plant by *Pythagoras*;—but in truth Dr. M. has not said one word that leads to any such inference. In short, Dr. M. makes no reference at all; nor does he assign any reason, why *Pythagoras* esteemed the *solium malvæ sanctissimum*. Dr. M. might probably allude to that symbol where *Pythagoras* says, '*Set mallows, but eat it not*," which sufficiently justifies him. But if neither Dr. M. nor *Jamblichus* can satisfy your correspondent, respecting the partiality which *Pythagoras* had for the Mallow, perhaps *Pliny* may; who says "*omne solum in quo serantur pinguius faciunt*;"—for it is certain the soil was very bad in the country where *Pythagoras* lived. But I offer this only to those who deal in conjectures.

In regard to the other instance, Dr. M. supposes that the statue erected by Augustus, after recovering from his illness, did not serve less to perpetuate his gratitude to the plant, to whose virtues he was indebted for his cure, than to immortalize the "prudentia Musæ medici." Suetonius was only referred to, as to the fact of the statue. Nobody doubts that the cooling qualities of the lettuce cured Augustus of his disorder: *Pliny* says so, "*Divus certe Augustus Lactuca conservatus in ægritudine*, &c."—and *Petiscus*, in a comment on the passage in *Suetonius* says, "*qua de causa videtur sæpius sumpsisse Lactuculæ Therjos*," and refers to Cap. 77. But if all this will not do, Dr. M. is supported in what he has said by a good precedent at least, the learned author of the *Acetaria*, who, speaking of the Lettuce, p. 32. says, "Augustus attributing his recovery of a dangerous sickness to them, it is reported he erected a statue, and built an altar to this noble plant;" and he also refers to *Suetonius*.

The circumstance of the statue, however, has given occasion to your correspondent, of being *a little smart*; and to try the power of "a plentiful lack of wit," instead of arguments of *greater force*. This, Mr. URBAN, is a treat not often set before the friends of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Thus much for fastidious criticism, which has thought proper to notice even a typographical error.

It may now, perhaps, not be improper to ask, has any essential fact in Dr. M's treatise been disproved or conceded?—No. It then remains to be considered, what grounds your correspondent had for asserting, that "every impartial reader must think this (p. 68, 69. of the Treatise) an exaggerated Panegyric on Coffee, and calculated for some interested purposes." If none can be assigned, but that your correspondent does not accord in opinion with Dr. M. and does not expect the same advantages to society from the general use of Coffee, this charitable assertion must, by every impartial reader, be deemed only an effusion of *politeness* and *liberality*.

CANDIDUS.

MR. URBAN,

WHAT is meant by the "Calvinism of an English Sunday *," I am utterly at a loss to understand. If to forego the business and amusements of other days, to appropriate one day in seven to religious uses, and neither wholly, like the libertine, disregard the institution of a Sabbath, nor partially, as the Catholic observes it by a formal attendance on the duties of the Church in one part of the day, and recurring to our sports and diversions in the rest; if this be the Calvinism that is meant, though I know not why it should be so called †, I should rejoice to know that it were "established, by universal consent."

I am as much at a loss to conceive the meaning of Mr. Warton, as of his anonymous remarker, unless by "*our present grave Sunday*" he means an ironical reprehension of the prevailing levities and abuses of this Sacred day. In which sense also perhaps your correspondent *Scrutator Junior* ‡ is to be understood when he speaks of the "rational mode of spending the Sabbath which now prevails."

I have been hitherto much deceived by my senses if either of these writers be se-

* P. 515.

† Heylin, speaking of the rigid observers of the Sabbath, says, "In this their Sabbath speculations they had not only none to follow, but they found Calvin and Geneva, and those other churches, directly contrary unto them." Preface to his Hist. of the Sabbaths.

‡ P. 515.

rious,

rious, and such be the mode of spending the Sabbath which prevails. A very different view has always presented itself wherever I have been, not only in the vicinity of London, but in every other part of the kingdom. But I will not trust to the evidence of my own senses; I will appeal to the picture which a writer on this subject hath lately drawn of the abuses which are to be seen in the present mode of spending the Sabbath among all ranks of men*.—A writer who does not seem to be of the Calvinistic cast, who is an advocate for the rational employment of the day, and who being of the same church and order as the learned editor of Milton, may, perhaps, obtain more credit with Mr. W. than he could have expected, had he been of those independent principles which his favourite poet professed.

If his be a just representation of the mode which does prevail, it is, I am sure, not a *grave*, it is not a *rational* one. I have too good an opinion of Mr. W. to suppose he needs any arguments to convince him that the Sunday should be spent in a very different way from this. Those of your readers who may be less competent to discern the need and importance of a right observation of the Sabbath, I refer to the little treatise I have mentioned. They will there see "that it is no yoke of needless severity, no remnant of superstitious or fanatic zeal, but a very serious, rational, and well-grounded practice, designed by the institution, and therefore designed because conducive to our own advantage."

In the mean time, lest they should be led to suppose, from the remarks of Mr. W. that the grave observation of the Sunday was "a consequence of Cromwell's usurpation," that it is therefore nothing more than a relick of the fanaticism which then prevailed, I beg permission, through the channel of your Magazine, to set them right in respect to the period when the stricter observation of the day began.

Among the corruptions of the Romish church, that of perverting the design, and misemploying the leisure of the Sabbath, in the first ages of Christianity very religiously observed, was one. The correction of this abuse, and restoration of the serious and religious employment of the day, were therefore one part of the work of our reformers.

One of the injunctions in the reign of Edward VI. was, "That the Holy day, at the first beginning, godly instituted and ordained, be *wholly* given to God, in hearing the word of God read and taught, in public and private prayer, in acknowledging their offences to God, and amendment, in reconciling themselves to their neighbours, receiving the communion, visiting the sick, &c."

And Bishop Hooper, one of the Protestant Martyrs, speaking of the fourth Commandment, in a treatise printed A. 1550, says, "To that end did he sanctify the Sabbath-day, not that we should give ourselves to idleness, or such ethnical pastime as is now used by ethnical people, but, being free that day from the travels of this world, we might consider the works and benefits of God with thanksgiving, hear the word of God, honour him, and fear him, then to learn who and where the poor of Christ that want our help."

In the reign of Mary we are not to wonder if we find a return of the same sentiments and practices which prevailed before the Reformation; but in the following reign, with the reformation of other corruptions of the Romish church, the religious observation of the Sabbath was restored. In one of the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, her subjects are required to "celebrate and keep their Holy day according to God's holy will and pleasure; that is, in hearing the word of God read and taught, in private and public prayers, in acknowledging their offences to God, and amendment of the same, in reconciling themselves charitably to their neighbours where displeasure hath been, in oftentimes receiving the communion of the body and blood of Christ, in visiting the poor and sick, using all soberness and godly conversation." And in one of the Homilies, appointed (A. 1562) to be read, the design of the day seems as well understood, though not more regarded than at present: "God hath given express charge to all men that upon the Sabbath-day, which is now our Sunday, they should cease from all weekly or work-day labour, to the intent that like as God himself wrought six days and rested on the seventh, and blessed and sanctified it, and consecrated it to quietness and rest from labour, even so God's obedient people should use the Sunday holily, and rest from their common and daily business, and also give themselves wholly to heavenly exercises of God's true reli-

* "Enquiry into the design of the Christian Sabbath."

gion and service." And then it goes on to reprove the two prevailing practices of not abstainining from their daily works and cares, or abstaining from these, but employing the leisure that it gave them in sensual excess.

In the same reign (A. 1595), a further reformation took place. "About this time (saith Dr. Fuller in his Church History), thorowout England began the more solemne and strict observation of the Lord's day (hereafter both in writing and preaching called the Sabbath) occasioned by a book this year set forth by P. Round, D. D." He then gives the opinions maintained by the doctor, and thus proceeds: "It is almost incredible how taking this doctrine was, partly because of its own purity, and partly for the eminent piety of such persons as maintained it, so that the Lord's day, especially in corporations, began to be precisely kept *."

So that you see, Mr. Urban, the grave and serious observation of the Sabbath is of a much more ancient date than the period to which Mr. W. hath assigned it. To the Reformation, not the Usurpation, it must be ascribed, and to that, not the origin, but the revival, of its strict observance. This strictness in the following reign grew to such an excess that it was thought sinful to dress their meals, to sweep their houses, kindle their fires, and such like, on the Sabbath. To take off this unnecessary yoke of superstition and Judaism from his subjects, which had a political inconvenience also attending it, as the Roman Catholics were yet numerous in the northern parts of England, and were discouraged from becoming proselytes to a religion so severe and forbidding, King James issued a proclamation or declaration, usually called the Book of Sports, by which, to make the Protestant profession more palatable and inviting, he allowed them the same liberties of recreation that were permitted by the church of Rome. A step which, however politic or agreeable to the wishes of the dissipated, was not relished by the serious part of the nation, nor was it, as the clergy were apprehensive it would be, pressed upon them for their publication. In the following reign, however, King Charles republished this declaration of his father's, and it was commanded to be read in every church throughout the kingdom. The dispositions of the people, it is natural to suppose, would relax with these allowances; but we are not to imagine that all availed themselves of the liberties that were given. The serious and considerate would think as much allegiance due to the commands of their God, as to the will of their prince, and would conclude, that no indulgences of the latter could dispense with their duty to the former. It is certain that among the clergy there were many who did not comply even with the injunctions which they had, to read it; and of those who thought it their duty to read it in compliance with the command of their superiors, there were many who thought it no less their duty to counteract its effect by guarding their people against the abuse, or even use, of the liberties which the declaration allowed. "They read it, indeed," saith Dr. Fuller, "but presently after read the fourth Commandment. Others point blank refused the reading thereof, for which some of them were suspended *ab officio et beneficio*, some deprived, and more molested in the high commission, it being questionable whether their sufferings procured more pity to them, or more hatred to the causers thereof *." Notwithstanding the liberties which this declaration allowed, it might, perhaps, be questioned, whether the Sunday were not, in general, as religiously observed at this period, as it was in Cromwell's time. For so transcendent were the piety and attainments in godliness, that it was the fashion of those days to affect that they did not think they stood in need of a Sabbath, to exercise or improve them. Such levellers were they in religion, as well as in state, that they contended "all days to be alike to a Christian under the New Testament †." But admitting that these were only some of the more extravagant notions of that period of religious frenzy; that, however defective in points of substantial goodness, they were tenacious of external shew; and that, among other appearances of greater godliness, the stricter observance of the Sunday were one; yet if we consider how natural and fashionable it was at the Restoration to run into the opposite extreme, and to avoid the appearance of hypocritical sanc-

* *Fuller's Church Hist. Cent. 16. b. 9.*

* Fuller's Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. p. 148.

† Edwards's Grangræna, part I. p. 10.—Such too there had been in the days of Calvin. "Paulo hic cogor esse longior quod hodie ob diem dominicum tumultuantur nonnulli inquieti spiritus: Plebem Christianam quiritantur in Judaismo foveri quia retinet aliquam dierum observationem. Ego autem respondeo citra Judaismum dies istos a nobis observari." Calvin Instit. l. 2. c. 8.

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sity become licentious and dissolute, we shall not have much reason to suppose the practices that had prevailed during the Usurpation had any influence on the sentiments or manners of the following reign. That it had been observed with greater strictness by the puritans was enough to render it ridiculous at the Restoration.

I should not have troubled you, Mr. Urban, or your readers, with this long letter upon the subject, but that I fear an impression may have been left upon the minds of some injurious to the ends of a very valuable and important institution. As a relick of the fanaticism of those days, they may be less inclined to regard it than they were before; otherwise it would not be material to what period the revival of its observance be assigned. What this people or that have thought of it, whether it be to Catholics or Puritans, to the Reformation or Usurpation, that we were indebted for a stricter observation of the day, is of as little consequence as all those needless questions that have agitated the minds of Christians respecting the precise day to be observed, or, what is less interesting, the name by which it should be called. Whether it were a new, or only the translation of the old Jewish ordinance; whether it be observed on the seventh or first day of the week; and whether it be called the Sabbath or Sunday, or the Lord's day, are questions not very important; but whether one day be observed, and how it be observed, is very material. Some portion of our time is plainly necessary for the purposes for which a Sabbath was set apart, and if it be not religiously applied to the uses for which it was intended, the consequences must be no less serious than easy to be foreseen. Though I cannot agree with your correspondent, that it is so employed at present, I am happy to acknowledge that in one respect a very rational mode of employing part of the leisure it affords is extending fast throughout the kingdom: I mean the establishment of Sunday schools, that promising source of virtue and usefulness to the rising generation: an institution which, though it has no pedigree either to dignify or disgrace it; though it is not the offspring of antiquity, nor of divine or apostolic ancestry, but owes its birth to an accidental circumstance, and to one who is, I believe, yet living to enjoy the pleasure of observing its advancement and success, must however meet with the approbation and encouragement of every friend to his country and to religion. It would, I must confess, add much to the pleasure with which I see the daily advances which it makes, if I could hope that those of a superior rank, while they afford the opportunity of improvement to their poorer neighbours, could condescend to take a lesson in return from them, and learn, from the advantages which they see resulting from the useful employment of the day, to make as good a use of the leisure which they have themselves. There are few so perfect in moral and useful attainments, but that they might find ways to employ to some advantage the hours which they now misspend, and make the Sunday no less useful to themselves, than to their inferiors, whose improvement they so laudably wish to promote.

A FRIEND TO ALL USEFUL INSTITUTIONS.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN persons address you as their correspondent, I cannot but consider them as communicating with the public through the medium of your Magazine. I have therefore, more than once, used my endeavours to satisfy any doubts which those writers might entertain, or correct any errors into which they might be led; and I have been more attentive to the latter, as I more particularly wish to deliver your most useful Miscellany from every thing which can tend to depreciate its worth, by misleading its readers. For this reason I wish to caution you against following too implicitly the Dublin newspapers, many of which are most shamefully and ignorantly compiled; one of them has grossly misrepresented to you, and through you to the publick, the trial mentioned in page 67 of your present volume. I was present at that trial, and can assure you, that the question thereon did not arise upon tobacco imported from England, but upon tobacco imported into Dublin from Virginia, after the provisional articles for a peace between Great Britain and America had been signed, and the American colonies thereby declared independent, and consequently thenceforth ceased to be British plantations. It was a trial that engaged my attention, and somewhat concerned my interest; and I am therefore the more certain in this account of it.

Your correspondent, in page 970 of your last Supplement, has given the public a story from a treatise printed in 1493, relative to the body of the celebrated Rosamond, of which I fear he will

in vain look for the confirmation from any ancient author, notwithstanding the credulity and consequential errors of those early and superstitious times; that a body, long buried, will putrify, and become offensive, is not very surprising; but an adder's coiling about such a corrupted carcase is indeed wonderful, especially when the mode of the interment of that body shall be considered: —none of the antient writers, to whom I have recurred, mention the circumstances related by your correspondent Phosphorus. Dugdale, who has a very copious account of the place of Rosamond's interment, is totally silent as to the story mentioned by your correspondent, and he was by no means deficient in superstitious notions. He mentions in his Monasticon (title Godstone) that Rosamond probably died in a state of repentance; and was interred in the midst of the choir of the Nuns Church there, and that there was a very handsome tomb erected to her memory, with very fine lights about it, constantly burning; and further that when her body was afterwards removed to the Nuns own burial-ground (either in the chapter-house or in the cloisters), the Nuns inclosed her bones in a perfumed leather bag, which they afterwards inclosed in a leaden coffin; and in which state it was found at the dissolution of the nunnery; and, saith Leland, "Rosamond's tombe at Godstowe Nunnerye was taken up a-late; it is a a stone with this inscription: Tomba Rosamundæ; her bonys were closyd in lede, and withyn that bones closyd in letter, when it was opened there was a very swete smell came out of it." That such honours should be paid by a set of chaste and pious nuns to a body marked with divine displeasure, is not extremely probable. And from the nature and place of her interment, we might well conclude, that a body deposited in such an honourable manner did not want a coffin sufficient to protect it against such vermin as toads and adders. I will add the English lines (for verses they should not be called) subjoined by Dugdale, as part of her original epitaph, to the two Latin lines mentioned * by your correspondent.

The rose of the worlde, but not the clean flow're
Is now here graven, to whom beautye was lent,
In this grave full darke is now her bow're
That by her lyfe was sweet and redolent—
But now that she is from this lyfe blent,
Though shee were sweet, now fowlye dothe thee styake,
A myrror good for all menne that on her thinke.

These are the lines probably alluded to by your correspondent in page 462 of your Magazine for June, 1783, and supposed by him not to be above fifty years old, and to have been taken from some ancient Chronicle. Dugdale's Monasticon, with the additions by Stephens, was printed in 1723, and the above inscription is there mentioned as having been upon the tomb when discovered at the dissolution of Godstone nunnery. The Latin inscription taken notice of in the same Magazine is given by Hentzner from Rosamond's tomb.

R. M T.

* The following is another old translation of them:

Rose of the world, not Rose the peerlesse flower,
Within this tomb hath taken up her bower,
She scenteth now, and nothing sweet doth smell,
That erst was wont to savour passing well.

EDITOR.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

BEFORE your correspondent Clericus, (p. 860), had blamed the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, he should have been sure of his facts: had he taken the least pains to enquire, he might have been informed that upwards of three quarters of the sum paid into that fund have been laid out in land; that the business is not left to clerks, &c. but managed with the utmost care and attention by the Bench of Bishops, to whom no profit or advantage can arise, and who will not suffer any unnecessary delay. Clericus seems totally ignorant that, besides the additions to the donations of private persons (which are much more frequent than he supposes), a number of livings is every year augmented by lot, which number is more or less according to the sum in hand, and is increased by the surplus-interest: the charter does not mention interest, but the Governors, from motives of kindness to the Clergy, allow two per cent. till the principal can be laid out in land; and they allow no more than two per cent. that purchases may be sooner procured. Clericus might likewise have known that the Governors *have* lent money for rebuilding Parsonage-houses under Mr. Gilbert's act. Upon the whole, I wish Clericus to be less sparing of censure, and more diligent in his enquiries after

TRUTH.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

A Gentleman of my acquaintance being in possession of a silver medal, and the occasion on which it has been struck, as well as the meaning of the inscription, being unknown to him and his acquaintance, I think it the most likely way to get informed by your Magazine, if you will be so obliging to favour these lines with insertion, since many of your readers are undoubtedly acquainted with the subject, and perhaps one of them will give himself the trouble, and the great satisfaction to the possessor, to communicate his knowledge of it by the same way, after I have endeavoured to give you an exact description of the medal.—On one side appears the laureate bust of king James I. with the following circumscriptive words:

IAC : I : BRIT. CÆ : AVG : HÆ CÆSARVM CÆ. D. D.

The reverse represents a rampant lion holding with his right leg an oblong vessel, out of the top of which a flame issues, and with his left a wheat-sheaf. The inscription is,

EQCE. PHAOS, POPVLIQ; SALVS.

I repeat that the insertion of this in your Magazine will oblige, as much as an information upon the subject will give pleasure to several of your foreign readers, of whom I am, &c. W.

*** Our correspondent will find this medal engraved and described in Evelyn's Numismata, p. 101, and in Fr. Perry's "Series of English medals," pl. VIII. fig. 1. from the Devonshire Cabinet. It is said in the "Scaligeriana," p. 116, to have been scattered as largess at the Coronation, but was afterwards called in and recoined, "whether for the *Cæsar Cæsarum* (which that critic a little ridicules) or for what other cause I pretend not to judge," says Evelyn. "The lion holds in his right paw a beacon or fire-pan." EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

IN your Magazine for November, 1784, page 835, you inserted a story of Mr. John Bradshaw and his man John. Being related to the family of Mr. *Legh* (for so that name should be spelt, without the *i*), I can vouch for the story as far as tradition may, having heard it mentioned by the descendant of Mr. Legh. The families of Marple and High Legh were connected by marriage. Either that Mr. John Bradshaw or his predecessor (I forget which) married a sister of that Mr. Legh, to whom a jointure was paid several years by Mr. Pimlot, who (your correspondent observes) succeeded the last Mr. Bradshaw in the estate of Marple. That Mr. Legh died in 1758; his sister, the widow of Mr. Bradshaw, died a few years only before him. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,

IT is the remark of an author, whose opiniated style, and affected singularity, has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, that the last volumes of Mr. Gibbon's history are decisively inferior to the former—that they betray a jaded attention, and that, as the two first volumes were written for fame, in his last publications he was influenced by no more honourable motive, than his own, or his bookseller's emolument; for I think Mr. Heron's expression, that "they were evidently written for sale," will, and without violence, admit of this construction. I beg leave to dissent from this assertion, and am bold to declare my opinion, that Mr. Gibbon's reputation, as an historian, a scholar, and an elegant writer, rests upon as fair and as firm a basis as ever.

To his religious sentiments I avow myself inimical, for, I think, a more dangerous enemy to Christianity never appeared, and though, with Lord Kaims, I am far from believing that "Christianity is the only road to heaven," yet I am clearly convinced that no man deserves the character of a good citizen, who attempts to undermine the religion which is established by law. As a man however of curiosity, and of fond attachment to literature, I acknowledge myself considerably indebted to Mr. Gibbon; that, in his extensive work, there are defects, I confess; "sed non ego paucis "offendar maculis." Homer sometimes slept; Cicero had his egotisms; Dryden wrote tragedies in rhyme; and Pope attempted comedy—But the same indulgence which, on account of their superior excellence, posterity has extended to these illustrious names, I doubt not but the lovers of literature will in all ages and countries render our deserving countrymen.

But, Sir, that you may not altogether consider my letter as consisting of assertion without proof, and of contradiction without argument, I am willing to rest the merit of the cause I attempt to vindicate upon the life and reign of Julian, as it is given in the fourth volume of the History of the Decline of Rome. I con-

sider this portion of the work as claiming universal approbation, from its historical importance, as an interesting piece of biography, and from the distinguished elegance and beauty of the composition—Without enumerating the subject with any ostentation of industry or parade of learning, the author has, with accurate fidelity, collected all the facts necessary to illuminate a period of time which must ever be regarded with the most curious attention. He has placed these facts in the clearest point of view, and appears to have contemplated their separate effects and general tendency with the precision which history demands, and the impartiality which philosophy inculcates. As a piece of biography, it has every thing which can render it valuable. It does not (which in so large a work might have claimed indulgence) merely represent the emperor as having certain passions and prejudices, virtues and vices, the operations of which upon the manners of the people, and the interest of the empire, were natural and unavoidable.

The reader is introduced to Julian at the moment of time when his appearance became an object of general concernment, and with a delicate and masterly hand all collateral circumstances are explained, every thing communicating with him is described, and whatever could have a tendency to form his understanding, regulate his heart, and direct his propensities, are unfolded in a manner the most clear and satisfactory.

We accompany him with the most fixed and curious attention from his obscurity at Athens, to his delegated authority in the West, and from thence to the uncontested empire of the East. The mind is prepared by a regular and connected series of events described with uncommon ability, to contemplate with admiration one of the most exalted characters on the page of history, ascending from the gloomy darkness in which the jealousy of despotism had involved him to the summit of dominion and of glory.

There is no interval of languor, no appearance of a *jaded attention*, but our desire of farther information is uniformlly increased, the passions instantly interested by the narrative, and the judgment finally satisfied with the writer.

As far as beauty of style and elegance of language are concerned, I am very confident that this of which I speak may be placed in competition with any preceding part of this important and valuable performance.

Trifling inaccuracies, as they may be discovered without any remarkable acuteness in those writers whom the concurring voice of the learned may have placed the highest on the annals of fame, may surely be forgiven Mr. Gibbon. But I cannot help being of opinion that the world in general will consider our language as more indebted to the History of the decline of the Roman empire than to Mr. Heron's fantastical ideas of improving it.

The style is sometimes incorrect, but very seldom: indeed, to be candid, there is one particular word to which I think Mr. Gibbon has been partial to a culpable degree. The word "*trembling*" occurs much too frequently, and is sometimes applied without energy, and sometimes, I believe, improperly, as for instance, in pages 90, 147, 163, vol. V. of the octavo edition—*trembled* I do not think aptly used in page 216 of the same volume, and in various other places. Again, in page 187 Mr. Gibbon has this singular expression, "the power of the Goths was the *stone* of *Tantalus*," an error, I conceive, of the press, or press-corrector *; taken abstractly, it is only applicable to Sisyphus, for the punishment of Tantalus was of a very different nature. But when the author in the conclusive part of the sentence remarks that the stone "was *suspended* over the *peace* of the state," it rather recalls to the mind of the classic reader the incident of the sword, which, by a single hair, was suspended over the trembling and temporary mimic of regal power at the banquet of the Sicilian Dionysius †.

Mr. Gibbon also speaking of Claudian's poetic talents, calls his colouring *soft* and *splendid*, terms which by no means happily assimilate.

These which I have mentioned are defects of a very trifling nature, and to be found in every extensive work. I think I may, without presumption or inconsistency, assert my belief that Mr. Gibbon's name will be mentioned with veneration, and his history be the object of studious attention, when the "Letters of Literature" are fallen into that oblivion to which such eccentricities must naturally hasten.

BION.

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* The same misprint (for such surely it must be) occurs in the first (or quarto) edition, p. 111. 142. EDIT.

† Rather more like the punishment of the Lapithæ, Ixion, and Pirithous,

Quæ super atra silex jamjam lapsura, cadentique
Imminet assimilis. Æn. vi. 602. EDIT.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

THE intelligent and communicative D. H. (see Mag. for Nov. p. 875), observes that "Rapin had very little authority for post-dating a year" the insurrection of Tyler and Straw. It is, however, clear that this historian is chargeable with the inaccuracy imputed to him by Mr. Lemoine, p, 781. In my edition (which is the folio of Tindal's translation, A. 1732) 1381 is printed in the margin of all the columns, in which the particulars of this sedition are recited, and on reading them I have not discovered the anachronism lamented, nor can the event be fixed in 1382, without contradicting a variety of unexceptionable evidence.

According to Walsingham (as cited in Godwin de Præsulibus, edit. by Richardson, p. 119.) Archbishop Sudbury fell a victim to the fury of the rebels in the morning of June 14, 1381 (cædes hæc detestanda patrata est Junii 14, 1381); and his nuncupative will proved soon after his death, and printed in the Supplement to Battely's Cantuar. Sacr. (No. xiii. *) is dated in the Tower, Friday on the Feast of St. Basil, 1381 (die Veneris in festo S. Basilii confessoris in Turri Londinensi, 1381); and there cannot be a mistake in this point, because in that year the Feast of St. Basil, which was kept on the 14th of June, must have happened on a Friday, F. (June 16) being the Dominical Letter. It is also observable, that on the calends of September, 1381, the Prior and the Chapter of Christ-church, Canterbury, set their conventual seal to a letter to William Courteney, Bishop of London, for excommunicating the persons who had massacred their Archbishop. Wilkins Conc. M. Br. v. iii. p. 154, 155.

More proof is to be obtained from other public papers of unquestionable authority. Richard the second's Charter of Privileges and Pardon, granted to the insurgents, is dated London, June 15, in the 4th year of his reign †. The King's peace proclaimed in every place is dated London, June 17. in the same year ‡. The above charter was revoked by proclamation under the great seal dated at Chelmsford, July 2 ‖: And Speed writes under the year 1381, "The whole time thereof (of the rebellion) from the beginning to the end is accounted, by act of parliament, but from the first of May till Midsummer, the feast of St. John the Baptist." This historian (at 719) refers to stat. An. 6. Rich. sess. I. c. 13.

From Knighton's relation it may be collected that Walworth killed Tyler on Saturday the 15th of June, for after noticing that on Wednesday (*die* Mercurii ante festum consecrationis *) the insurgents released the prisoners in the Marshalsea, and that on Friday (*die veneris in crastino consecrationis* *) they murdered the archbishop, plundered the palace of the duke of Lancaster, &c. &c. he mentions the transaction in Smithfield to have been on the following day (die sequenti, scilicet sabbato, iterum adunati sunt in Smythfield, ubi rex venit mane ad eos, &c.)

It seems to be agreed that Walworth was mayor of London in 1380; by which, I apprehend, is meant his being elected on Michaelmas day, 1380; a circumstance that would, as was not uncommon, give that year's date to the whole of his mayoralty: in fact, according to the then commencement of the year, he served several months in 1380, and with still more propriety may he be styled mayor in the 4th year of Richard II. for that prince did not enter the 5th year of his reign till the 21st of June. Froissart says, "that the mayor of London was knighted on the spot;" if so, Sir William Walworth must have received from the king this honourable title on the 15th of that month.

With regard to the new seal, is there any proof of its having been made before the mayor had killed the principal leader of the insurgents, between which event and Sir W. Walworth's going out of office, there was certainly time sufficient for fabricating a new seal. And *supposing the sword of St. Paul not to have been one of the emblems charged upon the old seal*, there does not appear to be any improbability in the long established tradition, that a dagger was granted as an augmentation, in order to commemorate the opportune and highly meritorious use of that instrument of justice by the chief magistrate of the city.

* Speed's Chronicle, p. 220.

† Rapin's History, I. p. 457. not. 10.

‡ Rapin, I. p. 458. not. 9.

‖ X Script. col. 2634, 5, and 6.

* Die Mercurii *ante festum consecrationis*—& die Veneris in *crastino consecrationis*; of the holiday here mentioned I am ignorant, not finding the *festival of the consecration* among the feasts of the year enumerated in the constitution of Archp. Arundel, A. 1400. Wilkins's Concil. iii. p. 252. Perhaps it may have a reference to the foundation of the Abbey in Leicester, of which Knighton was a canon, or to the day of the dedication or consecration of its church.

D.

D. H. has justly remarked there being a striking conformity in many particulars between the rioters in 1381, and 1780. I will desire your readers to compare the fatal scene of drunkenness in the cellars of the Duke of Lancaster's palace at the Savoy *, with that exhibited in the warehouses of Mr. Langdale's distillery. There was indeed this difference in the two incidents; that in the former the rioters were intoxicated with sweet wine, and in the latter with gin—a most baneful liquor. Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN *Jan.* 10, 1786.

WITH regard to the criticism on Virgil by your ingenious correspondent T. Row, Gent. Mag. 1785, p. 857. I beg leave to refer him to *Heyne*'s edition of *Virgil*, 4 vols. 8vo. Lipf. 1771, vol. II. p. 303. "Vir "doctus Britannus, Gentl. Magazin, "1764, p. 464, *litora diductas* emen-"debat, *b. e.* quoad litora, refutatus "mox ab alio, p. 556. Neuter viderat "*litore diductas* esse idem ac mari, "quod intervenerant, diductas; nam "ubi litus, ibi mare." The learned and ingenious Professor, therefore, in his *Perpetua Adnotatio*, explains *litore* by these words,—*Mari jam facto.*

By the way, Mr. Urban, this shews that your useful publication is not unknown to the learned of foreign nations. yours, T. S.

MR. URBAN,

THERE were five bishops of *St. Asaph*, of the Christian name of JOHN, before the Reformation.

John consecrated 1183, died 1186.

The second *John*, 1267, sat not above a year.

The third *John Trevaur*, from 1352 to 1357.

The fourth, also *John Trevaur*, from 1395 to 1402, when he was deposed for revolting to Owen Glendwr.

The fifth, *John Lowe*, 1433, translated to Rochester 1444,

The seal, p. 972, belongs to one of the two last, who sat the longest time, and consequently had better opportunity of making it, not to insist that it is more in the style of seals of the 15th century.

Your readers will understand this as one of those badges of ecclesiastical jurisdictions which were done away by statute 1 Ed. VI. of which see Judge Blackstone's learned paper, Archæol. III. 414.

The inscription on the seal in p. 874, should be read thus: *Jacobo propitia sit tibi Virgo Pia.* The Monks, we know, like the Germans, were regardless of quantity. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

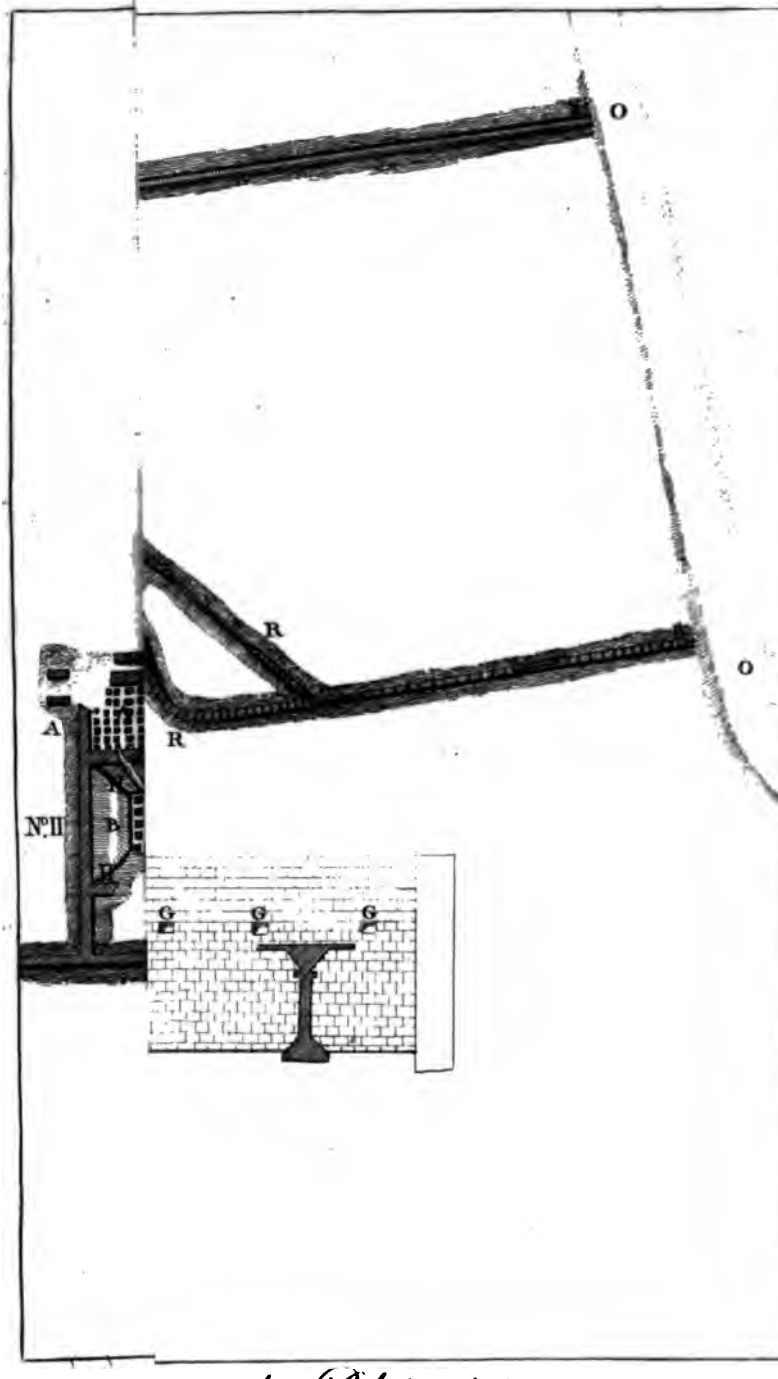
THE Pretender, under the title of Count of Albany, it is said *, died on the 23d of Jan. 1784, at Florence. An accident brought into my possession a beautiful copper medal of, I suppose, this gentleman and his father. The bust of the latter in a Roman habit, is on one side, with this motto: "Micat inter omnes;" a small star, on the surface, explains the allusion to be to the—Julium Sidus; on the other side is the former, in a modern habit, the Ribbon of Knighthood over his shoulder, and his hair tied, with this motto—"Alter ab illo;" on the edge of the medal—31 December, 1720—Extulit os sacrum Cælo—alluding, I conclude, to the day on which this Count of Albany was born; the countenances are very expressive. I wish to know whether this medal be at all rare? Whether it was struck on some particular occasion; and sent into these kingdoms as somewhat of a particular compliment? No COLLECTOR.

Anecdote of a Negro-Woman.

SOME years ago, immediately after the shock of a tremendous earthquake had alarmed the inhabitants of Granada, the conversation of the governor's table turned upon the latent occasion of the above phænomenon; after every one of the company had assigned it to a different cause, an old negro-woman was asked her ideas upon the subject; she replied; "she thought the Great-God "was passing by, and the earth made him "a curtesy."

* The following passage relative to it is copied from Knighton de eventibus Angliæ, X Sc. 2635.—"Fertur quosdam intrasse cellariam vini ibidem, et tantum de dulci "vino bibisse quod egredi quidam non sufficiebant, set jocis, et canticis, ac aliis illicebris ebrietatibus vacantes, donec hostium "obturatum fuit igne & lapidibus quod egrediendi facultas denegata fuisset, licet sobrii essent, usque ad mortem. Per septem dies post hæc clamor eorum a multis "ad locum accedentibus, et de enormitate "sceleris dolentibus auditus est, nec erat "qui eos adjuvaret vel consolaretur ex omnibus caris suis. Et sic de vino inebriaverunt, vinumque consumere venerunt, et "in vino perierunt. Numerus eorum, ut "postea dicebatur, xxxij ferme erat."

* This was a mistake, the Count being still living at Florence. EDIT.



in the Palatinate!

Mr. Urban,

As a supplement to the account of the burying-place discovered at *Scrisheim*, described in your Mag. for May, p. 263. I send you a plan and account of a bath found near the same spot at the same time.

In No. I. and II. A is the *Caldarium*, sweating-room, or hypocaust.

B the *Tepidarium*, resting on pillars, or reservoir of warm air.

C the *Frigidarium*, or that for cold air.

D the *Apodyterium*, or undressing-room.

The different degrees of heat in these baths were not regulated by flues or vaults, but the heat in the two rooms A and B, No. II. communicated by a passage marked I, and the heat in B was regulated by two narrow channels marked H. In this circumstance this bath differs from the rest discovered in Germany.

In No. III. K is a receptacle for the waters from the mountains, which is drawn off by channels or drains, M N and R S, into the rivulet at O. On the upper channel M N was a wall TT, in which was a small channel to conduct water from the neighbouring hill, as appears from the hollow still remaining at V. To this corresponds the channel Z, which brought water to the reservoir K, from whence the channels YYY distributed it to the bath at L and others. Under the hot room at A was a hypocaust, with which the channel RR communicated. X is the mouth, or *præfurnium*, of the hypocaust, in which ashes were found.

Here then was a double instance of two hot air stoves and two water baths united in the same spot. The remains were carefully built over, and walled in, by order of the Elector Palatine. D. H.

Mr. Urban,

It is strange that so few should see the advantages to be derived in controversy from preserving temper, and writing with good manners. It sets a good cause in a clearer light; it softens the censure on a bad one. Had Mr. Davis attacked Mr. Gibbon in the temperate, the gentleman-like, the Christian-like language of your correspondent, "An "Episcopal Clergyman of the Church of "Scotland," (p. 776, 1785) the force of his arguments would have been much more sensibly felt; powerful as they were, the effect was much diminished by the mode of application. We cannot in this country bear to see a criminal's head cut off with a saw. I am sure the Episcopal Clergyman must be a gentleman, and, what I esteem much more, a real Christian; and I hope he will long continue to adorn that church of which he professes himself a member. I am a stranger to him and to the particular tenets of that church; but desire to give this testimony of my respect for one who would do honour to any society.

The "Lover of Discipline," p. 765, makes me smile when he speaks of "the "cultivation of purity of heart," as "an "object of academical education,"—cry you mercy! he only says, it "ought to be."

Observator, p. 853, speaks of a visit in "a midland county," and says "in "*these parts*" several old customs are observed; it is to be wished he had named the parts of the country. He dates from "Burbach," which I believe is in Leicestershire; but it should seem that this is the place of his residence, not the place he visited.

Your story of the hunting bishop of Raphoe, p. 781, is a good one. Was he not also a good card-player? and is not this the bishop who was *taken ill on Hounslow-Heath*, carried back to his friend's house, and died there of an *inflammation in his bowels?*

P. 877. Dr. Mounsey is still alive, and probably talks the lowest obscenity as much as ever.

Can you give the address of the person who has so good a cure for the itch? Would it not be public-spirited to give it*?

P. 919. Sir *James Strafford* Tynte—query, if not Sir *Charles Kemeys* Tynte, sometime M. P. for Somerset? S. H.

P. 877. col. 2. *for* "Lord Monboddoe's, *r.* "the Lord Mayor's."

PROLOGUS AD ANDRIAM, 1785.

Publica cum fremitu resonant convulsa Theatra,
Imperium exercet plebs quasi jure suo.
Tollitur ut primum Aulæum, motura tumultus
Fistula terrifico stridet acuta sono:
Protinus Actores abigunt, revocantque vicissim
Explodunt plaudunt, quæ vetuere, volunt.
Quin sua pro libitu corrumpa sic sibi vulgus
Gaudia, sicque velit, jus habeat, quæ demit.
Sors nobis melior;—Venalis non locus hic est,
Si quis & his ludis adsit, amicus adest;
Ingenui hic plausus; hic extimulare merentes
Strenuus, & lapsis promptus adesse favor.

* Antw. It has been given, p. 952. Edit.

Laus prima a sociis (et laus est ista Deorum)
Accipitur gratum pignus amicitiæ.
Incipit hæc primum, postremum definit æquo
Longius et quamvis sit repetita, placet—
Forsitan assideant alii, pannosa Thrasonis
Agmina queis cordi sint, titubansve Syrus:
Queis Davi plagæ, genus hoc & cætera,—risus
Qua non mica Salis, Scena sed ipsa movet:
Vel juvat hinc plausus; scripsit quodcunque poeta [idem.
Ad captandum olim, nunc quoque captet
Summa tamen laus est illis placuisse, lepores
Queis cordi teretes sunt, nitidique sales.
Illis si visus modo sit puer ore rotundo
Fari, et personæ vim dare cuique suam.
Propitii hus ausus signo quocunque probarent
(Seu tacitus nutus, seu leve murmur erit)
Hoc decus est princeps; hæc palma merentibus una,
Quæ spes accendit, quæ facit esse ratas.

EPILOGUS AD ANDRIAM.

DAVUS.

ERGO licet Dominis, solis licet esse beatis, [men?
Nonne itidem servis convenit, æquus Hy-
Mysis fortè meo sit tecta dolore, voluptas
Scilicet et Nymphæ summa, dolere procum—
[*Ad foris Glyceri accedit, et vocat Mysin.*
Mysis. (*Mysis prodit*) Quadrupedem me constrinxere,
MYS. Quid illuc,
Qui me terrebas verovero dignus eras.
DAV. At tulerint scapulæ nostræ quodcunque—mederi
Mille puto plagis, basia posse duo—
[*Davus ad labra accedit, illa porrigit manum—*
MYSIS. Sumito, sed lente—quasi sim dotata puella
Accedas supplex—obsequiosus amans.
DAV. Cor mihi—suaviolum—mea lux—prædulcis puella, [forte cito.
Mel mihi mellito MYS. Fel fore
DAV. Fel fore te—cito Fel—garris mea Mysis, amorem
Quid minuat Davi? MYS. Nempe, quod omne, Dies.
DAV. Vah—nunquam—alma Venus te.
MYS. Ridiculum sine Baccho
Et Cerere heu friget protinus alma Venus.
DAV. Præsto aderunt, mihi dum dominus, tibi dum favet uxor,
Hinc sane mellis non mediocris erit.
MYS. Nugæ—quæ nunc mellis—servos nempe senatus [gravis.
Censuit—ancillas—census et iste
Num cordi sit Hymen hæ. Lege atque
Omine; DAV. Inquis
De nihilo est Hercle scopulus iste tuus.
MYS. De nihilo; DAV. Immo etiam servis qui census abetur,
Quid Curæ? solvat scilicet id Dominis.—
At si liberius; domus et mihi propria, vendam
Pilea—candelas—piscículos—olera.
Omnibus est Census; MYS. Quid tum mi Dave, Hymenæi [premet?
Nonne Jugum Censu vel graviore
DAV. Quid gravius premat? MYS. Ah tu nescis callide, quanti [Patri.
Sumptus, quanti iste provida cura
DAV. Euge—Patri—laudo—hoc autem differtur in annum, [sa feret.
Sicut Hero, puerum non mihi spon-
Porro etiam crebro feriatur munere quivis
Conviva, et cedent omnia jure tibi
Quæ Glyceri vestes—quodcunque sit ornamentum, [stolæ.
Vittæ—calceoli—pallia—vela—
Interea alternis facilis labor; et modo servent
Dii te participem, fiet utrique levis.
MYS. Hem cape—mando tuæ fidei dextramque animumque [fides.
Dii dent, ut tibi sit quæ mihi, firma
DAV. Accipio, acceptam servabo—per hanc tibi juro. [Dies.
Nulla adimet Davo te, nisi summa
Quin-ves unanimos sponsalibus addite plausus, [erit.
MYS. Fidus amor, tali ex auspice, faustus

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 10.*

THE following Poem, I doubt not, has been in print; but probably is not now to be met with. I think it a pity it should perish, and therefore send it you to be inserted in your Magazine. Who the author was I cannot tell; but it has much the appearance of one of Swift's *Grubs*, as he used to call his ballads and penny-papers. Your readers, however, will judge for themselves.

Yours, &c.

THE HISTORY AND FALL OF THE OCCASIONAL CONFORMITY BILL; BEING AN EXCELLENT NEW SONG.

To the Tune of the Ladies Fall.

1. GOD bless our gracious Sovereign ANNE,
For so I may her call,
Who ruleth in our English lan
An English heart withal.
2. The Prince her turtle true, I trow,
I also pray God bless;
And eke the Duke of Marlborough,
Both his and her good Grace.
3. And now I think within this realm
I need pray for no more;
For they, who do sit at the helm,
Are two out of these four.
4. And yet I mayn't omit the church
To pray for in my prayers,
Which has of late been left i' th' lurch
By her own sons and heirs.
5. O Bishops, Bishops, you I mean,
They say you are possest,
As one may say of birds unclean,
To foul thus your own nest.

6. For

6. For unto you a choice Bill came,
Sent from the Commons House;
And yet you did reject the same,
As if not worth a louse.
7. And now to tell, I do intend,
How they this Bill did bring in;
For that you'll find the very end
Of this my tale's beginning.
8. How in this world few happy are,
And fewer in the next;
The first Experience doth declare,
The last the Gospel text.
9. And therefore some great men of note,
Whom I shall name anon,
Did in the Senate stoutly vote
For Christian union.
10. Now Conscience is a thing, we know,
Like to a mastiff dog;
Which, if tied up, so fierce will grow,
'Twill bite its very plug.
11. Wherefore some wiser men than some,
Thought they could give good reason,
How that this Bill just now did come
A little out of season,
12. Dissenters they were to be press'd
To go to Common Prayer,
And turn their faces to the East,
As God were only there;
13. Or else a place of price or trust
They never could obtain;
Which shews that saying very just,
That godliness is gain.
14. Now some, I say, did think this hard,
And strove with all their might,
That subjects might not be debarr'd,
Of freedom, and of right.
15. For who can think, that God doth care
From whence the voice doth sound,
Though we should pray, as seamen swear,
The compass points around?
16. So he, say they, our prayers can hear,
Whence ever we do call;
And if so be the heart's sincere,
Oh that is all in all.
17. But yet to see how this world goes,
Right is by might devour'd;
And they, who do this thing oppose,
Alas, are overpower'd.
18. Saint Stephen first was in degree,
That persecution felt;
And persecuted so was he,
He better had been gelt.
19. Ah better had it been for Him,
I'll say't while I have breath,
Ten times unstoned for to be,
Than stoned unto death.
20. But let that pass, and mark me well,
For things unknown before;
And strange and true I now shall tell,
Or ne'er believe me more.
21. How Stephen stoned was you've heard:
Now, to atone that guilt,
A chapel of those stones was rear'd
By which his blood was spilt.
22. Saint Stephen's Chapel it is hight,
And stands in Westminster,
Near to that place where want of sight
Makes Justice sometimes err.
23. Now how these stones make hard the heart
Of Burgess and of Knight,
And do by influence impart
Their persecuting spite,
24. 'Tis hard to tell the cause thereof,
Like other mysteries;
Nor would I aim at that, althoff
That I were ne'er so wise:
25. But yet 'tis true, or tell me now,
How could such zeal inspire
Sir Edward Seymour, or John How,
Of Gloucestershire, Esquire?
26. With divers more of lesser note,
Though equal in desert,
Who did their voices for to vote
With clamour loud exert.
27. None of whose lives, I think, can boast,
That they have much religion;
Or value more the Holy Ghost,
Than Mahomet his Pigeon.
28. E'en Harley's self, I think, would scarce
Be made a Smithfield martyr:
For Proof, clap faggots to his arse,
You'll find you've catch'd a Tartar.
29. Now this same Bill completely cookt,
To the Peers House is follow'd;
And they, who brought it thither, lookt
It should be forthwith swallow'd.
30. But as a hasty pudding's soil'd
If there do fall some foot in't,
Or if burnt-to, so this was spoil'd
By Bishop Burnet's foot in't.
31. For he, with toe episcopal,
Did give it such a mess;
Their Lordships strait grew squeamish all,
Nor could the same digest.
32. In vain brisk Nottingham did speak,
Who is so tall and slim;
In vain did Guernsey silence break,
Who is so like to him.
33. Their words, alas, went for no more,
Than does the news of Grubster,
Or than in Commons House before
Went Hedges voice the shrubster.
34. The wise and valiant Lord of North,
With little better luck,
In windy words did bluster forth,
So did his Grace of Buck.
35. For to tell truth some Peers did smoke,
That this same Bill's progression
Might by degrees in time have broke
The Protestant succession.
36. Such snares too grois were for to bite
Those that could well discern 'em;
Wherefore this Bill was kickt out quite
In nunc & sempiternum.
37. Now God preserve our Queen, I say,
And grant her long to reign,
And God keep Popery, I pray,
On t'other side the main.
38. And that Presbytery may stay,
With all the canting breed,
For evermore, and eke for aye,
On t'other side the Tweed.

BALLOON

BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

There is nothing in Mr. Sadleir's account of his journey on the 19th of May, from Manchester to Pontefract, that is worthy of remark. When at the highest, which he thought was more than two miles, and far above the clouds, he felt himself much affected by a short respiration, a severe pain in his ears, and extreme cold.—The balloon strained much; he feared it would burst, and he was much terrified when he found he could not open the valve, as it was frozen stiff. He saw nothing of the earth for three quarters of an hour, and the clouds appeared to him as if rolling on the surface of it. While he was in this situation, a kind of transparent fleet hung round him, which, from the reflection of the sun, made a most beautiful appearance. The shadow of the balloon likewise appeared upon the clouds, and seemed passing on a different direction; and, after sailing upwards of fifty miles, he landed near Pontefract, at a place where no person being near to assist, except a man on horseback, who, being terrified at his appearance, rode off full gallop; he was dragged over hedge and ditch, till being no longer able to keep his hold, he dropped down, much lacerated, and his balloon took a second flight, and was not recovered till after he had reached Manchester again in a chaise.

Among other aeronauts the Persian physician ought not to pass unnoticed, who, at Constantinople, without any subscription, constructed a balloon, and in the presence of the Grand Seignior, accompanied with all his sultanas, richly dressed, ascended with two gentlemen belonging to the court, from the grand terrace, which was elegantly decorated on the occasion. Previous to their ascension they approached the sultan, who presented each with a magnificent pelisse, with which they immediately entered their car, and ascended to the astonishment of the spectators; but much more so to the inhabitants at thirty leagues distance, who were witnesses to their descent; all of whom were struck with inexpressible horror, under the apprehensions of the coming of their prophet to chastise them for the enormity of their crimes, and fell every where prostrate before them, so that they could scarce prevail upon any of them to rise to give them assistance. At length two of the most courageous were sent to the Pacha of the place, who enabled them to secure the balloon, and furnished them with the means of returning to court, where they were received with uncommon marks of honour by the Grand Seignior. His sublime highness ordered the balloon to be hung up in the mosque of St. Sophia, to perpetuate the memory of so wonderful an event.

The Empress of Russia, on the contrary, has prohibited their being essayed in her dominions.

The aerial voyage of an army surgeon in the Spanish service deserves notice. About the middle of July last, he took his departure from Aranjuez, and when he had ascended to the height of 700 fathom. The balloon, to which he was attached, took fire, which obliged him to cut the canvas, and he came down with astonishing velocity, and by falling on the bough of a tree, broke both his legs, and was otherwise much bruised, scorched, and wounded. The prince of Asturias, in compassion to his sufferings, has settled a pension of 8000 rials on him for life.

Mr. Lunardi's voyage from Heriot's Gardens near Edinburgh, on the 20th of December, was rather an act of obstinacy and desperation than of prudence and true courage. He had promised the people, that on that day he would ascend; and he did ascend, though, by the course of the wind, he was almost certain of being dropt in the sea. As he expected, so it happened. He fell in the water about a mile and a half from the rocks of Findra and Lamb; and was scudding through the Occan like a Nautilus, when he was providentially taken up by a fishing-boat, and brought safe to shore, with the loss however of his balloon, which was afterwards taken up by the Royal Charlotte cutter, and returned to him. In a letter to some of his friends, dated in the evening, he writes:

"Gentlemen, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have had an hour of "the most agreeable aerial voyage, and an "hour and a quarter of the most disagreeable and breast-water sea-voyage. I was "picked up by a fishing-boat while I was "going full sail towards the Island of May, "and am now very well at Mr. Nesbet's," &c.

Voyages of this kind, with no onefuseful purpose in view, and calculated solely to gratify idle curiosity, and promote dissipation, deserve no encouragement. The principle is now sufficiently known, but the use is yet to be discovered; and voyages of experiment, were any such set on foot, would be laudable; while these, which call the multitude together, ought to be suppressed.

MEMORANDA.

On the 21st of March, the river Tivice, near Kelso, ran almost dry, and the corn and waulk mills near the mouth of the river stopped, and remained so for two hours. Next day there was another stoppage, but not of so long duration. No cause could be assigned for those stoppages.

On the 21st of June several very considerable portions fell from one of the Rocky Mountains in the neighbourhood of Breslaw in Silesia, immediately after which, a vast torrent issued from the aperture, with an astonishing noise resembling thunder. Upon examining from whence the fragments had fallen, the rock appeared to have been split.

At a fire which happened at Mr. Gillo's, in Exeter-street in the Strand, in the night of

of the 30th of June, a goldfinch was found the next morning alive, though its cage was consumed to ashes.

Effects of Thunder-Storms at Home and Abroad, in the Course of the Year.

At Stockhouse farm, near Godstone, in Surrey, a cow standing under a tree, in a thunder-storm, was, with the tree, torn limb from limb. The country people, from an old superstitious notion that the beast was blasted, gathered the whole carcase together, and buried it a considerable depth in the earth.

In a thunder-storm which happened at Bramston, in Northamptonshire, Mr. Dunkley, was struck dead by lightning, as he was attending his mowers in the field; he was scorched from head to foot, and the shoes on his feet were burnt to cinders.

At Withington, on the 25th of July, a ball of fire, apparently of the size of a goose's egg, passed between the scythe and the legs of a man mowing in a field. It split a willow tree, at a hundred yards distance, and shivered it in a hundred pieces. The man received no hurt.

At Weadon in Buckinghamshire, a boy about ten years of age was suddenly struck dead by lightning, in the violent storm that happened there on the 12th of July; his hat, shirt, coat, waistcoat, and breeches, were cut in shreds, and scorched. The silver stock-buckle about his neck was melted, and his shoes, which were put on new that morning, were rent, and the nails forced out.

In a severe storm of thunder and lightning, at Baldock in Herts, on the 19th of July, a ball of fire entered a barn, and in an instant set fire to that and the adjoining buildings. The men who were threshing had scarce time to save their lives.

At Felsted, in Essex, a shower of hail, accompanied with thunder, did considerable damage, by destroying the fruits of the earth. The hail-stones measured three inches round.

On the 20th of July a most tremendous thunder-storm fell in the vale of Belvoir, in Nottinghamshire, by which the house of Wm. Jessop, a weaver, was set on fire. At the same time, a horse grazing in a pasture near that village was struck dead. The lightning entered the back part of his head, and discharged itself at his mouth, forcing several teeth out of their sockets in its passage.

At Chapel Allerton, in Yorkshire, on the 21st of the same month, the lightning fell on a chimney in that town, and making a small aperture in the mantle-piece, made its way through the window, shattering every square except four, before which a small looking-glass hung suspended, no part of which was touched.

At Lago Majore, in Italy, a most alarming storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, fell on the 19th of July, which almost destroyed thirty-two villages on the borders of the lake. The hail-stones were so large, and fell in such quantities, that nothing could withstand them.

On the 3d of August another storm of hail, which fell at Clermont, in France, laid waste the fruits of the earth in ten parishes; and the violent rain that succeeded, deluged a large tract of the level country, by which many sheep and cattle perished.

On the 22nd of Dec. a violent storm of hail, thunder, and rain, began and ravaged the Pope's dominions for three days successively; the waters of the Tyber rose above its banks, and deluged the whole country for many miles round Rome. This inundation was greater than that of 1773 (see vol. XLIII. p. 619), when great part of the Milanese and the Venetian territories were overflowed.

At Colafigar in Pennsylvania (lat. 49.) an unparalleled deluge of rain fell on the 24th of May. The impetuosity of the torrents forced from the sides of the mountains masses of rocks of incredible size, tore from the roots the largest trees, and bore down houses, inhabitants, cattle, corn, and every thing which stood in its way. Just before the rain fell, a prodigious number of small venomous insects like flies infested the cattle and fastened on their ears and nostrils, vexing them in such a manner that numbers of them died.

About the middle of June, at Presburgh, in lat. 48, the cold was so severe, as to endanger the fruits of the earth, and the inhabitants were forced to have fires as if in the middle of winter.

On the 18th of July the sky was at several times so obscured, as to resemble the darkness of night; from these over-loaded clouds fell torrents of rain more heavy than had ever been remembered in that part of the country; and during these deluges the thunder and lightning were most dreadful. A similar darkness happened at Quebec on the opposite side of the Atlantic on the 9th of October, with this difference only, that the thunder, lightning, and rain which followed, were moderate. (See p. 1000.)

About the same time a dreadful storm of hail, accompanied with most tremendous thunder and incessant flashes of lightning, threw the whole city of Vienna into the utmost consternation, during which the chill was so great as to alter, to a very sensible degree, the temperature of the air, and to affect the vineyards.

In Stiria, lat. 47, the mountains on the 1st of June were covered with snow, and on that day a great fall of snow covered the vallies to a considerable depth.

On the sudden inundation of the Danube, which happened on the 22d of June (see page 663), the guard-house of the Red Tower at Vienna was filled with water so rapidly, that the soldiers were obliged to make their escape with the utmost precipitation

tation. The suburb of Roffau, though laid under water, took fire twice by the heating of unslacked lime. These fires were however soon extinguished. The damage caused by this inundation is immense. A village consisting of twenty houses near Marienzel was entirely swept away by it, and the vines torn up by the roots. Among the soil which the inundation left behind it, there was a prodigious number of serpents and dead fish, so that the stench was almost insupportable. The great quantities of mud heated and fermented raised swarms of insects equally troublesome and mischievous, and caused a kind of epidemic disorder among those of the inhabitants whose houses suffered most by the inundation. These inundations were followed by so general a drought as scarce ever had a precedent. Part of Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, and Holland, and as far as the 46th degree of latitude, have felt its effects. It is likewise said to have extended to America on the other side the Atlantic.

In the internal provinces of France, not only the ponds and lakes, but the living springs were in a great measure dried up, insomuch that the farmers, fearing the calamity that was likely to ensue, killed most of their spare cattle while they were yet fit for meat, so that beef was selling in Normandy about the latter end of June for a halfpenny a pound. In Britanny and Piedmont the effects were similar. In England and Ireland they were but slightly felt; and, what was remarkable, in the Little Palatinate of Hamburg, and the New March of Brandenburg, they never had more favourable seasons, nor more plentiful crops.

Though the more Northern climates have not felt the calamitous effects of those vicissitudes, they have been visited by distresses still more fatal. Iceland has almost been depopulated by famine and disease; the internal provinces of Denmark have shared in the adversity; and in Sweden, to sufferings in common with her neighbours may be added a fire, which broke out on the 20th of June at Christianburgh, their principal arsenal for stores, which communicated from one magazine to another till 140 of them, built of wood, and filled with combustibles, such as flax, hemp, oil, sulphur, &c. were all in a blaze together. The Royal Custom-house, newly built, was reduced to ashes with all its contents; and the adjoining magazines shared similar fate, so that of all those next the sea not a trace remains.

To the observations on the weather may be added, the extraordinary phænomenon observed

At Altena, in the neighbourhood of Hamburgh, where a cloud was seen to descend on the surface of the Elbe; and, after appearing to incorporate with the river, rose again, taking up with it a great quantity of water. At a little distance another cloud descended, and plunged ten or twelve times into the river, the bed whereof, to the astonishment of the beholders, became clearly discernible. In a few minutes those clouds discharged the waters they had taken up; and then, uniting in a body, took a direct on over the city of Altena in a kind of whirlwind, whereby the roofs of several buildings were uncovered.—Similar to this was the phænomenon lately seen near Nottingham.

On the 12th of July last, at eight o'clock in the morning, the city of Santa-Fé, in S. America, was visited by a dreadful earthquake. Two churches were entirely destroyed, and many public and private buildings greatly damaged. The shock was felt in the neighbouring towns and villages of Yugativa, Cazica, and others, where the churches have also been left in ruins. Fortunately the number of lives lost appears to have been small. In Santa Fé the persons killed amounted only to fourteen.

The Archbishop, who is likewise Viceroy of Santa-Fé, has made over the whole revenues of his diocese for the relief of the sufferers; and has received on this occasion the thanks of his Catholic Majesty, with liberty to draw from the Royal Treasury what further assistance he may judge necessary.

On *Saturday* the 27th of *August*, at six o'clock in the evening, a hurricane equally violent, and of much longer duration, and it is feared much more general, than that of last year, broke out in the island of Jamaica. (See vol. LIV. p. 78.) The damage sustained by the inhabitants has been immense, and must be the more severely felt by them, as they had not recovered the heavy losses occasioned by the last. The island was fortunately full of provisions, which were selling at a low price; and, to prevent the exportation of them, an embargo was laid upon the shipping for six weeks.

Sovereign and Imperial Works.

The draining of the Pontine marshes, for which the Pope has assigned immense sums, has been carried on with vigour and with some success. The Appenine-way, which, for ages past, has been buried in a swamp, is now uncovered, and it is hoped will shortly be made passable. Many Emperors and successive Sovereign Pontiffs have in vain attempted this noble undertaking, which has been reserved for the glory of the present Pontiff to accomplish.

The grand project of uniting the Rhine with the Danube, and consequently the Black Sea with the Northern Sea, which was formed by Charlemaigne in the 8th century, but was never before attempted, has been this year finally determined on. By an actual survey, the canal to be dug will be in length 30 German miles, and 38 sluices will be necessary to keep it always in a navigable state. These sluices are to be on a new construction, and one person only will be

be necessary to open and shut each. It is calculated, that in eight years this noble undertaking will be compleated.

Add to these, the navigable canal which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, announced in June Mag. p. 481.

The true mango has lately been transplanted from the East Indies to the West, and is now flourishing in the Islands of St. Vincent and Granada, where, besides these trees, which promise great increase, there has been found the Quinquina, or true Jesuits' Bark, a discovery said to be owing to the liberality of Gen. Mathew, by whom Mr. Fraser, a Scotch gentleman, has been some time employed, in researches chiefly in the botanic line, in which, it is said, he has been very successful.

Miscellaneous Observations.

Between the 14th of October and the 8th of December, the wolf-hunters, near Paris, killed seven she and three male wolves in the woods in the neighbourhood of Bangancy, Blois, and Oacques, places which several men and women, and a number of children, are said to have been devoured.

Clutterbuck (see p. 743.), whose case has been singular, and therefore particularly noticed (though condemned to the galleys), has obtained the liberty of residing on shore; but, according to the custom of convicts, is obliged to wear the slaves habit, and a large iron ring round his right leg.

It is recommended in the papers, as a powerful means of preventing the ill effects of excessive damps, which, at this season, are apt to generate deflections and putrid diseases, to throw small bits of pitch occasionally into the fire, so as to keep an almost constant smell of that bitumen in the sitting and sleeping-rooms of the family. Pitch is an aromatic, and when it is constantly in use, as in the ship-yards, no pestilential disease was ever known to originate.

Another friendly writer advises to keep the feet from wet, and the head well defended when in bed: to avoid too plentiful meals; to drink moderately warm and generous, but not inflaming, liquors; not to go abroad without breakfast. Shun the night air as you would the plague; and let your houses be kept from damps by warm fires. By observing these few and simple rules, better health may be expected than from the most powerful medicines.

The Emperor, from motives of curiosity, having lately mounted a scaffold erected before some public buildings, the scaffolding suddenly gave way, and his Imperial Majesty must inevitably have been killed, had not one of the labouring masons caught him as he fell. The Emperor gave the man his purse, and settled a pension of 300 florins a year on his family.

Among the paintings which his Grace of Devonshire has lately added to his collection at Chatsworth, is a most superb one of the death of Cæsar in the Capitol by Vanrie; and in the chapel a fine picture of the Resurrection, greatly admired by connoisseurs. Among other curiosities near the house is a copper-tree, from the leaves of which issues an artificial flower, that in an instant will sprinkle the unsuspecting spectator from top to toe.

On Ben-nevis, the highest mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, it is in contemplation to erect a stately pillar, to commemorate the happy æra of the restoration of the forfeited estates in the late Rebellion to the right owners, with smaller pillars surrounding it, on which are to be engraven inscriptions in Erse, Latin, and English, expressive of the gratitude of the respective families to the best of Kings; and their thanks to those gentlemen who were active in carrying his Majesty's gracious intentions into effect.

Discoveries.

At Poliganno in the Kingdom of Naples, several antique tombs have lately been discovered. In one, of larger dimensions than the rest, was found the skeleton of a warrior, a casque lying near it, together with several urns, on which were figures executed in a masterly style. The Bishop of the diocese presented these curiosities to the King.

In digging where the ancient palace of Scoon stood in Scotland, the workman lately discovered upwards of twenty stone-coffins, near eight feet below the surface of the earth. In one of which, larger than the rest, was found an entire skeleton that measured near eight feet in length; another skeleton, of about six feet in length, had over it a stone with the following inscription, Pro anima Willei de Hsiia, in Saxon characters, upon the top of which is set a large sword and shield, not unlike the form of the swords and shields used in the age of Sir William Wallace. Near the above spot were also found upwards of twenty silver, copper, and brass, Scots coins, at present in the possession of Mr. Teal, at Scoon, for the inspection of the curious.

A gold mine has lately been discovered, in New Andalusia, S. America, where, from 24 pits, at the depth only of two feet, with very little labour, vast quantities of grains of gold have been found. Two other mines, equally rich, have been discovered in the neighbourhood within a few miles of the Presidency of del Alter, all belonging to the Spaniards. These discoveries promise immense profit.

Domestic Occurrences.

Saturday 17.

A new species of fraud, committed on the Bank, was discovered. A person paid 20 l. in money into the Bank, for which the Clerk, as usual, gave him a ticket in order to

receive a bank note of equal value. This ticket ought to have been carried immediately to the Cashier to make out the note, instead of which he took it home, and curiously added an o to the original sum, and returning presented the same so altered to the Cashier, for which he received a note of one hundred pounds. In the evening, the clerks, in making up their accounts, found a considerable deficiency, but how to account for it was the difficulty, and it was some time before a method was hit upon to make it out. At length it was proposed to examine the tickets of the day, when not only that but two others were found to have been altered in the same manner. In one, the figure one was altered to a four, in another to a five; by which the artist received, upon the whole, near 1000l. and has not yet been discovered.

Monday 20.

Some gentlemen coursing in the neighbourhood of Castleton, in the High Peak, Derbyshire, started a hare at the foot of the celebrated Mam-tor, a mountain elevated near 800 feet above the valley, in which the town of Castletown is situated. She ran directly up the steep ascent; and was followed by a leash of greyhounds; when they came to the top, the hare found herself so closely pursued, that she had no other alternative but death by the dogs, or leaping directly down the precipice at least 150 feet deep; she made choice of the latter; and the dogs after her; the fate of all was what might be expected—they were found dead at the bottom.

Statement of a special law case, *Forward* against *Pitchford*: the defendent was a common carrier, to whom the plaintiff had delivered a parcel of hops, at Wayhill fair, to be carried by the defendant's waggon. The defendant put them into his warehouse, and during the night a fire broke out at an adjoining booth, and consumed the defendant's warehouse, and the plaintiff's goods therein. The question for the court to determine was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Lord Mansfield stated, that a common carrier is in the nature of an insurer; and that he is liable for every thing, except the act of God and the King's enemies; that is, even for inevitable accidents with those exceptions. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff.

Another cause of great consequence came on to be tried before Judge Willes, and a special jury, at the last Nottingham assizes. By the statement of the Council it appeared that Charles Mellish of Mognall, Esq. had formerly made his addresses to Mrs. Pitt, and had intimated his intention of leaving her his estate. Accordingly, on his death, she found herself in possession of 1500l. a year, by a will dated 1775, in exclusion of his niece Miss Rankin, and of his natural daughter Miss Mellish. With uncommon generosity Mrs. Pitt positively refused to avail herself of the will, and resigned her title to the niece Miss Rankin, on condition of paying 5000 to the natural daughter. This seemingly equitable division had actually taken place; and Miss Rankin was in possession of the estate, when another will was found, dated in 1779, in favour of Miss Mellish, which will was, by a verdict of the Nottingham jury, established.

Wednesday 22.

Some thieves broke into the Abbey Church of Westminster, and stole the gold fringe from the pulpit cloth and cushions; they likewise forced the door of the vestry-room, where the surplices are deposited, and took the Beadle's staff, and having pulled off the silver top left the stick behind them. They had attempted to force a door under the organ-loft, wherein the vergers deposit their silver staffs of office; but it is supposed the tools they were in possession of would not perform the office.

Sunday 25.

Being Christmas-day, the rev. Dr. Vincent preached at the Chapel Royal at St. James's. The Royal Family heard divine service at Windsor.

Saturday 31.

The society in London, for the support and encouragement of Sunday-schools, have opened one school at Kennington, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Swaine; and another in the parish of Stoke Newington, under the direction of Mr. Hoare. It is much to be wished that some institution could be established for the employment of idle children. The evil, so universally complained of, originates in the principles first impressed on young minds; and if industry could be instilled with instruction, much reformation might be expected.

CONTENTS OF THE SUPPLEMENT.

Title Pages, Preface, copious Indexes to each Part of Vol LV. and in particular an INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Index of Names to the Fifty-Fifth Volume. Part II.

N. B. The small numerals after the figures signify that the name is so many times repeated in that page.

INDEX of NAMES to Vol. LV. Part II.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of* CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 14, 1784, *to* December 13, 1785.

Christened { Males 9085, Females 8834 } Buried { Males 9447, Females 9472 } Increased in the Burials this Year 1091.

Died under 2 Years	6177	20 and 30 -	1481	60 and 70 -	1399	100 - -	1
Between 2 and 5	1626	30 and 40 -	1772	70 and 80 -	1019	101 - -	1
5 and 10	716	40 and 50 -	1966	80 and 90 -	454	103 - -	1
10 and 20	653	50 and 60 -	1586	90 and 100 -	67		

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stillborn	660	Evil	8	Miscarriage	5	Bit by a mad dog	0
Abscess	2	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	2310	Mortification	149	Broken Limbs	3
Aged	1355	Fistula	6	Palsy	79	Bruised	1
Ague	8	Flux	11	Pleurisy	21	Burnt	12
Apoplexy & Sudden	234	French Pox	42	Quinsy	6	Choaked	0
Asthma and Phthisic	336	Gout	52	Rash	0	Drowned	101
Bedridden	11	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	30	Rheumatism	5	Excessive Drinking	3
Bleeding	10	Grief	4	Rickets	1	Executed	32
Bloody Flux	4	Head-Ach	3	Rising of the Lights	1	Found Dead	6
Bursten and Rupture	7	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, and Water in the Head	22	Scald-head	0	Frighted	1
Cancer	40	Jaundice	63	Scurvy	5	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	53
Canker	0	Imposthume	1	Small Pox	1999	Killed themselves	31
Chicken Pox	0	Inflammation	205	Sore Throat	10	Murdered	1
Childbed	161	Itch	0	Sores and Ulcers	4	Overlaid	0
Colick, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	15	Leprosy	3	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Poisoned	2
Cold	8	Lethargy	1	Stoppage in the Stomach	7	Scalded	2
Consumption	4569	Livergrown	3	Surfeit	0	Shot	1
Convulsions	4552	Lunatick	44	Swelling	1	Smothered	2
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	194	Measles	20	Teeth	398	Starved	4
Diabetes	0			Thrush	65	Suffocated	5
Dropsy	895			Tympany	0		
				Vomiting and Looseness	1	Total	261
				Worms	10		

P. 847, paragraph the second, instead of Reculver Church, read the Church of Folkstone. Par. 3d. for Chesleto a r. Chedleton. P. 848. par. 2d. r. Garter who. par. 3. l. 3. for *best right* r. *least right*. p. 849. par 1st. r. bore arms essentially different from. *ibid.* par. 2d. r. and all (except one) in es. *ibid.* r. the accounts. p. 853. for merry dances, r. morris-dancers p. 856. l. 4. r. Magazine for August. l. 36. r. Sheerben Pool. l. 50, r. Verstegan. l. 54. r. Peel. l. 55. r. Mr. de la Ferr. l. 59. r. Rammazzini. l. 66. r. Sedges. p. 859. col. 1. Vidnera r. Vidriera. col 2. Elzeleso r. El Zeloso. Elkuhon r. El Rufian: name of Coix r. Crux. Eltadre Couz r. Cruz is as inoffensively. Bernardosa r. Bernardo sc. del. fully slandered r. roully. famel r. cruel, p. 867. col. 2. l. 21. for *the* r. *his*. p. 868. col. 1. l. 12. from bottom, dele *un* p. 919. col. 1. l. 22. Miss Baker's name (now Mrs. Wombwell) is "Frances." p. 960. col. 2. note, for now r. then. When did Mr. Tallis die? p. 963. col. 1. there is no C. Grenvill in parliament; query, C Greville p. 978. col. 2. l. 55. r. Norgnerrot. 980. col. l. 49. . . . r. crazed. *Ibid.* col. 2. l. 1. for God made, r. God makes. p. 989. col. 2. l. 51. for thine r. mine. *P 990. col. 2. l. 11.* for Parve r. Mande. p. 1010. col. 2. l. 2. ne; very much esteemed; dele "not."

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1785. Part II.

See also the CONTENTS of each Month.

F.

G.

receive a bank note of equal value. This ticket ought to have been carried immediately to the Cashier to make out the note, instead of which he took it home, and curiously added an o to the original sum, and returning presented the same so altered to the Cashier, for which he received a note of one hundred pounds. In the evening, the clerks, in making up their accounts, found a considerable deficiency, but how to account for it was the difficulty, and it was some time before a method was hit upon to make it out. At length it was proposed to examine the tickets of the day, when not only that but two others were found to have been altered in the same manner. In one, the figure one was altered to a four, in another to a five; by which the artist received, upon the whole, near 100l. and has not yet been discovered.

Monday 20.

Some gentlemen coursing in the neighbourhood of Castleton, in the High Peak, Derbyshire, started a hare at the foot of the celebrated Mam-tor, a mountain elevated near 800 feet above the valley, in which the town of Castletown is situated. She ran directly up the steep ascent; and was followed by a leash of greyhounds; when they came to the top, the hare found herself so closely pursued, that she had no other alternative but death by the dogs, or leaping directly down the precipice at least 150 feet deep; she made choice of the latter; and the dogs after her; the fate of all was what might be expected—they were found dead at the bottom.

Statement of a special law case, *Forward* against *Pittbood*: the defendent was a common carrier, to whom the plaintiff had delivered a parcel of hops, at Wayhill fair, to be carried by the defendant's waggon. The defendant put them into his warehouse, and during the night a fire broke out at an adjoining booth, and consumed the defendant's warehouse, and the plaintiff's goods therein. The question for the court to determine was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Lord Mansfield stated, that a common carrier is in the nature of an insurer; and that he is liable for every thing, except the act of God and the King's enemies; that is, even for inevitable accidents with those exceptions. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff.

Another cause of great consequence came on to be tried before Judge Willes, and a special jury, at the last Nottingham assizes. By the statement of the Council it appeared that Charles Mellish of Magnall, Esq. had formerly made his addresses to Mrs. Pitt, and had intimated his intention of leaving her his estate. Accordingly, on his death, she found herself in possession of 1500l. a year, by a will dated 1775, in exclusion of his niece Miss Rankin, and of his natural daughter Miss Mellish. With uncommon generosity Mrs. Pitt positively refused to avail herself of the will, and resigned her title to the niece Miss Rankin, on condition of paying 5000 to the natural daughter. This seemingly equitable division had actually taken place; and Miss Rankin was in possession of the estate, when another will was found, dated in 1779, in favour of Miss Mellish, which will was, by a verdict of the Nottingham jury, established.

Wednesday 22.

Some thieves broke into the Abbey Church of Westminster, and stole the gold fringe from the pulpit cloth and cushions; they likewise forced the door of the vestry-room, where the surplices are deposited, and took the Beadle's staff, and having pulled off the silver top left the stick behind them. They had attempted to force a door under the organ-loft, wherein the virgers deposit their silver staffs of office; but it is supposed the tools they were in possession of would not perform the office.

Sunday 25.

Being Christmas-day, the rev. Dr. Vincent preached at the Chapel Royal at St. James's. The Royal Family heard divine service at Windsor.

Saturday 31.

The society in London, for the support and encouragement of Sunday-schools, have opened one school at Kennington, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Swaine; and another in the parish of Stoke Newington, under the direction of Mr. Hoare. It is much to be wished that some institution could be established for the employment of idle children. The evil, so universally complained of, originates in the principles first impressed on young minds; and if industry could be instilled with instruction, much reformation might be expected.

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N. B. The small numerals after the figures signify that the name is so many times repeated in that page.

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